33404

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911

VOLUME XVII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

Major C. E. LUARD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.A.

Superintendent of Census Operations

00104111

CALCUTTA

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA

1913

Price Rs. 3 and Annas 8 or 5s. 3d.

Digitized with financial assistance from

H T Parekh FOUNDATION

An Initiative by HDFC

WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 27 November, 2018

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911

VOLUME XVII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Part I—REPORT

Part II—TABLES

104111

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

In the United Kingdom.

Messrs Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ld., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

On the Continent.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.
Mr. Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig.
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris, France.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

In India and Ceylon.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.

In India and Ceylon—*contd.*

The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Ld., Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Messrs. M. C. Sircar & Sons, 75, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sundar Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Punjab.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Co., Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Colombo, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpur.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*

N.B.—[Those marked with an asterisk (*) are agents for sale of Legislative Department publications only.]

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911

31 Ub.-
- 1941

VOLUME XVII

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

REPORT AND TABLES

BY

Major C. E. LUARD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.A.

Superintendent of Census Operations

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1913

LC3[illegible]
Cornell U. Ag Exp.
104111

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

	PARA.	PAGE.
Past and Present Census	1	i
Arrangement for Enumeration	2	*ib.*
Code of Census Procedure	3	*ib.*
Appointment of Census Officers	4	*ib.*
Census Divisions	5	*ib.*
House numbering	6	ii
Instructions, Schools and Conference	7	*ib.*
Census Calendar	8	iii
Preliminary Enumeration	9	*ib.*
Notice to Public	10	*ib.*
Closing of Public Offices	11	*ib.*
Special Arrangements	12	*ib.*
The Census	13	*ib.*
Recount	14	iv
Provisional Totals	15	*ib.*
Final Totals	16	*ib.*
Special Industrial Schedule	17	v
Special forms for Railway, Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments	18	*ib.*
Census Act and Regulations	19	*ib.*
Certificates of Merits or Sanads	20	*ib.*
Accommodation	21	*ib.*
Preparation of Final Totals	22	vi
Code of Abstraction, Sorting, Tabulating and Compilation	23	*ib.*
Slip System	24	*ib.*
Checking of entries	25	vii
Slip Copying	26	*ib.*
The Staff	27	*ib.*
Sorting	28	*ib.*
Tabulation and Compilation	29	*ib.*
Imperial Tables	30	*ib.*
The Report	31	viii
Cost	32	*ib.*
Acknowledgments	33	ix

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

I.—General Description of Central India Agency.

Area, Population and Boundary	1	1
Variations in area since 1901	2	*ib.*
Difficulty in obtaining correct areas	3	*ib.*
Natural Divisions adopted	4	*ib.*

II.—Area, Population and Density.

General	5	2
Relation of Area and Population	6	*ib.*
Density in Natural Divisions	7	3

III.—Towns and Villages.

Definition	8	4
Towns	9	*ib.*
The Village	10	6

IV.—Houses and Families.

Definition	11	7
Subsidiary Tables	...	*ib.*

	Para.	Page.
Chapter II.—Movement of Population.		
Introductory	12	10
Variations since 1881	13	11
Examination of Results	14	*ib.*
Natural Population	15	13
Summary	16	*ib.*
Subsidiary Tables	...	15
Chapter III.—Migration.		
Classes of Migration	17	16
Conditions affecting Migration	18	*ib.*
Results of Migration	19	*ib.*
Central India and Foreign Countries	20	*ib.*
Movement in India	21	*ib.*
United Provinces	22	17
Rajputana	23	*ib.*
The Central Provinces and Berars	24	*ib.*
Other Provinces and States	25	*ib.*
Internal Movements	26	*ib.*
Summary	27	19
Subsidiary Tables	...	21
Chapter IV.—Religion.		
Introductory	28	23
Hindus—(General)	29	24
Definition of Hindu	30	*ib.*
Animists	31	26
Variation among Hindus and Animists	32	27
Musalmans	33	*ib.*
Jains	34	28
Christians	35	29
Missions (General)	36	30
Canadian Presbyterian Mission	37	*ib.*
Roman Catholic Mission	38	*ib.*
Friends Foreign Mission	39	31
American Friends Mission	40	*ib.*
Conversion	41	*ib.*
Other Religious Beliefs	42	*ib.*
Race and Sect	43	*ib.*
Summary	44	32
Subsidiary Tables	..	34
Chapter V.—Age.		
Statistics	45	37
Inaccuracy	46	*ib.*
Detailed Examination	47	38
Mean Age	48	*ib.*
Religion and Age	49	*ib.*
Caste and Age	50	39
Fecundity	51	*ib.*
Subsidiary Tables	...	40
Chapter VI.—Sex.		
General	52	50
Sex and Locality	53	51
Sex and Religion	54	*ib.*
Sex and Age	55	52
Proportion of the Sexes	56	*ib.*
Sex and Caste	57	*ib.*
Sex and Ceremony	58	53
Subsidiary Tables	...	55
Chapter VII.—Civil Condition.		
Introductory	59	59
General Statistics	60	*ib.*
Marriage and Religion	61	60
Religion and Locality	62	61
Child Marriage	63	62
Caste and Marriage	64	*ib.*
Birth Customs	65	63
Terms of Relationship	66	64
Subsidiary Tables	...	69

	Para.	Page.
Chapter VIII.—Education.		
Scope of Return	67	76
English	68	*ib.*
Religious Distribution	69	*ib.*
Locality	70	77
Comparative	71	78
Education by Caste	72	79
Comparison of Castes	73	*ib.*
Subsidiary Tables	...	80
Chapter IX.—Language.		
Statistics	74	86
Details of Dialects	75	*ib.*
Distribution	76	87
Classification	77	88
Province of Aryan Tongues	78	*ib.*
Local Shibboleths	79	89
Subsidiary Tables	...	90
Chapter X.—Infirmities.		
Statistics	80	94
Accuracy of Return	81	*ib.*
Classes of Infirmities	82	*ib.*
Insanity	83	95
Deaf-Mutism	84	96
Blindness	85	97
Leprosy	86	98
Caste and Infirmity	87	99
Subsidiary Tables	...	100
Chapter XI.—Caste, Tribe or Race.		
Statistics	88	102
Accuracy of Return	89	*ib.*
Caste	90	*ib.*
Distribution	91	*ib.*
Hindu Castes	92	*ib.*
Kachhi	93	103
Ahir and Bharud	94	*ib.*
Bagri	95	*ib.*
Baiga	96	*ib.*
Balai	97	*ib.*
Bansphor	98	*ib.*
Beldar	99	*ib.*
Deswali	100	104
Gusain	101	*ib.*
Khati	102	*ib.*
Korku	103	*ib.*
Gahalot	104	*ib.*
Raghubansi	105	*ib.*
Rawat	106	*ib.*
Tambat	107	*ib.*
Brahman	108	*ib.*
Rajput	109	*ib.*
Bania	110	*ib.*
Other Castes	111	*ib.*
Animist	112	*ib.*
Musalman	113	105
Caste and Traditional Occupation	114	*ib.*
New Castes	115	*ib.*
Caste Government	116	*ib.*
Caste Control by Hindu Rajas	117	106
Caste Restrictions	118	*ib.*
Caste and Occupation	119	107
Herdsmen	120	*ib.*
Craftsmen	121	108
Traders	122	*ib.*
Warrior Classes	123	*ib.*
Priests and Devotees	124	*ib.*
Bards and Astrologers	125	109
Depressed Classes	126	*ib.*
Subsidiary Tables	...	110

Chapter XII—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

	Para.	Page.
Statistics	127	114
Scheme of Classification	128	*ib.*
M. Bertillon's Scheme	129	115
Accuracy of Record	130	*b.*
Limitation of the Return	131	*ib.*
General Conclusion	132	116
General Discussion of the Result	133	*ib.*
Natural Divisions and Occupations	134	*ib.*
Comparison between the Occupations of Cities and Villages	135	117
Workers and Dependents	136	118
Agricultural Occupation	137	*ib.*
Landlords	138	*ib.*
Cultivators	139	119
Pasture	140	*ib.*
Fishing and Hunting	141	*ib.*
Mining	142	*ib.*
Industry	143	120
Textile	144	*ib.*
Hides, Skins, etc.	145	*ib.*
Bone	146	*ib.*
Wood	147	*ib.*
Metal	148	*ib.*
Ceramics	149	*ib.*
Chemical Products	150	*ib.*
Food Industries	151	*ib.*
Industries of Dress and the Toilet	152	*ib.*
Furniture Industries	153	*ib.*
Building	154	*ib.*
Construction of Means of Transport	155	*ib.*
Production and Transmission of Physical Forces	156	*ib.*
Industries of Luxuries	157	*ib.*
Industries connected with refuse matter	158	121
Transport	159	*ib.*
Trade	160	*ib.*
Public Administration	161	*ib.*
Professions	162	*ib.*
Persons with Private Incomes	163	*ib.*
Domestic Service	164	*ib.*
Insufficiently described Occupations	165	*ib.*
Unproductive	166	*ib.*
Factory Statistics	167	*ib.*
Occupation and Religion	168	*ib.*
Caste and Occupation	169	122
Decaying Industries	170	123
Female Occupations	171	*ib.*
Subsidiary Tables	..	125

LIST OF DIAGRAMS AND MAPS.

	Page.
Map of Central India Agency	Frontispiece.
Diagram showing the Relation of Area and Population	2
Diagram showing the density of population in the Agency, a few States and British contiguous districts	3
Maps showing the density of the population in different Natural Divisions	3, 4, 5
Diagram showing the total Urban and Rural population of the Central India Agency in the different Natural Divisions	11
Maps showing the Variations in the different Natural Divisions	12, 13, 14
Diagram showing the Variation since 1901 per 1,000 of the population of each Natural Division	14
Diagram showing the proportion of Immigrants in each Natural Division	18
Map showing the ebb and flow of Migration between adjacent Provinces and States and Central India Agency	19, 20
Maps showing the distribution of Hindus in Central India Agency	[illegible]
Maps showing the distribution of Animists in Central India Agency	26
Maps showing the distribution of Muhammadans in Central India Agency	28
Diagram showing the actual number of Males returned of each age per 100,000	37
Diagram showing the distribution of Corrected age periods of 100,000 persons of each Sex	*ib.*
Maps showing the Proportion of Males and Females in different Natural Divisions	50, 51
Diagram showing the number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age period	52
Diagram showing the Compartments of Horoscope	53
Diagram showing the number per 1,000 aged 0-10 who are Married (by religion)	60
Diagram showing the number per 1,000 aged 15-40 who are Widowed (by religion)	*ib.*
Diagram showing the proportion of the Married per 1,000 of each age period by Natural Divisions	61
Maps showing the amount of Literacy in the different Natural Divisions	76
Diagram showing the number of persons per 1,000 in each Natural Division who are Literate	77
Diagram showing the number per 1,000 of each Main Religion who are Literate	*ib.*
Maps showing the extent to which Eastern Hindi, Western Hindi and Rajasthani Languages are spoken in Central India Agency	87, 88
Maps showing the prevalence of Insanity in Central India Agency	95
Diagram showing the number of the Insane per 100,000 persons of each age period	*ib.*
Maps showing the prevalence of Deaf-Mutism in Central India Agency	96
Diagram showing the number of Deaf-Mutes per 100,000 of persons of each age period	*ib.*
Maps showing the prevalence of Blindness in Central India Agency	97
Diagram showing the number of the Blind per 100,000 of each age period	98
Maps showing the prevalence of Leprosy in Central India Agency	*ib.*
Diagram showing the number of Lepers per 100,000 persons of each age period	99
Diagram showing the relative strength of Hindu Castes	103
Diagram showing the relative strength of Animists	104
Diagram showing the relative strength of Musalman Castes	105
Diagram showing the General Distribution of the population by Occupation (Sub-Classes)	116
Diagram showing the Distribution of the Population by Occupation (Classes) in each Natural Division	117
Diagram showing the Main Distribution by Occupation (Sub-Classes) for Religion	122
Maps showing the Proportion of Female to Male Workers in each Natural Division	123, 124

INTRODUCTION.

There have been in all four Censuses of the population of Central India, the first being that of 1881.

First	17th February	1881.
Second	26th February	1891.
Third	1st March	1901.
Fourth	10th March	1911.

The actual date of each Census is given in the inset.

Past and Present Censuses.

All four enumerations have been synchronous with those taken in British India. In the first two, however, a modified form of the schedule was adopted, while in the last two the British India schedule was used. The night of the 10th March was selected for the final census on the present occasion from the fact that the moon's light would be sufficient for the enumerators to carry out their work, at the same time allowing a margin of time for the check by Supervisors and other Inspecting Officers. Moreover, on this date there were no marriages, important religious festivals or large fairs to disturb the population. The dates of some small fairs (chiefly in the Bhil country) were altered so as to avoid this day. All States agreed to this date being fixed.

Arrangement for Enumeration.

2. The present census was taken on lines similar to those of 1901. The method adopted for the taking of the census and the compilation of the results are mainly those embodied in the Imperial Census Code, Parts I and II, of which a short account will be found in the Administrative Volume. The more noticeable features connected with the operations are briefly as under.

As soon as it was decided that a decennial census should be taken, the preparation of the Village Registers and the collection of information regarding persons available as Supervisors and Enumerators was commenced. The model form received from the Census Commissioner for India was modified to suit local convenience and was issued to all concerned with translations in the local vernaculars.

Code of Census Procedure.

3. The census office was opened on the 1st of April 1910 after which detailed instructions for the taking of the census were issued. These were embodied in the form of a Code to facilitate each stage of the operations. The instructions were based generally on those of the Imperial Code adopted for British India, with such alterations as were required to suit local conditions. A *Manual of Instructions* for Supervisors and Charge Superintendents was also compiled and issued in advance. All these were translated into the local vernaculars. These instructions were further supplemented by the issue of Circulars on points which, practice proved, were not sufficiently explained in the Code or Manual.* A *Specimen Enumeration Book* with typical entries was also issued for instruction to each enumerator who carried it about with him.

Appointment of Census Officers.

4. Early in March 1910 all the States were requested to appoint their own Census Officers and place them in direct correspondence with the Provincial Superintendent of Census. For each group of small States and guaranteed holdings in the Political Charges a common Census Officer was appointed working under the supervision of the Political Officers. The Census Officers in the States were either Revenue Officers or Officers with previous experience; the Charge Superintendents were Pargana or Tahsil Officers; the Supervisors, subordinate revenue or police officers, head clerks in offices and school masters; the Enumerators, the village *Patwaris*, school masters, clerks, senior students and the like.

Census Divisions.

5. On their appointment the Census Officers started the formation of the necessary census divisions of Charges, Circles and Blocks. Villages and towns were first divided into one or more Blocks, each containing ordinarily not more than 40 to 50 houses, and placed in charge of an official called the Enumerator; a group of Blocks, ordinarily 10 to 15, into a Circle, the official in charge being designated Supervisor; and a number of Circles into a Charge, the official responsible being known as the Charge Superintendent. In most cases the Charge corresponded to a revenue unit, *viz.*, a Tahsil, a Pargana, a Thana, a Tappa, etc. In the case of large States Charges were often sub-divided into two or more. A Town usually formed a separate Charge being subdivided where necessary for efficiency. Small States and Guaranteed Holdings

* NOTE.—Instructions regarding the entry of castes, tribes or races in column 8, the entry of dialects in column 13 and with respect to the census in areas affected by plague were the only Circulars required.

were made into independent Charges, irrespective of the number of houses they contained, and the local Kamdars were appointed Charge Superintendents.

On Railways, each section of a line passing through the Agency constituted a Charge, an officer of the line such as an Assistant Engineer, a Traffic Superintendent, or Loco Superintendent, being appointed Charge Superintendents. Traffic Inspectors were appointed Supervisors for groups of minor stations and Station Masters of important stations for their own premises, the Station Masters of small stations and clerks of others being appointed Enumerators. Each Railway Company appointed its own Chief Census Officer for the line passing through Central India, who was responsible to the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

Important Municipalities such as Lashkar, Indore, Ujjain and Bhopal were formed into Special Charges under the Chief Municipal Officer of the place.

British Cantonments and Civil Stations were treated as Charges on the above lines.

House numbering. 6. The next step taken was the numbering of houses. The definition of a House adopted in 1901 was altered to make it more precise and illustrated by diagrams :—

(*i*) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, *sarai*, etc., or a site, camping ground, *ghat*, etc., to which a separate number has been affixed.

(*ii*) The dwelling place of one or more families with their dependants and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, balcony, corridor, courtyard or otherwise.

Each such house was given a separate number. The numbering ran in a consecutive series for each village, a division of a town, cantonment, civil station, or railway station premises, etc., to avoid the mistake of double numbering the same premises and to guide the Enumerator. When all the houses had been numbered a statement showing the number of houses was prepared and an indent for the requisite number of census forms made.

The work of house numbering was started in villages after 15th October 1911, and completed by 15th November.

Instructions, Schools, Conference. 7. A Conference of all Census Officers was held early in May 1910. Each Census Officer was asked to bring two supervisors and three or four Enumerators to receive practical training in the work of enumerating and compiling Circle and Charge Summaries. A part of the Indore Residency was made into a typical Charge, houses were numbered, census divisions were formed and those present were taken round by the Head Clerk and made to fill up blank schedule forms printed for the purpose. The entries made were carefully scrutinised by the Provincial Superintendent of Census.

This opportunity was also utilised to read through the provisional issue of the Census Code, the Manual of Instructions for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and Instructions to Enumerators on the cover of the Enumeration book in the presence of all the Census Officers, both in English and the Vernaculars, and all doubtful points raised were satisfactorily settled. The Census Officers and others present were asked to criticise freely from their practical experience and knowledge of the locality they came from. After receiving this training the Census Officials returned to their States and opened local classes at convenient centres. The Chief Census Officers imparted instruction to the Charge Superintendents and selected Supervisors, on the above lines, these in their turn opened training schools in their own Charges making the Enumerators fill up schedule forms. The instructions thus filtered down from the Chief Census Officers to the Enumerators. Too great stress cannot be laid on the early institution of such classes which are worth reams of printed instructions.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway very kindly furnished free passes in order to enable the Provincial Superintendent of Census to depute an official to give the necessary instruction to their employés. In other cases the Head Clerk while on tour gave detailed instructions and checked the entries made by the railway enumerators.

8. A Census Calendar was prepared and printed and copies circulated, showing the dates on which the different stages of the operations had to be begun and completed, up to the 17th March 1911. Political Officers and Inspecting Officers in each State were also supplied with these calendars and specially requested to check operations during the course of their ordinary tours. **Census Calendar.**

9. The census divisions being thus marked out, the machinery put in working order and house numbering checked with the Block and House Lists, the Preliminary Census was started on 15th January in villages and on the 15th February in towns. This consisted of the writing up by the Enumerator in the enumeration schedule for each numbered house all the necessary particulars regarding each person ordinarily resident in the house. The information then recorded in the 14 out of the 16 columns (3-16) was, Name, Religion (in the case of Christians the religious sect also), Sex, Civil Condition, Age, Caste, Tribe or Race, Principal occupation, Subsidiary occupation, Actual occupation of the person on whom dependent, Birth-place (Province or State and district), Dialect spoken in the household, Literate or illiterate, Knowledge of English and certain Infirmities. The Preliminary record in village areas was finished by February 15th and in towns by March 1st, 1911. **Preliminary Enumeration.**

The interval between these dates and the census date was utilised by Supervisors and Charge Superintendents in checking and correcting the entries.

Independent efforts were also made to check the completion of the different operations and examine the entries of the enumerators. Inspecting Officers and touring officers were kind enough to spare time and trouble in examining the work, thus keeping the District Census Officers on the alert.

10. After the completion of the Preliminary Enumeration the village and town dwellers were warned by printed notice and by proclamation to remain in their houses on the night of the 10th March 1911 until the enumerator came, to give all particulars asked for, and to mention all persons who were enumerated before but had left or died since and supply particulars for all new comers and newly born children. This notice in the Bhil tract and forest areas was given by the headman of the village, where the final census was carried out before dark or the next morning. **Notice to the Public.**

11. To allow all officials who could be spared to assist in the Final Enumeration and accelerate the compilation of the Provisional Totals all public offices, schools, etc., were either closed from the 9th to 11th March 1911 or such officials as were actually engaged in the carrying out of the census were allowed leave. **Closing of Public Offices.**

12. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of fairs, camping grounds, road *chaukis*, railway travellers, hospitals and dispensaries, and jails and lock-ups. Special men were appointed to deal with fairs and camping grounds; roadside *chaukis* were included in the villages within whose boundaries they were situated. Hospitals and jails were enumerated by their own officials. **Special Arrangements.** *Fairs, Camping Grounds, etc.*

As the Bhaguria fair in the Bhil tract, always attended by large numbers of Bhils and Bhilalas, was likely to interfere with the progress of the Final Enumeration, the State officials in that tract had the fair held a week in advance. *Bhaguria Fair.*

All travellers by road and by rail were provided with Travellers' Tickets showing that they had been enumerated, to avoid double counting. *Travellers' Tickets.*

13. In the Final Enumeration or the Census Proper each Enumerator went round his Block after sunset on March 10th with the Enumeration Book in his hand and a pen and ink, checking and correcting the entries made in the Preliminary Enumeration as compared with the actual facts existing on the census night, by striking out the entries for persons who had left or died and recording information in the different columns of the Schedule for all new comers or newly born children. It was commenced at 7 P.M. and completed at midnight excepting in certain jungle areas. Practically all the hilly and jungle tracts in the Agency lying between 21° 15′ and 23° 15′ N. L. and 74° 5′ and 75° 15′ E.L. and all parts of Rewah south of the Kaimur range were treated as non-synchronous areas. The former, which comprises the Bhil country in the Bhopawar Agency, the States of Jhabua, Barwani, Ali-Rajpur, Jobat, the Petty Estates round them and the Petlawad and **The Census.**

Sendhwa Parganas of Indore State, were enumerated by daylight on the 10th March or on the morning of 11th March. The huts of the Bhils and Gonds being scattered over large mountainous and forest areas coupled with the danger of wild beasts made it impossible for the Enumerator to go about at night.

To secure reasonable expedition and minimise the troubles of the Enumerator two guns were ordered to be fired where this was possible, the first as a warning to the public to be in their houses and to officials to stop traffic on roads and the other to indicate the commencement of the Final Counting.

Re-count.

14. The towns of Lashkar, Lashkar-Brigade, Morar, Gwalior, Indore, Sanawad, Bhopal and Dhar were affected with plague at the time of the Final Enumeration. These places were re-counted as shown in the inset. The result is shown on the fly-leaf of Imperial Table IV.

Name.	Date.
Lashkar	8th July 1911.
Lashkar-Brigade	do.
Morar	do.
Gwalior	do.
Indore	20th July 1911.
Sanawad	do.
Bhopal	10th July 1911.
Dhar	2nd July 1911.

Provisional Totals.

15. After completing the Final Census on the night of the 10th March 1911 the Enumerators and Supervisors met at centres previously selected on the morning of 11th March to make up their totals. The Enumerators prepared the abstracts at the end of the Enumeration Book showing the number of Occupied Houses and the total number of Persons, Males and Females in their Blocks. These abstracts were checked by others and then posted up by the Supervisor for his Circle Summary. The Circle Summaries were in their turn similarly tested and combined into a Charge Summary after which the totals were wired or sent by post or special messenger with all possible despatch to the Chief Census Officer concerned. These Officers on receipt of Summaries for all Charges made up their totals for the State as a whole and communicated them by telegram direct to the Census Commissioner for India and to the Provincial Superintendent of Census at Indore.

The Provisional Totals in the different areas were in most States in Central India collected by special messengers, on horse-back or camels who carried the totals to the Charge Superintendents by whom the figures were either telegraphed to the Census Officer or again despatched by similar special arrangements. In the wild tracts of Bhopal the totals were carried from the Supervisors' headquarters by messengers who were given guards to accompany them at night as a precaution against dangers. In the jungle tracts of Rewah particular care was necessary in traversing the passes in the hills, and the heavily wooded tracts where wild animals are numerous. In these districts special runners were posted at short distances who travelled by night attended by guides with burning torches, and an escort of six or eight men to protect them and show them the ill-defined paths. This action of the Rewah Darbar resulted in complete success, their totals being the third to arrive. In none of the previous censuses had it been possible for the Rewah Darbar to send the Provisional Totals in time for publication, while the difference was only 1 per 10,000 between their Final and Provisional Totals.

The first totals were received from the Baoni State on the 11th March, the last from Gwalior State on the 15th. Special arrangements were made in the headquarter office for combining and wiring the Provisional Totals for each Political Charge and the Agency as a whole to the Census Commissioner for India. The first of these for Baghelkhand was wired on the 13th and the last for Gwalior Residency on the 16th March 1911. The total population for the Agency as a whole, according to these Provisional Totals, numbered 9,365,165 of whom 4,804,914 were males and 4,560,251 females.

It should be remarked that the taking of the Census up to the submission of the Provisional Totals was carried out in the Gwalior State by Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, C.I.E., who received instructions from the Census Commissioner direct. I am much indebted to him for the assistance he rendered me.

Final Totals.

16. After going through various processes of sorting and tabulating the Final Totals were obtained, which gave 9,369,067 persons, consisting of 4,807,711 males and 4,561,356 females. This final figure showed an increase of 3,902

persons, being a difference of only 0·04 per cent. which speaks well for general efficiency of the Census arrangements. The Census Commissioner to whom final figures for individual States were from time to time communicated wrote as follows :—

"The extreme accuracy of the Provisional Totals sent up from the States reflects the greatest credit on all concerned."

Special Industrial Schedule.

17. A Special Census was taken of persons employed in industries in which the workers in factories did not number less than 20 persons. This was taken simultaneously with the census of the general population on March 10th in order to collect correct information regarding recent developments. The form of this Special Schedule, received from the Census Commissioner, was printed locally in English and Vernacular with instructions for filling it up at the back, and distributed on the 5th March 1911 to the owners, agents and managers of mines, factories, works, mills, etc., through departmental heads and collected on the morning of the 16th March to obviate all danger of confusion with the ordinary schedules. The result of these enquiries are embodied in Table XV-E. Under the orders of the Census Commissioner a Register of all mines, factories, mills, etc., was compiled before the issue of the schedules and checked with the return of factories received periodically in the Central India Agency Office and sent to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

Special forms for Railway, Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments.

18. Simultaneously with the general census, information regarding the number of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians employed on Railways, and in the Post, Telegraph and Irrigation Departments, also on a special form, was collected through their Departmental Officers. The results were compiled and submitted to the Census Commissioner.

Census Act and Regulations.

19. In a preliminary circular the obligations of all public servants and loyal subjects to assist in the taking of the census was made known and published in local State gazettes or otherwise. No necessity arose for a regular Census Act. All concerned cordially helped in the operations. The demeanour of the people throughout was excellent. Even the most backward and wild sections of the population, such as Bhils, Bhilalas, Gonds, and Kols, etc., have now become familiar with the object for which the census is being taken and have no dread of its resulting in enhanced taxation or a call for fighting men, as was the impression on previous occasions. These tribes not only gladly replied to whatever was asked of them but cordially co-operated with the census staff by remaining at home when the Final Enumeration was being made, and where night counting was possible kept a light burning till the Enumerator's arrival at their huts.

Certificates of Merit or Sanads.

20. For good services rendered in the taking of the census all census officials were granted Certificates of Merit or Sanads. The Enumerators and Supervisors received these from the Chief Census Officers of the area in which they worked; the Charge Superintendents and Census Officers of smaller States from the Provincial Superintendent of Census in Central India under the direction of the Local Government, while the Chief Census Officers of the large States, and others whose work was specially commendable, received these Sanads with the signature of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Those of the unpaid Enumerators and Supervisors and certain selected permanent employés who showed unusual zeal and energy in the work were afterwards employed in the central office at Indore.

Accommodation.

21. Some difficulty in obtaining accommodation for the Tabulation Office had been anticipated. It was, however, successfully overcome.

Besides the Opium Godown, the old police lines, now dismantled, and the Jaora bungalow just outside the compound, the Kothis of Rai Bahadur Kesri Singh on the main road, the Ratlam and Dewas Junior Branch Kothis and the Residency School building were, through the kindness of those with whom permission to use them rested, made available for the accommodation of the Abstraction Office Staff. The Rajgarh State made its own arrangements by placing its clerks in the Rajgarh house opposite the Ratlam Kothi. No rent was demanded for the use of these buildings except the Jaora bungalow. Before the clerks could be located in them these houses had to be provided with latrines and thoroughly repaired for which some expenditure was incurred.

Preparation of Final Totals.

22. After the Provisional Totals were despatched the Enumeration Books for all the States, the Military and Civil areas under the British Government and the Railway Sections were carefully packed by Charges and other units and sent with Summaries for the subsequent purposes of Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation to the Central India Census Office at Indore. On arrival the books were checked with the Circle, Charge and State Summaries in the presence of the Head Clerk and entered in the record register which was opened for each State and other independent areas, so as to enable them to be issued for abstraction, systematically. A certain number of record clerks was entertained one month in advance of the Final Census for the purpose.

Code of Abstraction, Sorting, Tabulating, and Compilation.

23. The Code of Instructions for copying on slips the particulars of each person enumerated, for sorting the written up slips and tabulating and compiling the results was issued by the Census Commissioner for India. This was followed in all the processes and no need arose for compiling one locally. A few supplementary instructions were issued now and then by the Provincial Superintendent and the Head Clerk in the course of their daily rounds of inspection. Immense advantage was derived from there being only one Central Office as all correspondence was avoided and uniformity ensured.

Slip System.

24. The system of abstracting entries from the schedule form which was worked in 1901 was followed on the present occasion with this exception that instead of two slips only *one* was written up for each person giving all particulars. The size of the slips was somewhat smaller (2 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$) and the numbers of the columns of the schedule from which the information was to be recorded were printed in English and Vernacular on one side only. Religion was indicated by the colour, while Sex and Civil Condition were indicated by symbols printed on the slip.

Five colours were used to denote the five main religions and green was used to indicate other religions. The symbols were printed in the right hand top corner of the slip. These together with the slip used are shown below :—

(Slip.)

No.

(For sect of Christians.)

7

8

9

10

11

12

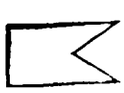
13

14

15

Religion.	Colour.
1. Hindu . .	Badami
2. Jain . . .	Yellow
3. Animist . .	Blue .
4. Musalman . .	Red .
5. Christian . .	White .
6. Other religions .	Green .

(Symbols.)

Sex.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males . .			
Females . .			

The other religions were Arya, Brahmo, Sikh, Parsi and Jew for which Rubber Stamps were prepared with the name of the religion and impressed on the blank space at the top of the slip.

25. Before actually issuing the Enumeration Books for the work of copying on to the slips, all the entries in the schedules were carefully examined by a special staff of examiners and all obvious errors or omissions were rectified and supplied. Very little correction was needed except unfortunately in Gwalior State where the schedules for many districts showed gross carelessness and indifference to orders, necessitating the employment of a large special staff to correct and check the books. **Checking of Entries.**

26. Before the actual work was started an experimental abstraction and tabulation office, on a small scale, had been opened at Indore, in November 1910, to give training to a certain number of persons and see what practical difficulties were met with. Those trained in their turn imparted instruction to others. **Slip Copying.**

The regular Abstraction Office was actually opened on the 22nd March 1911, this process being completed on 20th May. The number of copyists employed in the first week was 422 and the average number of slips copied daily by a copyist was 244. When the office was in full swing the number of copyists was 898 (not counting the Checkers and Supervisors) and the daily outturn of each copyist totalled 424 slips. The clerks deputed from Dewas J.B., Rajgarh and Ratlam wrote up the greatest number, averaging over 1,000 at this stage.

The slips for Infirmities were written up separately as were also those for the abstraction of entries from the Industrial Schedules.

27. The staff of the office of the Provincial Superintendent, and the establishment for abstracting and tabulating the census schedules for the British Pargana of Manpur, Cantonments and Railways, and compiling the Imperial Tables for the Agency was paid for by Government. For the work of the States all States of any size supplied their own men. The Datia, Panna and Ajaigarh States sent their Census Officers also to conduct the operations. The Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah States supplied Special Officers to control their establishments; these officers remained in charge from start to finish and assisted in compiling the report and tables for their States. **The Staff.**

28. No sorting was required for Tables I-VI, which were compiled by the Supervisors from Register A, maintained during the slip copying period, but only from Table VII onwards. **Sorting.**

The sorting of the slips was begun on 22nd May 1911 and finished on 31st August, the number of sorters reaching a maximum of 574 when this process was in full swing. The unit of sorting was a small estate, group of minor holdings or a Pargana of a large State. All the railway stations and British areas were treated as independent units. The figures for the former were incorporated in the States in which they were situated.

29. The work of tabulating the results was carried on simultaneously with the sorting. As soon as a unit was sorted, the result was entered in a sorter's ticket. All such tickets were combined by districts for the big States, and for whole States in the case of smaller units. As soon as a State was completed these were combined in their turn for each Political Charge by special compilers appointed and paid for by Government for the compilation of the Central India Imperial Tables. These were sent to the Census Commissioner in manuscript and simultaneously to the Press. The first Imperial Tables sent to the Census Commissioner were Tables XVII and XVIII on the 25th August 1911. Tables I-VI were next sent on the 7th September 1911. The task of adjusting Table II for 1901 and 1891 was very arduous. Alterations had taken place in every State of any size and also in the Political Charges and these alterations had, in a very large number of cases, been effected by the transfer of groups of villages or isolated villages necessitating a re-adjustment through the village list. Fresh changes, moreover, took place after the census was taken, indeed after sorting was completed. By 9th October 1912 the last of the Tables—Table XVI—was despatched to the Census Commissioner for India. All these Tables were examined in the Census Commissioner's office and no mistakes were found. All the Obligatory and Optional Tables prescribed were compiled. **Tabulation and Compilation.**

30. Besides the regular Tables which actually numbered 23, three Provincial Tables were also compiled giving leading Census statistics for all States and Estates and British Areas. **Imperial Tables.**

The units for compilation were 51, all States of any size forming independent units.

The Report.

31. A complete alteration has been made on this occasion in the form of the Report.

In 1901 all Tables were compiled by Political Charges, a procedure which entailed much waste of time and unnecessary expense. The Political Charge is not an administrative unit, but merely an artificial and constantly varying unit, created for the convenience of political control. In no case does a charge comprise only one State, while large States are often split up between several Political Charges. It is, therefore, clear that statistics given by Charges are of little or no real value and to give a whole series of costly Tables based on this arrangement is waste of money. On the submission of this view to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General he decided that only the first six Tables which might *possibly* be of use, should be given by Charges. Imperial Tables I-VI are accordingly given by Political Charges, while the remaining Tables have been given for the Central Indial Agency as a whole. This has reduced the amount of printed matter by over 200 pages. On the other hand statistics by States, which were most inadequately dealt with in 1901, are very fully treated in the Imperial Volume.

The bulk of the Table Volume having been reduced to the minimum by this arrangement, it was decided to print the Report and Statistics in one Volume to make the book of some size.

The writing up of the Report was commenced when compilation work was well advanced. The first Chapter was sent in manuscript to the Census Commissioner for India on the 6th April 1912. Each Chapter on completion was sent to the Census Commissioner for his information and to the Superintendent Government Printing at Calcutta simultaneously.

Besides the Imperial Report all the Principal States and a few Minor States (29 in all) shown in the margin received separate Reports containing —

1. Gwalior.	16. Bijawar.
2. Indore.	17. Baoni.
3. Bhopal.	18. Chhatarpur.
4. Rewah.	19. Sitamau.
5. Orchha.	20. Sailana.
6. Datia.	21. Rajgarh.
7. Dhar.	22. Narsingbgarh.
8. Dewas S. B.	23. Maihar.
9. Dewas J. B.	24. Jhabua.
10. Samthar.	25. Barwani.
11. Jaora.	26. Ali-Rajpur.
12. Ratlam.	27. Khilchipur.
13. Panna.	28. Jobat.
14. Charkhari.	29. Alipura.
15. Ajaigarh.	

(i) A brief report dealing with all essential points such as variations since 1901, etc., and necessary Subsidiary or Inset Tables.

(ii) Tabular matter, adjusted to the size of the States, smaller States getting only the more important Tables. The headings of all Tables were given bi-lingually, in English and Hindi or Urdu, but only English figures were used.

(iii) A Village List for the State giving the total number of occupied houses and of persons, males and females, by religions.

(iv) Where possible Maps were given.

(v) Guaranteed Villages, in accordance with the orders, were shown both in the accounts for the States to which they belong as also in the two Provincial Tables in the Imperial Volume where each estate appears as a complete unit.

These State Reports were compiled by the Provincial Census Superintendent except that for Gwalior which was written by Mr. H. M. Bull, Inspector General of Education for that State.

Cost.

32. As accounts are not yet finally made up, only approximate figures can be given for the cost. The figures given below may, however, be taken as correct for all practical purposes :—

COST OF CENSUS.

Year.	Departmental Accounts.	Treasury Accounts.	Cost per head.	
			Departmental.	Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.	Pies.	Pies.
Imperial 1901	77,683	...	...	...
States 1901	116,377	...	...	...
Imperial 1911	65,357	37,232	...	...
States 1911	87,500	...	...	...
TOTAL 1901	193,060	...	4·3	...
TOTAL 1911	152,857	37,232	3·0	0·8

33. It would be impossible to specify by name all the persons who have co-operated in the different stages of the operations. The Census Officers, who worked immediately under me, have, without exception, done most extraordinarily well and my warmest thanks are due to each and all of them for the zeal and energy with which they carried out the troublesome duties of the Enumeration. A list of these gentlemen is given below :— Acknowledgments.

1. Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, C.I.E., (Gwalior).
2. Mr. K. G. Reshimwale, (Indore).
3. Munshi Saiyad Kudrat Ali, (Bhopal).
4. Lal Beni Bahadur Singh, (Rewah).
5. Lala Ujagar Chand, (Orchha).
6. Pandit Ram Ratan Tiwari, (Datia).
7. Mr. K. G. Nadkar, (Dhar).
8. Mr. M. N. Phadnis, (Dewas S. B).
9. Mr. V. R. Deo, (Dewas J. B.).
10. Munshi Habib Hassan, (Samthar).
11. Mirza Muhammad Said, B.A., (Jaora).
12. Mr. Dorabji F. Vakil, B.A. (Ratlam).
13. Lala Sital Parshad, (Panna).
14. Pandit Ram Datta, (Charkhari).
15. Bakshi Thakur Parshad, (Ajaigarh).
16. Munshi Debi Parshad, (Bijawar).
17. Munshi Muhammad Said. (Baoni).
18. Munshi Sohan Lal, (Chhatarpur).
19. Mr. Naulakha Lal Singh, (Sitamau).
20. Mr. Kothari Hari Singh, (Sailana).
21. Pandit Jisukhram, (Rajgarh).
22. Munshi Parmanand, (Narsinghgarh).
23. Munshi Bala Parshad, (Nagod).
24. Lala Gur Dayal, (Maihar).
25. Pandit B. Damodar Rao, (Jhabua).
26. Mr. Meherjibhoy Hormasji, (Barwani).
27. Pandit R. G. Phadnis, (Ali-Rajpur).
28. Babu Ram Parshad, (Khilchipur).
29. Rai Sahib Babu Kedarnath, (Korwai, etc.).
30. Pandit Ramlal, (Jobat).
31. Munshi Nanne Khan, (M. S. Baghelkhand).
32. Babu Balkrishna Kapur, (M. S. Gwalior).
33. Rai Sahib Munshi Kashi Parshad, (M. S. Bundelkhand).
34. Munshi Enayat Husen, (M. S. Bhopawar).
35. Jamadar Mohan Singh, (Malwa Minor holdings).
36. Panda Shankar Lal, (M. H. Bhopal).
37. Baba Mulsingh, Sadar Kanungo, (Manpur Pargana).
38. The Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, (Indore Residency).
39. The Cantonment Magistrate, (Mhow).
40. „ „ „ (Nimach).
41. „ „ „ (Nowgong).
42. „ Officer Commanding (at Agar).
43. „ „ „ (at Guna).
44. „ Superintendent and Magistrate, (Sehore).
45. Census Officers in Charge of C. I. Sections of E. I. R., B. N. R., G. I. P. R., and B. B. & C. I. R.

I wish, however, to offer my particular thanks to Lal Beni Bahadur Singh, Census Commissioner for Rewah State, and his Assistant Pandit Bhawani Datta Joshi, B.A., Head Master of the Venkat High School at Satna. The enormous advance shown by the work of this State in the present census is entirely due to the exceptional pains taken by these officers to make all the arrangements as perfect as possible. To Pandits Purushottam Joshi of Old Indore and Shastri Damodar Tryambak Joshi of Ujjain I am obliged for information on sex at birth and castes.

I must not omit to mention my obligations to the Chiefs and the Residents, Political Agents and other Officials of the Political Department whose ready help was always at my disposal, without which indeed I should have often found my duties very difficult to carry out.

The Headquarter staff worked admirably, and I cannot too highly praise the industry, care and energy shown by my Head Clerk Pandit Shridhar Rao in the arduous task of controlling the large Abstraction Office as well as the ordinary correspondence work and the extra responsibilities which my transfer to other duties latterly threw upon him.

In November 1911 I was transferred to other duties and the Census work had to be completed as a *paraergon*. This has not, however, materially delayed the work as the Press has never been left idle.

I would express my thanks to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, for the excellent proofs sent me and the rapid way in which the work has been done.

Finally to the Census Commissioner for India my warm thanks are due for his ready help in all my difficulties.

C. E. LUARD, *Major*,

January 1913. *Superintendent of Census.*

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
Scale 1 Inch = 48 Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
REFERENCES
1 British
2 Gwalior
3 Indore
4 Dewās
5 Jaorā
6 Khilchīpur
7 Rājgarh
8 Dattā
9 Pannā
10 Sīhāmau
11 Chhatarpur
12 Ajaigarh
13 Dhar
Province Boundary
District and State Boundary
UNITED PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
BENGAL
RAJPUTANA
CENTRAL INDIA
Agra
Dholpur
Etawah
Cawnpore
Ajmer
GWALIOR
Jālaun
Hamirpur
Fatehpur
Banda
ALLAHĀBĀD
Mirzapur
Jhānsi
Orchha
Kotah
TIKAMGARH
Chhatarpur
Panna
Bijawar
REWAH
Nimach
Jhālrapātan
Rājgarh
Sīhāmau
Maihar
Nagod
Sātna
Sangor
Damoh
Katni Jn
Jubbulpore
Narsinghpur
Hoshangābād
BHOPAL
Bhilsa
Udyagiri
Shājapur
Ujjain
DEWAS
INDORE
DHAR
Jaora
Ratlām
Sailāna
Jhābua
Jobat
Ali-Rājpur
Barwāni
Khandwā
Betūl
Burhānpur
Sohāgpur
Bilāspur
Amarkantak
Chhota Nāgpur
Makrai
Harda
Sehore
Barelī
Kālīkhēri
Bāgh
Mhow
Nemāwar
Sendhwa
Mathwar
Chitorgarh
Nimbahera
Sīkoṭī
Garoṭ
Sītāmau
Mandasor
Piplauda
Thandla
Jobat
Dhār
Kukshi
Mānpur
Barwāni
Khargon
Bhikangaon
Sīkoṭī
Rāmpura
Bānsal
Kothā
Machalpur
Mukundangarh
Nāyakhēṛā
Khilchīpur
Rāghogarh
Gunā
Dhurnaodā
Bhāndaurā
Umrī
Pāron
Baroda
Sheopur
Sabalgarh
Jorā
Morār
Seondhā
Bhind
Gohad
Mahārājpur
Datiā
Indargarh
Sumbhar
Sarīlā
Jignī
Kalpī
Kadaurā
Rāonī
Berjā
Nadigaon
Aldmpur
Charkhārī
Rebai
Mahobā
Lugāsī
Aktahan
Garrauli
Nowgong
Ajaigarh
Khajuraho
Kothī
Sītalha
Virsinghpur
Jasō
Nāgod
Satna
Maihar
Ramnagar
Barāundhā
Beohari
Marwas
Pathraura
Jaswan
Bardi
Mauganj
Sihāwal
Pawai
Khopa
Shāhnagar
Ratpura
Umariā
Bāndhogarh
Khannoudhi
Pālī
Singrauli
Anuppur
Sondia
Ghorā Dongrī
Sarangpur
Nalkhēṛā
Mukhtārgarh
Berāsia
Muhammadgarh
Basoda
Sānchī
Bhojpur
Kuraiya
Sundarsī
Makṣī
Fatehābād
Barnagar
Nolāwad
Tarānā
Mehidpur
Nāgda
Shujālpur
Ujjain Hospital
Mhow Rly
Fathari
Kannod
Indore
Dewās
Bāgh
Dhār
Amjhera
Sardārpur
Thāndla
Jobat
Maspur
Bāgwāra
Barwāha
Dharampuri
Sendhwa
Khargon
Bhikangaon
Chikalda
Makrai
Harda
Betūl
Burhānpur
Mathwar

CHAPTER I.

Distribution of the Population.

I.—General Description of Central India Agency.

Area, Population and Boundary.

THE tract known as the Central India Agency is composed of a number of Native States and Estates under the general political control of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India whose head-quarters are at Indore. The tract, which lies between 21°—22′ and 26°—52′ N. and 74°—0′ and 83°—0′ E. has an area of 77,367 square miles, and a population of just over nine millions. This area may be compared to the combined areas of Belgium (11,373), Denmark (14,844), Holland (12,582), Greece (24,977) and Switzerland (15,469).

On the north and north-east, the Agency is bounded by the Chambal river which separates it from the United Provinces and the Rajputana Agency; on the east and along its southern boundary lie the Central Provinces, beyond the Vindhya and Satpura Ranges; the south-western boundary is formed by the Khandesh, Rewa-Kantha, and Panch-Mahal Districts of the Bombay Presidency, while various States of Rajputana enclose it on the west.

Variations in area since 1901.

2. The area dealt with in 1901 was 78,772 square miles. The transfer of certain isolated Rajputana portions, then under the political control of this Agency, to Rajputana and the inclusion of island tracts of Central India lying outside its borders, excluded in the last Census, have altered the area to that shown in the inset table.

Area in 1901 . . .	78,772
Deduct—Tonk (Rajputana portions) .	1,439
	77,333
Add—Island tracts of Central India .	34
	77,367

Difficulty in obtaining correct areas.

3. The greatest difficulty still arises in adjusting internal areas. Various transfers have taken place between the Political Charges, but the lack of surveys, the tendency of Darbars to exaggerate their possessions and the fact that surveys made for revenue purposes commonly omit waste and forest areas and the lands of feudatories and are, therefore, incomplete, makes adjustment very unsatisfactory.

While the political control of the Agency lies with the Government of India working through its political officers, the actual administrative units are the States and Estates comprised in the Agency, numbering in all about 130 from Gwalior with 25,000 square miles in area, equal to that of Greece, to tiny holdings of one or two villages. The political relations existing between the different States and between individual States and the Government of India are very diverse.

Natural Divisions.

4. Natural divisions are required to bring out the effects of locality on the figures. The Natural Divisions adopted on this occasion are the same as those of 1901—the Plateau, Low-lying and Hilly.

The Plateau tract includes the Malwa Plateau, the highland tract stretching from the great wall of the Vindhyas to about Narwar or from 22°—34′ to 25°—39′ north latitude, a land of open rolling plains dotted with low flat-topped hills of basaltic formation. On the east it touches Bundelkhand and on the west Rajputana; possessing soil of great fertility, produced by the disintegration of the basalt, with a moderate rainfall of 30 inches per annum. It grows all the ordinary crops without irrigation and has long been famous for its poppy and the opium obtained from it. The inhabitants belong to the regular cultivating classes. Its climate is unusually temperate and equable, due to its elevation above sea level which averages 1,600 feet and rises in places to over 2,000. The Low-lying tract embraces northern Gwalior and stretches across into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand up to the Kaimur Range. It differs from the Plateau in being only some 700 feet above sea level, possessing a climate more subject to extremes, and a rainfall of 45 inches per annum; the soil is good, but its fertility is not so great as that of the Plateau. The country is generally flatter and in parts is typical of an alluvial spread.

The Hilly tract, as its name implies, lies along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras and their offshoots. Here agriculture is little practised, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes and the country largely covered with forestand cut up by numerous ravines. These Natural Divisions, while they adequately express the general lie of the land, are necessarily drawn on broad lines and the figures for each Division are, therefore, in part affected by the overlapping of tracts; where this is noticeable attention will be drawn to it.

II.—Area, Population and Density.

5. Statistics of area and population are given in Imperial Table I for the Agency and for the Political Charges or units of political control, and in Provincial Table I for the principal administrative units, the States. As already noted in the Introduction, figures for Political Charges are not given after Table VI.

Proportional figures will be found in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

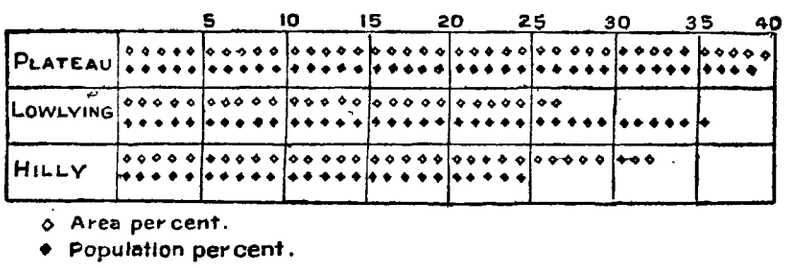
Locality.	Area.	Population.	Density by square mile.
Central India	**77,367**	**9,357,000**	**121**
Plateau . .	30,813	3,683,000	120
Low-lying . .	21,118	3,311,000	157
Hilly . .	25,436	2,363,000	93

The inset table shows the density of the population.

In no case is the pressure at all severe, the Low-lying Natural Division showing only 157 persons per square mile.

Relation of Area and Population.

6. The inset diagram illustrates the relative area and population of the three Natural Divisions into which the Agency has been divided. Each white and black diamond represents one per cent. of the total area and population, respectively.

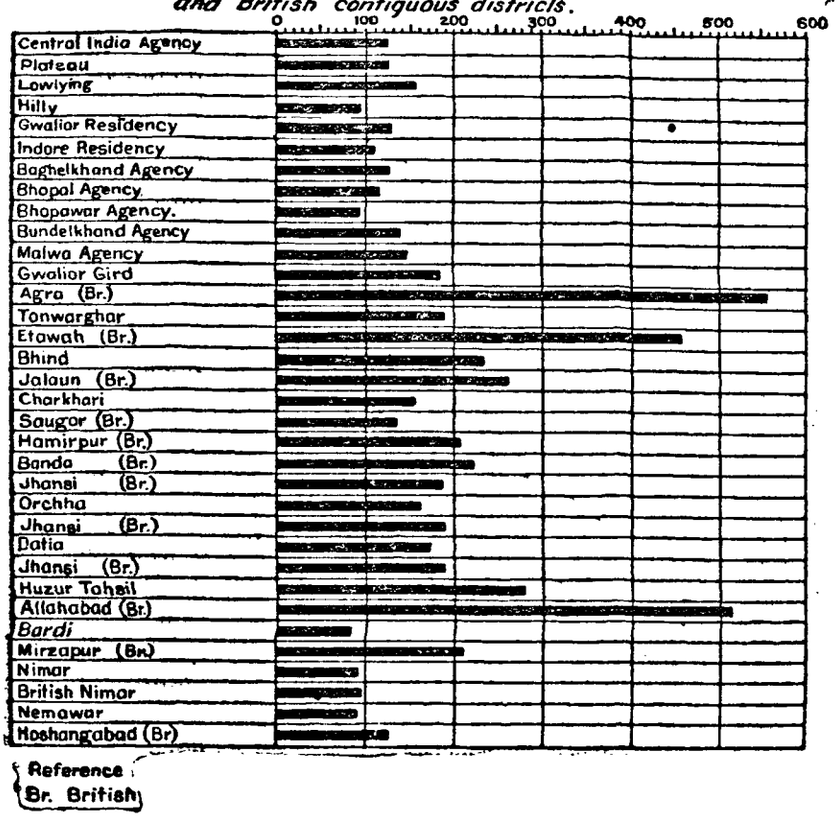


The Plateau has the largest area and population; the Hilly tract stands next in area but with less population, the Low-lying has least area but most population.

An examination of the density in contiguous portions of the Agency and of British India shows in most cases how much greater the pressure in British India is. In a small isolated tract of Indore, Alampur, which lies far from the rest of the State the density rises to 426 per square mile, due to its peculiar position. Similarly a high density, 353 per square mile, is met with in the isolated tract of Gangapur in Gwalior which lies in Rajputana far from its parent State.

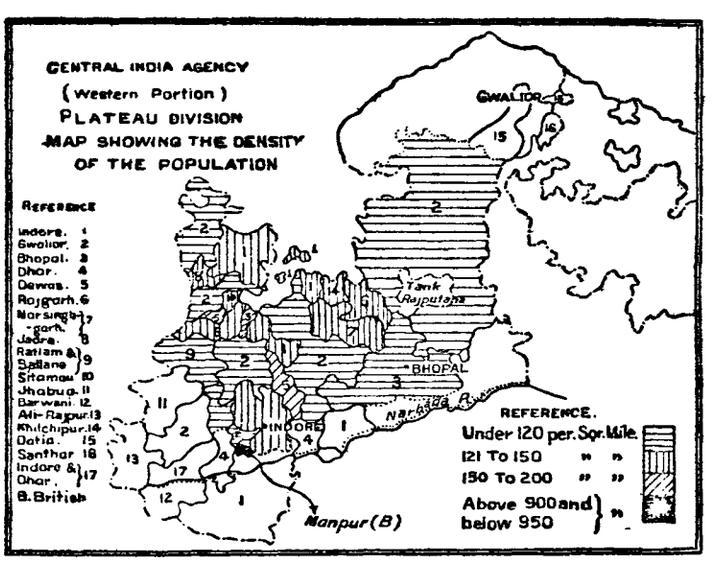
In no cases, save those of Alampur and Gangapur, does the density ordinarily rise to even 250 per square mile, including towns. The Huzur Tahsil of Rewah

Diagram showing the density of population in the Agency a few states and British contiguous districts.



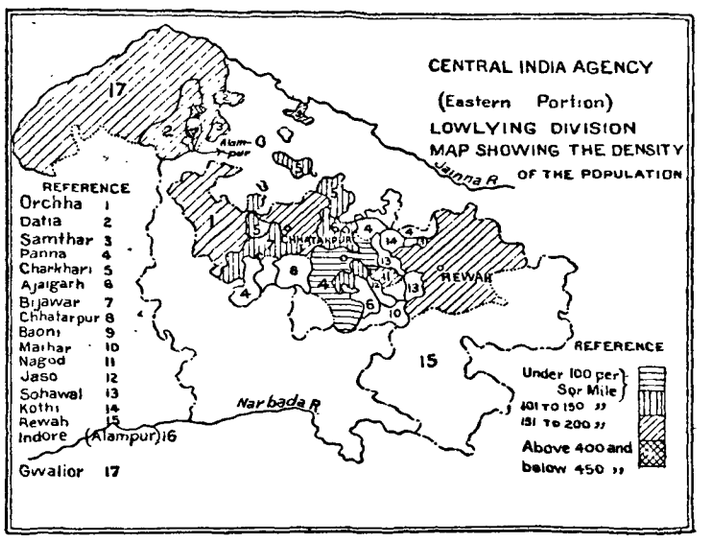
alone, with the town of Rewah, has a density of 282 persons to the square mile.

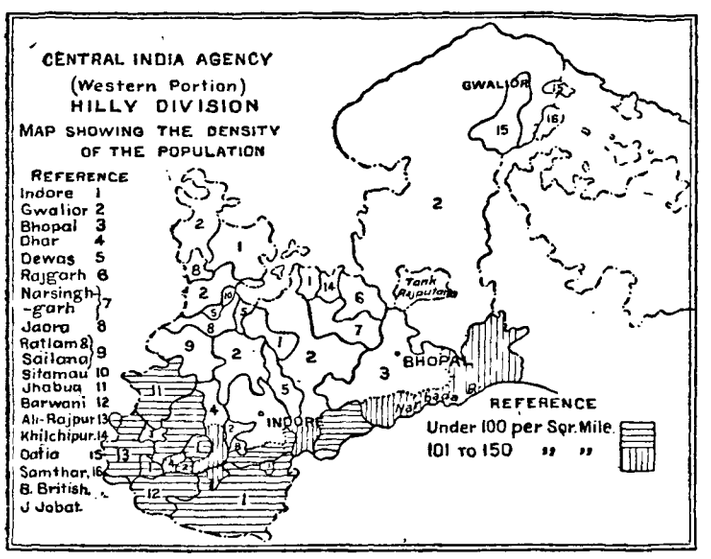
7. The highest density in the three Natural Divisions is in the Low- Natural Divisions.
lying tract with 157 persons to the square mile or if the urban area is excluded 104, the Plateau coming next with 120. The highest ratio on the Plateau is 144 in the Mehidpur Zila of the Indore State, including the towns of Tarana and Mehidpur, with 130 for the rural area only. The Mandasor Zila in Gwalior comes next with 127 or for the rural area 112.



It is clear that this tract with its high class soils could easily support a larger population. Comparison is not, however, possible with any contiguous British area, though Saugor may be taken as approximating to the same conditions.

The Low-lying tract has, as mentioned above, a density of 157 to the square mile, or excluding the urban area 104. There is little doubt, however, that many parts of this tract could even now bear a far greater population, if irrigation was systematically introduced. Hamirpur, Banda, Etawah and Agra, with which the northern part of this tract is interlaced, have a much higher density as the diagram above shows.





The Hilly tract while it shows the lowest density gives a higher figure than the truth, as the more fertile parts unavoidably included under this head raise the average.

The table below shows the density in purely jungle tracts :—

Jungle tract.	Area.	Population.	Density per square mile.
Ali Rajpur .	836	72,454	87
Jhabua. .	1,336	111,202	83
Kathiwara .	71	3,837	54

Such variations in density as occur in Central India are mainly due to natural and administrative conditions. Irrigation has not yet been introduced anywhere on such a scale as to modify ordinary climatic conditions, though several large projects are being carried out in Gwalior.

III.—Town and Village.

8. For Census purposes a "Town" was held to include all municipalities and cantonments, every place with a population of 5,000 and over, and such other places of less than 5,000 inhabitants as might be considered to have distinct urban characteristics.

A "City" is a town with one lakh or more of inhabitants. No city exists in the Agency, although Lashkar, Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam have been treated as cities for local purposes.

The statistics regarding Towns and Villages will be found in Imperial Tables III, IV and V and in Subsidiary Tables III, IV, and V at the end of this Chapter. Of the total population of the Agency only 8 persons in every 100 live in towns while 92 inhabit villages. This accentuates the agricultural nature of the tract and if the places with genuine urban characteristics are subtracted, the population shows 98 persons in every hundred living in villages.

Towns.

9. There are in all 77 towns of which 57 fulfil the numerical qualifications. Among the towns are 7 which qualified in 1901, but do not do so on this occasion, while 13 have been selected on account of their urban characteristics or local importance. The total number of towns is less by 3 than it was in 1901, owing to the exclusion of Chhabra, Pirawa, and Sironj which have passed to Rajputana with the Tonk Districts, and the omission of Karahia, Tal-Mandawal, Mungaoli, Sunel, Gautampura, Manasa and Nadigaon.

Seven new towns have been added—Sipri, Morena, Sanawad, Raisen, Maharajpur, Rajnagar and Nagod. Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong are British cantonments. Agar, Guna and Sehore are Military stations, the last being also the headquarters of a Political Charge. The Agent to the Governor

General's camp (commonly known as the "Indore Residency") is the headquarters of the local administration and of the Resident at Indore.

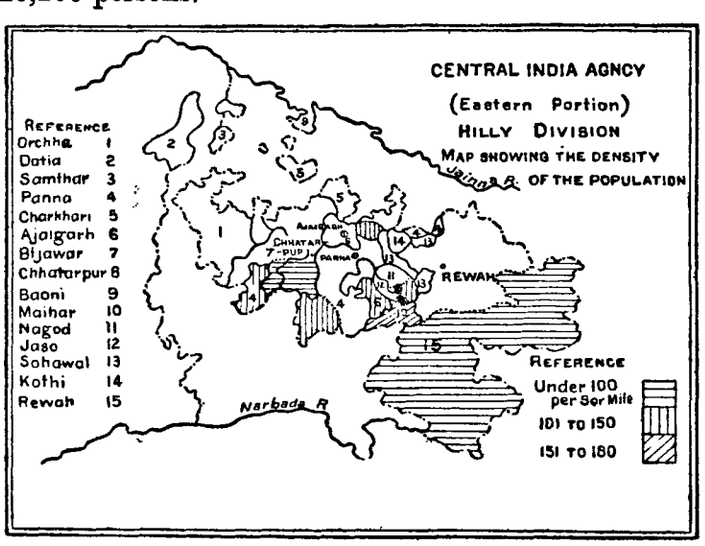
Many of these places have municipalities, so called, but they are in fact merely town committees.

Plague has dislocated the urban figures especially in the larger towns. The table below shows the variation due to this cause:—

Town.	1911.	1901.	Decrease per cent.
Lashkar	46,900	89,000	47
Indore	44,900	86,000	48
Bhopal	56,000	77,000	27
Mhow Cantonment	29,800	36,000	17
Ratlam	27,900	36,300	23
Jaora	18,000	23,800	24
Mandasor	16,700	20,900	20
Gwalior	14,600	16,800	13
Morar	13,500	19,100	29
Nimach	12,300	15,300	20
Lashkar (Brigade)	9,200	13,400	31
Indore Residency	9,100	11,100	18
Dhar	7,400	17,700	58
Sanawad	3,500	7,800	55

This has reduced the maximum figure from three towns to one town, *viz.*, Bhopal, in the "over 50,000" class, whereas in 1901 all the first three towns in the list fell in this category. The towns between 5,000 and 10,000 have risen by two, between 10,000 and 20,000 fallen by three and between 20,000 and 50,000 by one.

Of the urban population again 35 per cent. live in towns of over 20,000 and 36 per cent. in towns of 5,000 to 10,000, the average population of a town being 10,200 persons.



That the Agency is almost entirely agricultural is shown by the fact that only 8 persons in every 100 live in towns, while it should also be borne in mind that decided urban characteristics are really lacking, except in the four largest towns, the rest are only semi-urban, the last twenty indeed being little more than over-grown villages.

Industries are in their infancy, while administrative conditions are not generally favourable and until they develop there is little likelihood of any

real increase in the genuine urban population. Of the Natural Divisions the Plateau stands first with 5 per cent. more dwelling in towns and mainly in towns of over 20,000 population. Expansion, it will be seen, is met with only in State capitals, and in a few favoured spots, such as Biaora and Sanawad, the last a rapidly growing town temporarily affected by plague, where peculiar conditions have made them commercial centres on trade routes. In early days towns were either political capitals, military posts or religious centres. Such settlements naturally decline under modern conditions, unless fresh life is given to them, and such life can come from one source only, the increase of industrial and commercial activity. In the Agency, little development has taken place in this direction owing mainly to political and administrative conditions. Hence, towns of importance in former days, such as Bhilsa, Chanderi, Gohad, Gwalior, Narwar, Ujjain, and others are falling behind in the race. Ujjain, a trading centre of some importance, even in Buddhist days, has lost ground, under modern conditions in spite of its position as a junction on three lines of Railway and its claims as a sacred city. Mandasor is declining and the approaching abolition of the opium trade will probably hit it still more severely in the near future; Gwalior has been killed by its modern neighbour Lashkar; Sehore, as is always the case, has lost its position owing to the foundation of the neighbouring British civil station of the same name.

Subsidiary Table V shows that there has been a fall of 18 per cent. in the urban population dealt with on the same basis as 1901. The big towns, owing to plague, show a serious diminution, while a large rise has taken place in small towns.

Plague has, however, vitiated figures so that no accurate idea of the variation can be obtained. If the population of 1901 is taken in the case of plague-stricken towns the result gives 960,000 inhabitants, which shows that the population is stationary.

The Village.

10. The Census village corresponds to revenue village, a village with attendant hamlets being considered as a single unit.

The difficulty in obtaining correct lists of villages is almost inconceivable until the task is attempted. Departmental lists and maps invariably disagree in names and numbers, and these are often both at variance with the actual settlements to be found on the spot. It is hoped that the present lists (except in Gwalior) are now perfect. The larger the State the greater the difficulty. The Central India village, outside jungle tracts, is a compact collection of houses. In the centre come those of the better classes, the landlord's residence often being conspicuous in the centre of all; on the outskirts are the huts of cultivators and beyond at a little distance the low castes. In the jungle tracts it is far otherwise. The Bhil avoids his neighbour and a village in such cases will often cover several miles, although the population is insignificant; one such village stretches for close on seven miles along the line of a high road. The average area of a village in the Plateau and Low-lying tracts is 2·1 square miles while the average population amounts to 260. On the Plateau it is 226, on the Low-lying 319 and in the Hilly tract 249. If, however, a really Hilly tract is taken, the average population is only 83.

Villages of 500 to 1,000 (2,890) and "under 500" (29,000) predominate, the fall being very sudden, from 2,800 with a population of 500—1,000 to only 900 with over 1,000. Of the total population 92 in every hundred live in villages, while over 50 persons out of every hundred live in villages of under 500 people.

In the Low-lying tract large villages are more common, but even here out of 93 persons in every hundred, who live in villages, 40 live in villages of under 500 population. In the Hilly tract 97 persons in every hundred live in villages, while 60 in every hundred live in villages of under 500 souls.

If a strictly Hilly tract section is taken, the numbers show the prevalence of small villages still more strongly.

Hilly tracts.	Number per cent. in villages of	
	500—5,000	Under 500
Ali Rajpur . . .	28	72
Jhabua	12	88

The average distance of villages apart is 1½ miles; in the Plateau it is 1·4, in the Low-lying tract 1·5 and in the Hilly tract 1·6 miles.

IV.—Houses and Families.

11. The question "What is a house?" is always a difficult one to answer. The definition given in 1901 was not found by Census Officers sufficiently precise for their assistants, and on this occasion the following definition was, therefore, given and illustrated by diagrams.

A house for Census purposes is defined as follows:—

(*i*) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, serai, etc., or a site, camping ground, ghat, etc., to which a separate number has been affixed.

(*ii*) The dwelling place of one or more families with their dependents and resident servants having an independent entrance, whether that entrance be from a road, gallery, balcony, corridor, courtyard, or otherwise.

It will be seen, however, that no material difference from the results of 1901 has arisen in the figures in Subsidiary Table VII. The house in Central India, except in the larger towns, is almost invariably a separate entity which can be easily distinguished, occasionally several lie in one courtyard but even this is not usual.

Houses vary in their appearance with the materials of which they are constructed and these again vary with the locality. Along the ranges, where limestone and sandstone abound, the houses are constructed and roofed with stone as in Gwalior and Bhopal where even small huts are largely made of this material. In Gwalior and some other places the better houses are in such cases decorated with fine pierced stone work screens. Where stone is not found brick is used in the better class of house, carved wooden balconies, door-frames and windows being common, as at Ujjain and Indore.

Houses of more than one storey are not often met with except in towns, though the more important villages, which are the residences of the local Thakurs, occasionally have one or two-storeyed houses. A courtyard is often enclosed by prolonging the outer walls of the house and is used for the cattle to herd in.

For the rest small huts with frames of bamboo or the commoner kinds of tree either roofed with sunbaked tiles, grass or mud or regularly thatched form the homes of the agricultural population. In the jungle tract wattle or *chhappar* huts are the only habitations. In Ali-Rajpur and the south-west corner of the Agency the Bhil huts are usually built on piles, the cattle herding below while the inhabitants live above them.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Density, Water Supply and Crops.**

Natural Division.	Mean density per square mile in 1911.	Percentage of total area.		Percentage to cultivable area.		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rain fall.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under.														
		Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.			Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Maize.	Kodon.	Other food-grains and pulses.	Oilseeds.	Sugar-cane.	Poppy.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Central India . . .	121	46·63	24·65	52·85	2·63	5·87	32	4·71	11·25	11·39	17·33	0·55	3·37	1·0	13·62	2·77	0·06	0·37	4·71	0·02	28·65

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Distribution of the Population classified according to Density.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	UNITS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF			
	Under 150.		150–300.	
	Area.	Population 000's omitted.	Area.	Population 000's omitted.
1	2	3	4	5
Central India	**77.367**	**9,357**	...	...
1 Gwalior Residency	24,384 *51·6*	3,091 *33·0*	...	...
2. Indore Residency	9,004 *11·7*	979 *10·5*	...	...
3. Baghelkhand Agency	14,706 *19·0*	1,773 *19·0*	...	...
4. Bhopal Agency	9,154 *11·8*	1,051 *11·3*	...	...
5. Bhopawar Agency	7,274 *9·3*	698 *7·5*	...	...
6. Bundelkhand Agency	10,118 *13·0*	1,375 *14·5*	...	...
7. Malwa Agency	2,727 *3·6*	390 *4·2*	...	...
Natural Divisions.				
Plateau	30,813 *39·8*	3,683 *39·3*	...	...
Low-lying Tract	...	...	21,118 *27·3*	3,311 *35·4*
Hilly Tract	25,436 *32·9*	2,363 *25·3*	...	...

NOTE.—The figures below the absolute ones represent the proportion per cent. which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of Urban Population residing in Towns with a population of				Number per mille of Rural Population residing in Villages with a population of			
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	**10,209**	**260**	**84**	**916**	**345**	**198**	**356**	**101**	**1**	**65**	**376**	**558**
1. Gwalior Residency	9,921	273	90	910	310	245	347	98	2	62	401	535
2. Indore Residency	12,583	245	141	859	540	...	435	25	...	69	318	613
3. Baghelkhand Agency	8,571	267	34	966	438	...	338	224	...	36	407	558
4. Bhopal Agency	10,124	205	106	894	505	...	322	173	...	37	288	675
5. Bhopawar Agency	7,000	211	30	970	...	...	1,000	...	...	93	226	681
6. Bundelkhand Agency	8,984	339	72	928	...	546	332	122	...	115	479	406
7. Malwa Agency	13,122	237	202	798	355	423	167	55	...	84	307	609
Natural Divisions.												
Plateau	11,199	226	124	876	432	159	332	77	2	61	294	643
Low-lying Tract	10,240	319	74	926	298	201	277	134	...	79	487	434
Hilly Tract	6,767	249	34	966	...	132	725	143	...	54	343	603

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**Number per mille of the Total Population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Number per mille who live in towns.						
	Total Population.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India	**84**	**66**	**402**	**7**	**240**	**822**	**807**
1. Gwalior Residency	90	71	391	11	213	928	892
2. Indore Residency	141	111	435	27	345	935	807
3. Baghelkhand Agency	34	28	262	...	350	528	297
4. Bhopal Agency	106	71	460	1	221	964	839
5. Bhopawar Agency	30	38	155	4	55	153	333
6. Bundelkhand Agency	72	61	389	16	75	800	761
7. Malwa Agency	202	152	586	11	574	861	953
Natural Divisions.							
Plateau	125	91	468	16	331	909	899
Low-lying Tract	74	61	414	11	109	787	713
Hilly Tract	34	32	177	4	85	114	222

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—**Towns classified by Population.**

CLASS OF TOWN.	Number of towns in each class in 1911.	Proportion to total Urban population per mille.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Increase per cent. in the population of towns as classed at previous censuses.			Increase per cent. in Urban population of each class from 1881—1911.	
				1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	(*a*) In towns as classed in 1881.	(*b*) In the total of each class in 1911 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	***77***	***1,000***	***904***	***—18·1***	***—3·7***	***+9·3***	***—16·8***	***—11·6***
I. 100,000 and over	...	...	...	...	—14·3	...	...	...
II. 50,000—100,000	1	71	935	—41·4	+6·8	+17·6	—32·3	—74·4
III. 20,000—50,000	6	274	852	—14·7	+5·4	+5·1	—9·1	+0·1
IV. 10,000—20,000	11	198	913	—19·1	—7·7	+5·0	—17·7	+9·1
V. 5,000—10,000	39	356	920	—0·5	—9·2	+7·1	—5·4	+32·7
VI. Under 5,000	20	101	935	—2·1	+3·0	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—**City.**

City.	Population in 1911.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Proportion of foreign born per mille.	Percentage of Variation.			
					1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	Total 1881—1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhopal	56,204	7,114	935	224	—27·0	+9·5	+27·0	+1·4
Lashkar	46,952	11,738	937	50	—47·3	—14·3	+18·2	—46·7
Indore	44,947	8,171	813	296	—48·2	+4·5	+10·1	—40·4
Ratlam	27,957	23,298	960	147	—23·0	+21·8	—4·0	—10·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—**Persons per House and Houses per Square Mile.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Average Number of Persons per House.				Average Number of Houses per Square Mile.			
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central India.	***5***	***5***	***5***	...	***26***	***21***	***25***	...
1. Gwalior Residency	5	5	6	...	27	23	24	...
2. Indore Residency	4	5	5	...	26	20	24	...
3. Baghelkhand Agency	5	5	5	...	25	21	23	...
4. Bhopal Agency	4	5	5	...	26	19	27	...
5. Bhopawar Agency	5	5	5	...	20	15	20	...
6. Bundelkhand Agency	5	5	5	...	30	24	27	...
7. Malwa Agency	4	4	5	...	34	30	34	...
Natural Divisions.								
Plateau	4	5	...	...	28	22	...	...
Low-lying Tract	5	6	...	...	32	28	...	...
Hilly Tract	5	5	...	...	19	15	...	...

CHAPTER II.

Movement of Population.

Introductory.

12. The results dealt with in this Chapter are administratively of great importance. In Central India, however, the absence of vital statistics of any reliability whatsoever deprives the discussion of much of its value.

Having dealt with the condition of the population on March 10th, 1911, the variations since 1881 have now to be considered.

It would be interesting to form some idea of the condition of the territories now comprised in the Agency in early days, but materials are scanty and vague and, at the best, the following sketch is little more than guess work.

The earliest days of which any definite record exists are those of the Buddhist period. In the early books of the followers of this faith describing conditions about B. C. 700—600 various petty kingdoms are noticed showing the existence of regular settlements, while great trade routes are mentioned as passing through this region. One led from Paithan *vid* Maheshwar, Ujjain and Bhilsa eastwards to Shravasti, while another appears to have passed in the direction of Ashta, Sehore, and Bhilsa to Bharhut in Nagod State. This, at any rate, shows that there was movement across the country, and to enable such movement to be possible there must have been settlements of some kind at intervals. Heavy forests, wild animals and wilder men are mentioned. Later comes the account of the adventurous Chinaman, Hiuen Tsiang (A. D. 630—45), who visited Malwa and describes the country as noted for its fertility, with a soil specially suited to crops of winter wheat; the inhabitants are, he adds, docile, virtuous, and of remarkable intelligence; their educated people being noted for their great learning. Vague as this is it points to a certain settled standard of civilisation. But a more certain indication of the suitability of the tract for settlement and of its being, for those days, populous, is the attraction it had for the invader. From the time of Asoka (B.C. 250) to the days of Baber (A.D. 1527) Malwa in particular was always the promised land to the invader. From the 9th to the 12th century it was cut up into numerous Rajput kingdoms of which the most famous was that of the Malwa Paramaras. The large number of buildings of this period of which remains are still standing testifies to a population of some size and of general distribution. In Mughal days Malwa was one of the most important provinces of the Empire with an income of 5,900,000 Dams or R1,470,500. Its fertility and climate were famous and it was the great centre of a famous weaving industry of fine cloths and muslins, an industry that still languishes at Chanderi. All this points to a well populated tract. At the same time the Mughal Emperors were able to hunt lions and elephants within its limits showing that heavy forests still covered large areas.

A *very* rough estimate for Malwa based on the area as returned by Abul Fazl points to a population of 643,208 persons for 8,040,104 *bighas* or a density of 81·9 per square mile.

In the east of the Agency the country was less inviting, more rugged with less fertile soil and heavier forests. Although there are references to this region they are much briefer and point to far less developed conditions. A striking instance of this is Baghelkhand which was known to the Mughals as Bhatghora, their knowledge of the tract ending with this piece of information, Abul Fazl having nothing further to say about it.

On the fall of the Mughal Empire anarchy followed and from 1717 for one hundred years Maratha and Pindari worked their will on the western

section of the Agency until almost every village was deserted and the peasants had either been killed or had fled. The few of stouter heart who remained did but little cultivation and jungle soon hid many districts previously covered with corn and poppy. The accounts of the campaign of 1818-19 carried out by Lord Hastings, show how great the devastation was, how many tracts had become overgrown with jungle, how many villages lay without inhabitants. The population in these days can have been little more than one-third of what it was in Mughal days. Recovery was rapid and, as soon as peace was restored, the old inhabitants and their descendants returned to occupy their old haunts. From 1820 onwards seasons alone have been responsible for general changes, though here and there political conditions have temporarily affected the population of individual States.

Variation since 1881.

13. The first Census was taken in 1881. In this enumeration as in that of 1891 the information collected was not complete. In 1901 and on the present occasion the Census has followed that of British India in all details.

The total population on the present occasion amounts to 9,357,000, an increase of 859,000 since 1901 and of 95,000 since 1881; between 1891 and 1901 there was a fall of 1,600,000.

As, however, variations may be due to (*a*) the inclusion of new areas, (*b*) greater accuracy of enumeration, or (*c*) a real increase, it is necessary to consider these factors. In Subsidiary Table I the areas have been adjusted so as to be comparative.

As regards variation due to increased accuracy, it is certain that the figures for the two earlier enumerations suffered from lack of experience and the system followed, but as between 1901 and 1911, although there are indications of local variations that are probably in part accounted for by this cause, they are not such as to materially affect the figures of the Agency as a whole; this source of variation may, therefore, be eliminated in considering the figures of the last two Censuses which are alone strictly comparable.

There remains the last cause—actual increase; this will be now considered.

1901 to 1911.

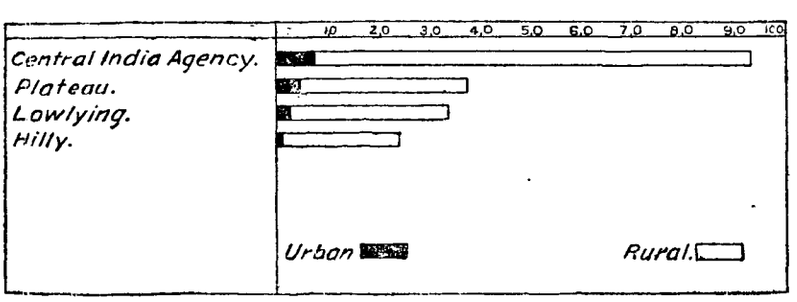
The Census of 1901 followed on the heels of a very severe famine which seriously affected the west of the Agency, and especially the Hilly tract causing heavy mortality among the old and the young—among those, that is, at the two extremes of life. The absence of any vital statistics makes actual check impossible, but it may be assumed that an abnormally high birth rate and a low death rate resulted from these conditions. So far as is possible this question has been dealt with in Chapter V on Age.

The decade has been characterised by several severe but localised visitations of plague for which the returns give an approximate figure of 40,000 deaths. On these returns no great reliance can, however, be placed, and the true figure is probably considerably higher. The effects of plague are not, however, so far-reaching as those of famine, and except here and there have been mainly confined to urban areas.

Some local distress was caused by bad seasons but it amounted only to scarcity of a more or less severe type, no general famine appeared and agricultural conditions were on the whole good.

There have been no artificial stimulants to increase the population such as extensive irrigation projects, industrial developments or the like. In all Central India there are only 144 factories, mines, etc., employing 16,000 people.

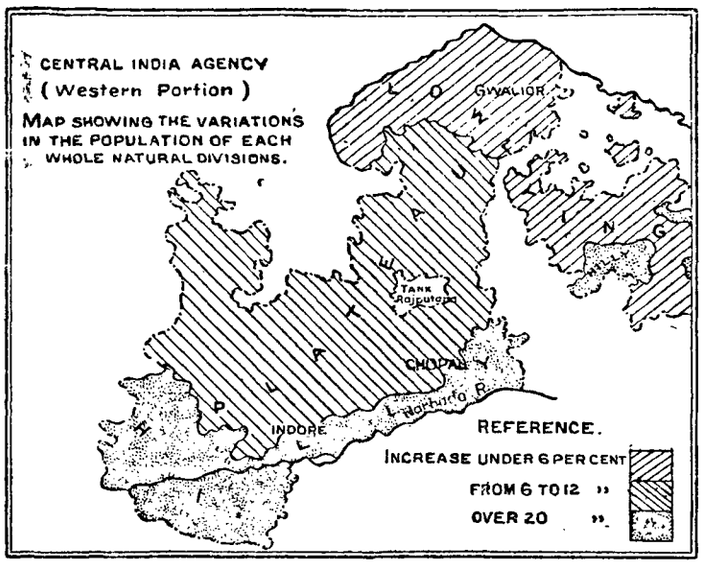
Diagram showing the total urban and rural population of the Central India Agency in the different natural divisions.



Examination of Results.

14. It remains to examine the results in detail so far as is feasible without vital statistics. It may be remarked at the outset that figures for Agencies will be found in the Subsidiary Tables. These being purely artificial units will not be further considered.

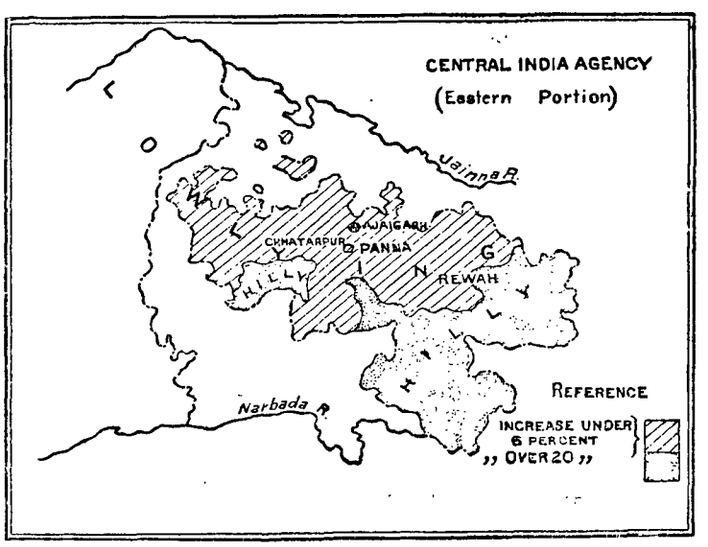
Surveying the Agency as a whole the first point that appears is that the increase is practically restricted to the west of the tract and the hills, the Plateau showing a rise of 11 per cent. and Hilly tract of 24 per cent. From the remarks made above this is what would be expected from the rebound after the losses caused by the famine of 1900.



State and District.	Percentage, Variation.	State and District.	Percentage, Variation.
Gwalior State	**+14·6**	**Indore State—**	
Bhilsa	+ 38·0	Rampura-Bhanpura	+ 23·0
Isagarh	+ 19·0	**Bhopal State**	**+ 6·8**
Narwar	+ 12·0	Diwanganj	+ 5·0
Ujjain	+ 11·0	Berasia	+ 19·0
Mandasor	+ 11·5	Ashta	+ 34·0
Shajapur	+ 8·0	Doraha	+ 24·0
Indore State	**+ 9·0**	Nazirabad	+ 37·0
Indore (rural)	+ 12·6	**Other States**	**+ 9·0**
Mehidpur	+ 32·0		

Examining figures for the principal units on the Plateau in detail, the increase between 1901-11 is as given in the inset.

It is difficult to account always for the variation in contiguous districts. Thus, the contiguous districts of Ujjain and Mehidpur show a difference of 21 per cent., Bhilsa and Isagarh of 19, Diwanganj and Berasia, bordering on Bhilsa, show a much smaller rise, but the larger rise in the Gwalior district is, no doubt, due to the fact that the eastern part of Bhilsa is in reality hilly as the neighbouring hilly districts of Bhopal, Garhi, and Raisen also show a very large increase. Part of the increase may be due to better enumeration, but the actual loss in the Bhopal State in the famine of 1899-1900 was nearly 40 per cent., and the increase must be practically wholly due to the rebound.

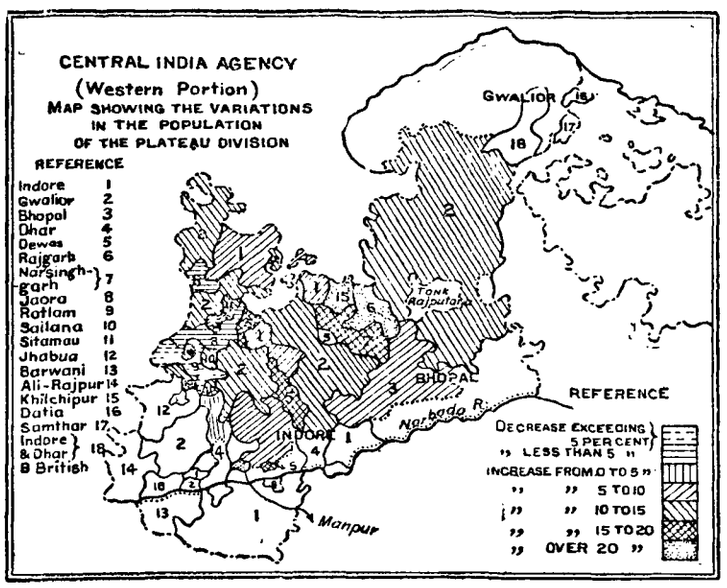


State and District.	Percentage, Variation.
Gwalior State	**− 7·3**
Gird (rural)	+ 9·4
Tonwarghar	+ 0·6
Bhind	− 4·5
Sheopur	− 8·0
Indore State	...
Alampur	− 6·0
Rewah State	**+ 8·0**
Huzur Tahsil	+ 7·0
Raghurajnagar	+ 7·0
Sitlaha	+ 10·0
Mauganj	+ 9·0
Orchha State	**+ 3·0**
Datia State	**−11·0**
Charkhari State	**+ 7·0**
Chhatarpur State	**+ 7·0**
Maihar State	**+14·0**

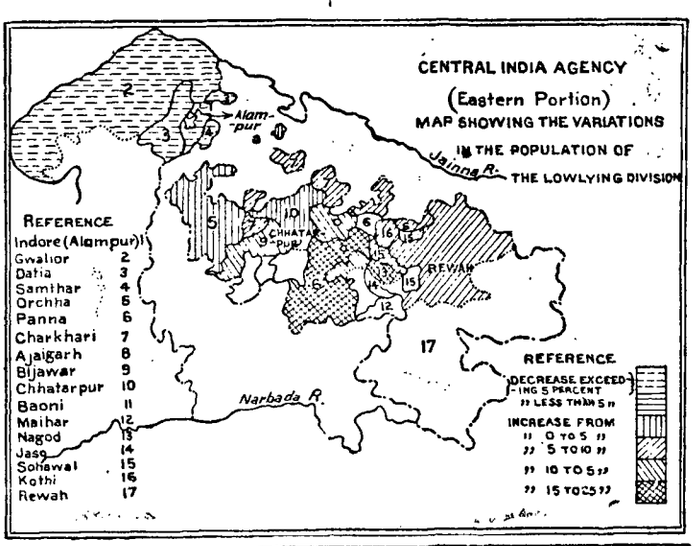
The natural population of this tract approximates to 3,593,000.

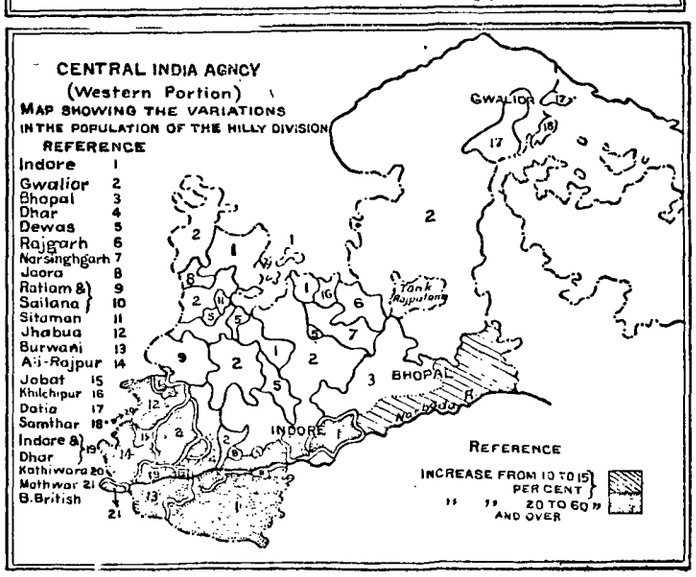
Turning next to the Low-lying tract, the local variations are given in the inset.

It is noticeable that there is a decrease in the Gwalior districts and Alampur of Indore and in the contiguous States



State and District.	Percentage, Variation.	State and District.	Percentage, Variation.
Gwalior State	.+ **24·0**	**Bhopal State—**	
Amjhera	.+ 24·0	Raisen	.+ 65·0
Indore State	.+ **33·0**	Mardanpur	.+ 45·0
Nemawar	.+ 27·0	**Rewah State**	.+ **20·5**
Nimar	.+ 35·0	Bardi	.+ 16·0
Bhopal State	.+ **13·5**	Beohari and Bandogarh	.+ 49·0
Bamhori	.+ 18·6	**Barwani State**	.+ **43·0**
Garhi	.+ 111·6	**Ali-Rajpur State**	.+ **44·0**
		Jhabua State	.+ **37·0**





of Datia and Samthar. On the other hand in the more eastern portion of this Natural Division there is an average rise of 8 per cent. This is to be accounted for partly by the leanness of the years 1907 to 1909 which affected Datia, Samthar and the surrounding country.

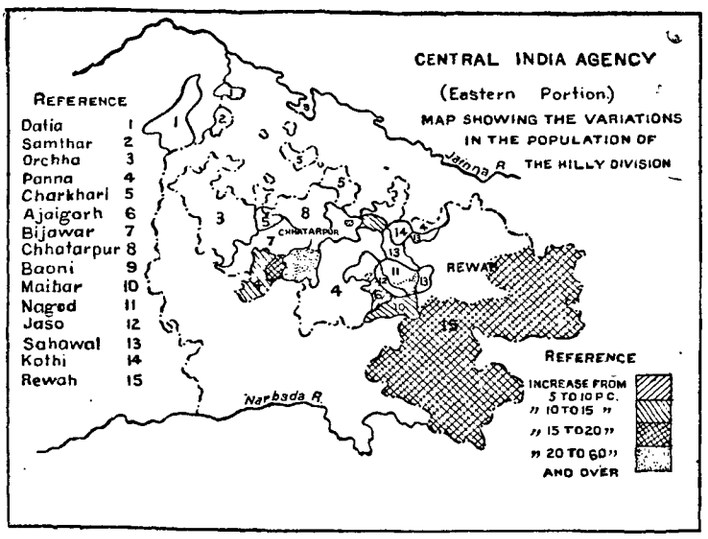
The Hilly tract figures examined in detail show that the rise has been everywhere considerable, especially along the actual ranges where there is little land not genuinely Hilly, as in Beohari, Barwani and Ali-Rajpur. The high figures for Garhi and Raisen are not easy to explain.

Natural Population.

15. The natural population of each Natural Division is given in the inset, that is to say, the actual population and those born in the tract but enumerated outside *less* immigrants. It will be seen that the Plateau and Hilly areas gain by immigration while the Low-lying tract loses. It is not possible to distinguish immigration of a temporary or permanent character, and there is thus a slight error which is unavoidable.

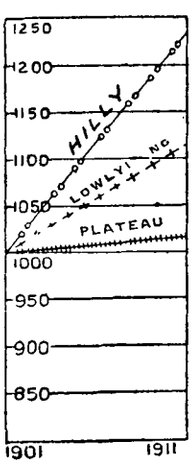
Summary.

16. The inferences to be deduced from the figures here discussed are that the population has recovered rapidly from the effects of the great famine of 1899-1900. The large rise in the Plateau and Hilly tracts with the small increase in the Low-lying area clearly demonstrate this. Has the population reached its normal? The figure is still 7·7 per cent. below that of



	Plateau.	Low-lying.	Hilly.
Actual population	3,683,491	3,310,703	2,362,786
Immigrants	199,297	160,650	114,308
Emigrants	109,678	424,702	1,696
Natural population . . .	3,593,872	3,574,755	2,250,174

Diagram showing the variation since 1901 per 1000 of the population in each natural division.



1891, and it is difficult to say whether that difference is genuine or mainly due to defective methods at the earlier enumeration. One thing is clear and that is that the fertile soil of Central India could easily support a much larger population; will it ever do so? The historical events of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by dividing the Agency up into innumerable small holdings have introduced a state of affairs which militates very seriously against any considerable rise in numbers. Excluding natural calamities, which after all are only temporary in their effect, political conditions are in Central India the real bar to a general expansion of the population. Administration, therefore, and the circumstances which affect its efficiency are far more potent factors in determining conditions of population in this area than rainfall or other natural conditions. Administration has advanced with extraordinary rapidity of late years and save possibly, in a few cases, unlikely to be of great importance, any serious set-back in this direction is improbable. But with improved administration has come increased cost. To all but the largest States this is clearly becoming a matter for very serious consideration. As their big neighbours raise the standard of administration they raise the cost, and the small State, with every good intention, is not only left behind but may eventually be prevented from maintaining the standard. The big States raise salaries, introduce graded services and grant pensions thus absorbing all the best material. Meanwhile the small State is obliged to raise its expenditure—revenue officers, magistrates, police and military all demanding higher pay—while it does not receive adequate return in the shape of good officials. Capital for the development of cultivation and the fostering of industry is not forthcoming, and it is difficult to see how in time to come a retrograde motion is to be avoided.

Even in the cases of the big States, who have capital at their disposal, development is arrested by vexatious dues and taxes incident to a stringent border system, and until this can be modified neither cultivator nor trader will ever be able to do his best.

All this will tend to prevent an expansion of the population over large tracts and any considerable rise under existing conditions seem, therefore, to be impossible.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Variation in relation to Density since 1881.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Percentage of Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—).			Net Variation.		Mean density per square mile.			
	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1881-1891.	1891-1911.	1881-1911.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central India	**+10·1**	**−16·2**	**+9·4**	**−7·7**	**+1·0**	**121**	**+110**	**131**	**120**
1. Gwalior Residency	+4·7	−12·6	...	−8·5	...	127	121	138	...
2. Indore Residency	+16·3	−20·6	...	−7·7	...	109	93	118	...
3. Baghelkhand Agency	+14·1	−13·0	...	−0·8	...	121	106	122	...
4. Bhopal Agency	+13·4	−27·9	...	−18·2	...	115	101	140	...
5. Bhopawar Agency	+27·3	−23·1	...	−2·1	...	96	75	98	...
6. Bundelkhand Agency	+5·1	−10·2	...	−5·6	...	136	129	144	...
7. Malwa Agency	+6·5	−19·6	...	−14·4	...	143	134	167	...
Natural Divisions.									
Plateau	+10·7	...	...	...	...	120	108	...	..
Low-lying Tract	+1·5	...	...	...	...	157	154	...	...
Hilly Tract	+23·8	...	...	...	...	93	75	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Variation in Natural Population.**

Natural Division.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.				Variation per cent (1901-1911) in natural population, Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	Actual Population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central India	**9,356,980**	**474,255**	**536,076**	**9,418,801**	**8,628,781**	**672,263**	**453,660**	**8,410,178**	**+12·0**
Plateau	3,683,491	199,297	109,678	3,593,872	...	...	...	...	...
Low-lying Tract	3,310,703	160,650	424,702	3,574,755	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly Tract	2,362,786	114,308	1,696	2,250,174	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**Variation by Natural Division classified according to Density.**

(a) Actual Variation. (b) Proportional Variation.

Natural Division.	Decade.	Variation in Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of		Natural Division.	Decade.	Variation in Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of	
		Under 150.	150—300			Under 150.	150—300.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Central India	**1901-1911**	**+859,175**	...	**Central India**	**1901-1911**	**+10·1**	...
Plateau	1901-1911	+355,658	...	Plateau	1901-1911	+10·7	...
Low-lying Tract	1901-1911	+50,433	−613	Low-lying Tract	1901-1911	+4·3	−0·03
Hilly Tract	1901-1911	+453,697	...	Hilly Tract	1901-1911	+23·8	...

CHAPTER III.

Migration.

17. The Table dealt with in this Chapter is Table XI recording the birth-places of those enumerated. At the end of the Chapter are certain Subsidiary Tables dealing with the subject.

Migration, it may be remarked, is usually divided into five classes.

I. *Casual.*—Movements between adjacent tracts and villages is ordinarily of this kind. It is chiefly due to the custom of seeking a wife in another village and females preponderate among the migrants. In the Agency this is much the commonest class.

II. *Temporary.*—Caused by pilgrimages, fairs such as that of Khajaraho in Chhatarpur and temporary employment on works. In the former case females are apt to be in excess, but on works men preponderate.

III. *Periodic.*—Due to migration for harvest work at stated seasons. Men ordinarily preponderate in this case. It is not a common form in Central India.

IV. *Semi-permanent.*—This form is not common in the Agency. It is caused by men living in one place, where they earn their livelihood, while their families live elsewhere. In former days this was a common form in Maratha States, where the large following of Dakshni officials kept up a close touch with their homes south of the Narbada. Now, however, these families have to a very great extent become localised.

V. *Permanent.*—This is caused by overcrowding or attraction to other districts. This is only met with in Central India as the result of the latter cause in places where better administration attracts cultivators from one State to another or bad administration has driven the people away.

Conditions affecting Migration.

18. The last Census following on the heels of a severe famine found a sadly diminished population. Since then, while there have been local lean years leading in some parts to distress, no famine has attacked the Agency sufficient to cause any marked exodus, nor has any severe distress outside caused a great flow inwards.

Trade, while it has on the whole progressed, has not made any gigantic strides. Harvesting was over before the Census took place and no influx occurred on this account.

Disease in the form of plague has been the most disturbing factor, but while it causes temporary movement it does not have any permanent effect, and its influence was in this instance mainly felt in big towns.

No large public works have been opened sufficient to very materially affect results.

Improved means of communication and administrative improvements have to some extent affected movement between States.

The only large fair held during the Census was that of Khajaraho in Chhatarpur held from 27th February to 20th March. Special arrangements were made, as in 1901, for dealing with this concentration of people. Large numbers came from the United Provinces to attend the fair.

Migration.

19. It may be remarked before proceeding to discuss results that the Census makes no real distinction between the various kinds of migrations, and except for the partial indication afforded by the relative proportions of the sexes it is not possible to distinguish them.

Of the 9,356,980 persons enumerated in the Agency, over 8,880,000 were born within its limits, leaving only 5 per cent. born outside, of whom 3·4 were born in the contiguous districts.

Central India and Foreign Countries.

20. The figures for those born beyond India may be briefly dismissed as they are of no particular interest. Of the 3,864 persons so born, 3,283 were born in Europe, 3,171 being chiefly officials in civil and military employ; 355 were born in other Asiatic countries, of whom 178 were Afghans, for the most part in military employ.

Movement in India.

21. The total number of immigrants from India into the Agency was 470,000 in 1911 as compared with 668,000 in 1901, emigrants amounting to 536,000 as compared with 454,000.

The larger number of immigrants in 1901 was due to the influx of famine-stricken, especially from the United Provinces, Rajputana and Bombay. The increase of 82,000 among emigrants on this occasion occurs in Rajputana,

the Central Provinces and Bombay. This movement was temporary and caused by the exodus on account of plague from towns on the Plateau.

United Provinces.

22. The greatest number of immigrants come from this Province amounting to 36 per cent. of the total immigrants, while the Agency sends 37 per cent. of its emigrants to it. The intermingling of the boundaries of several of the districts with those of the States is responsible for this; throughout females are in excess, the movement being almost wholly due to the custom of seeking a wife in a distant village. The greater part of the movement takes place in the Low-lying Natural Division in which tract this intermingling of territories mainly occurs, Jhansi alone sending any considerable number to the Plateau Division, chiefly to Gwalior territory.

District.	Emigration from the United Provinces.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Chiefly to
Agra	9,800	3,900	5,900	Gwalior.
Allahabad	8,200	4,500	3,700	Rewah.
Banda	21,300	7,500	13,800	Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.
Hamirpur	32,000	12,000	20,000	Bundelkhand.
Jhansi	36,600	9,900	26,700	Gwalior and Bundelkhand.
Others	61,100	30,200	30,900	
Total	169,000	68,000	101,000	

The disparity between males and females is greatest in the movement to the Low-lying tract, which agrees with the view that marriage is the cause.

Rajputana

23. Rajputana followed the United Provinces in importance sending 149,000 or 32 per cent., it receiving in return 101,000 from the Agency. Women are here also in excess except in the case of Jaipur and is due to marriage transactions between Rajputs and Marwaris. A considerable increase of emigrants to Rajputana has taken place. This is explained by the fall in immigrants as compared with 1901. Most of these people had entered Malwa in 1900 in hopes of relief from famine. They later on returned home. A certain number, no doubt, were also recent refugees from plague-stricken localities in Malwa.

State.	Emigration from Rajputana.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Chiefly to
Jaipur	26,000	14,000	12,000	Gwalior and Indore.
Jhalawar	8,800	3,700	5,100	Indore and Malwa.
Kotah	16,200	6,800	9,400	Gwalior and Indore.
Tonk	16,000	7,000	9,000	Gwalior.
Others	77,000	35,500	41,500	
Total	144,000	67,000	77,000	

The Central Provinces and Berars.

24. The Central Provinces send 80,000 persons to the Agency and receive in return 198,000.

Most of the movement is from border districts. The immigrants pass mainly into the Hilly tracts of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand while Saugor sends a considerable number into Gwalior, Bhopal and Panna. Females are here also in excess.

District.	Emigration from Central Provinces and Berars.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Chiefly to
Hoshangabad	18,500	6,700	11,800	Bhopal and Indore.
Jubbulpore	15,500	5,400	10,100	Rewah, Maihar and Panna.
Saugor	15,600	6,200	9,400	Gwalior Bhopal and Panna.
Nimar	4,800	1,400	3,400	Indore.
Others	25,600	11,500	14,100	
Total	80,000	31,200	48,800	

Other Provinces and States.

25. Of the remaining Provinces Bombay sends 54,000 and receives 19,000. Here also most of the movement is between the neighbouring districts of Khandesh and the Panch Mahals, those concerned being mainly Bhils and kindred tribes. Females are in excess only in the Hilly tract where the Bhils move to and fro in search of wives.

Internal Movements.

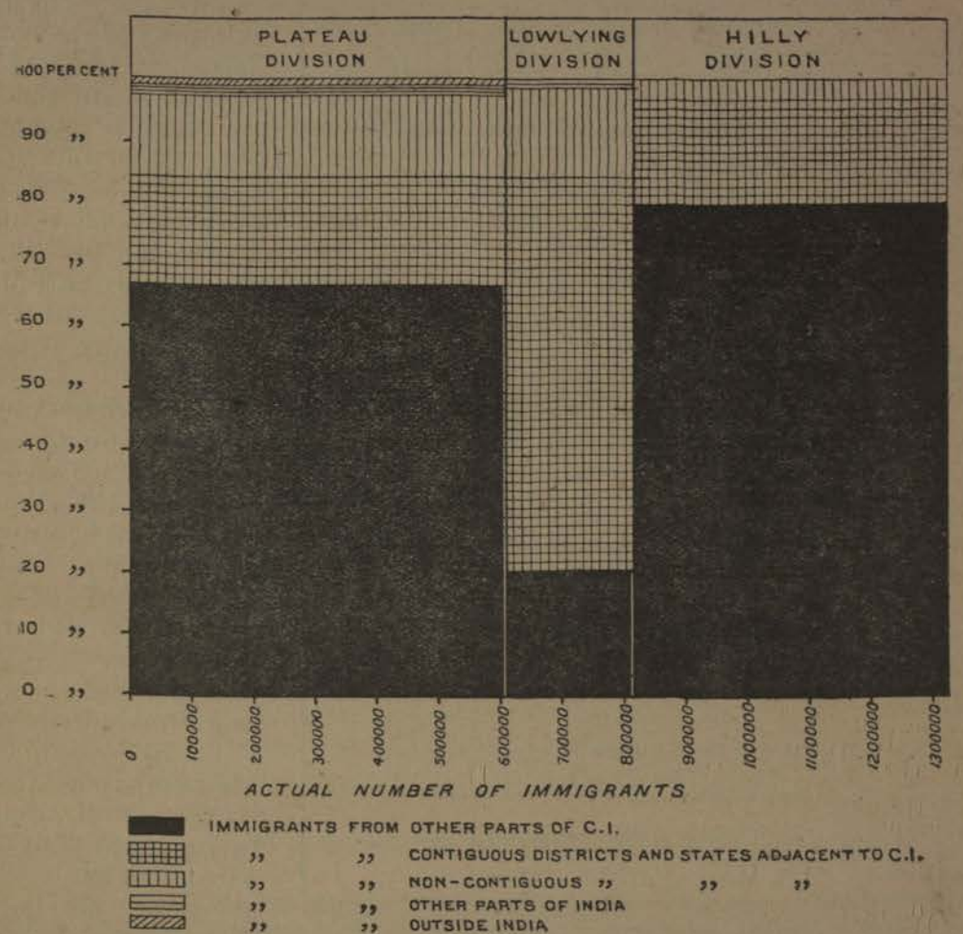
26. An analysis of the internal movement between the three Natural Divisions proves that 66 per cent. of the immigrants were persons born in the Agency who passed to and fro, while 24 per cent. came from just over the borders.

Subsidiary Table IV shows that in the Plateau out of every 100 persons born within its limits 94 still resided there while 5 in every 100 were born within the Hilly tract which adjoins it; in the Low-lying area out of every 100

of the home-born 86 were still within the tract, while 7 were enumerated in the contiguous Hilly tract; in the Hilly tract out of every 100 born within its limits 92 were enumerated locally and 8 in the Plateau area. This shows that movement is more common in the Low-lying area than it is in the other two

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION



Natural Divisions. An examination of the figures for the States shows that this movement depends almost wholly on the nature of the borders. When there is much intermingling of boundaries movement appears greater and where areas are compact it is less. Thus Bhopal, Rewah, Orchha and Jhabua show a home-born percentage of over 90, Datia, Panna and Chhatarpur of over 80, while in the case of Charkhari and the Malwa States of Indore, Dhar, Ratlam, etc., the percentage of home-born falls to 70 and below. The Gwalior district figures also illustrate this. In Northern Gwalior, which is a large compact area with well defined borders, the percentage of home-born is higher than in the Malwa districts where the Zilas are not defined by well marked boundaries and State areas are much intermingled. Emigration to a distance takes place very little. Out of 536,000 emigrants only 20,900 or 39 in every 1,000 persons went to non-contiguous areas. The most important figures are given in the inset. To Assam and Bihar and Orissa men go to work in the tea gardens. They belong mainly to the agricultural classes and come principally from districts of Rewah, Bhopal and Gwalior. Those who go to the Punjab are chiefly members of the families of men employed in the Settlement Department and State forces.

Percentage of home-born.	
Northern Gwalior	**89**
Gwalior Gird	91
Bhind	89
Tonwarghar	90
Sheopur	89
Narwar	87
Malwa Districts	**77**
Ujjain	77
Mandasor	69
Shajapur	85
Amjhera	76

EMIGRATION

To		Mainly from	
Bengal	2,700	Gwalior	1,600
		Rewah	500
Assam	7,000	Rewah	5,000
		Bhopal	1,700
Bihar and Orissa	3,600	Gwalior	1,300
		Rewah	900
		Bundelkhand	700
Punjab	3,000	Gwalior	2,600

The immigrants from the Punjab are mainly soldiers and show an excess of males. The 3,600 emigrants are from Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Bundelkhand.

Of the immigrants from Baroda 73 per cent. go to the Maratha States of Gwalior (315), and Indore (1,339), here they are largely men employed by the State Public Works Department, Dhar (69) and the two Dewas States (99) with which it has political relations. The curious figures are those of Barwani (268). The reason for the unusually large number in this case is due to Kolis and Bhils who have migrated to Barwani in search of employment; most of them were working as labourers and some as cultivators.

Bengal takes 2,700 and sends 1,000. The movement is mainly with Gwalior, Rewah, Indore and Bundelkhand, where there are Bengali communities who keep up connection with their Province.

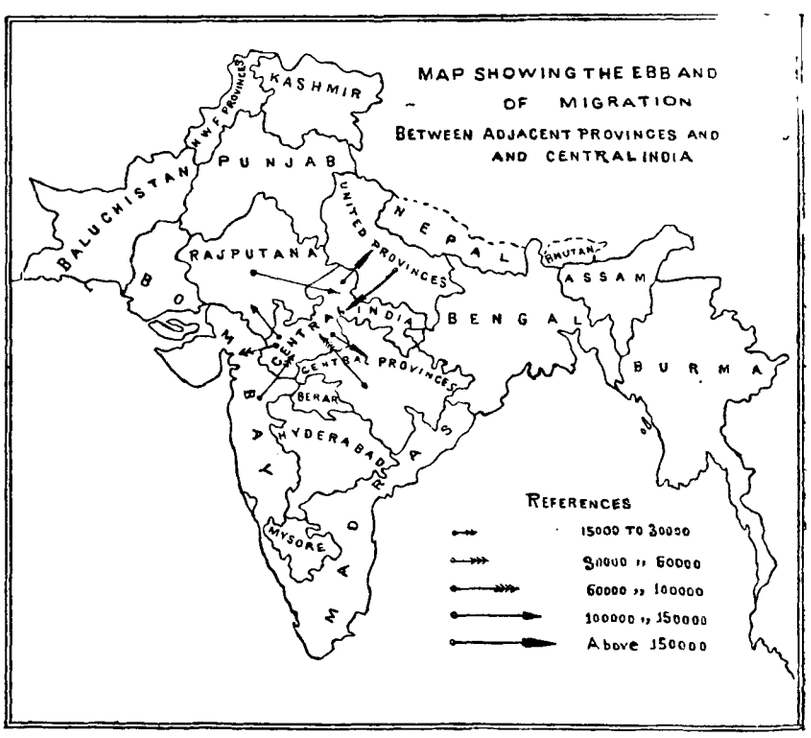
Of the 2,000 sent by Hyderabad 936 are employed in the British army and are found in the Cantonments of Nimach and Mhow, the rest being in Gwalior and Indore where they number 219 and 258, Bhopal and Rewah also returning 185 and 131.

The other figures are unimportant.

Summary.

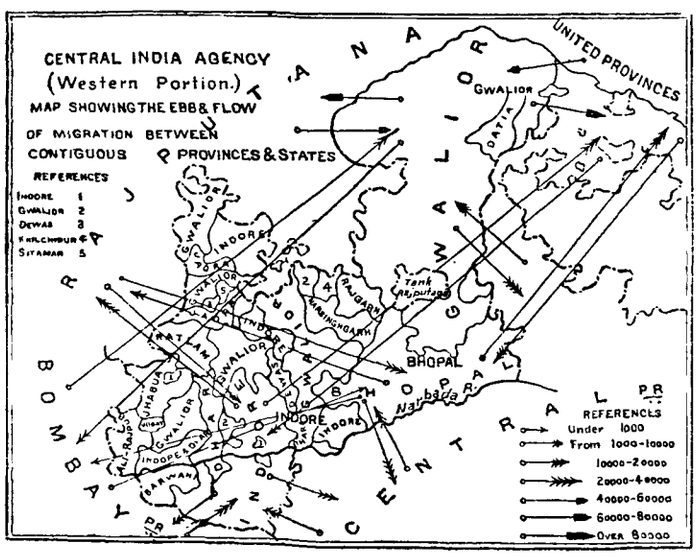
27. The results here discussed disclose the actual state of affairs on 10th March 1911, which depends on the local conditions then prevailing—a loss as between immigrants and emigrants of 65,000 persons is recorded as compared with a gain, in 1901, of 215,000. This was expected as the number of immigrants in 1901 was swelled by the famine-stricken from Rajputana and United Provinces who came into the Agency, especially into Malwa, hoping for relief. Added to this, a certain exodus was caused on this occasion by plague. The loss is, therefore, not a genuine fall in the indigenous population.

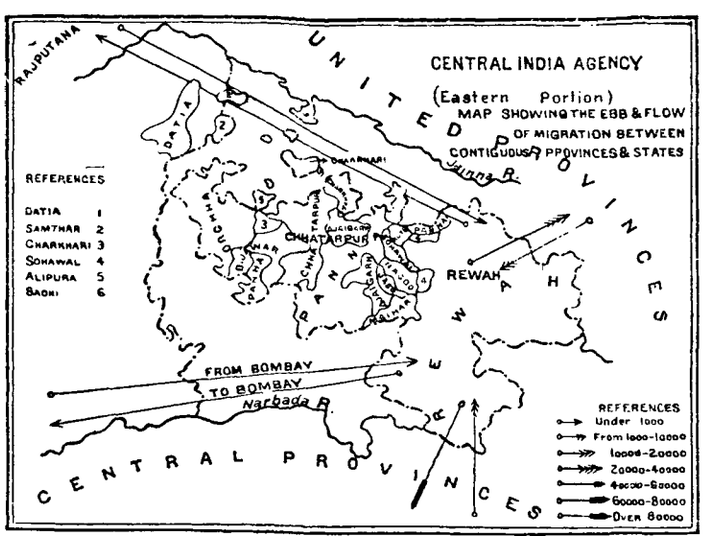
As elsewhere in India the salient features of the migratory movements are the smallness of the number which moves and the limited area within which the movement takes place. The map in the inset gives the ebb and flow between



the chief States and contiguous tracts outside the Agency. Of every 1,000 persons in Central India 949 were born within its borders while 34 were born in contiguous areas. Migration, therefore, in the true sense of the term, does not exist, the movements responsible for these figures being due mainly to marriage customs among Hindus which usually require a man to seek a wife outside the village in which he resides, and also necessitate the return of the bride to her parents' house for the first confinement. The extent of this movement as has been duly noted depends very largely on the nature of the border line. In Bundelkhand where the British India districts are intermingled

with the States and the boundaries are purely political, there is much freer intercourse between those living in British India and the States while in Malwa and Northern Gwalior where the boundaries are better defined, the movement is less. The main causes of fluctuation are alterations in the mutual conditions of the community which in an agricultural tract like Central India depends on the seasons. This fact is very clearly brought out by the figures on this occasion. A serious epidemic such as plague, though also a disturbing factor, is only temporary while its effects are not so far-reaching. Except for certain communities, such as that of the Marwari merchants, those who leave their homes on account of plague seldom move far, and though, owing to the interlacing of State boundaries, such movement may cause a considerable fall in some particular district or State, the diminution in the population of the Agency as a whole is insignificant on this account. No large works or special industrial attractions exist to induce a flow of immigrants. Another force which militates against movement of more than a temporary character are the peculiar conditions of Central India already referred to with its intermingled territories and fiscal restrictions, the subjects of one State not ordinarily caring to migrate into another even if there are no serious administrative objections, owing to the strong feeling that often exists against the settlement of intruders from another State. In addition to this the density is nowhere such as to necessitate migration internally owing to the over-pressure; indeed ample room exists for more cultivators and there is a great demand for labour, but so far attempts by States to import cultivators have had but little success throughout the Agency.





SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—Immigration. (Actual figures.)

Natural Division where enumerated.	Born in (000's omitted).																	
	Natural Division.			Contiguous district in Central India.			Other parts of Central India.			Contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Non contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India	**8,882**	**4,586**	**4,296**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**321**	**131**	**190**	**149**	**80**	**69**	**4**	**3**	**1**
Plateau	3,073	1,597	1,476	...	...	...	411	203	208	104	49	55	93	52	41	3	3	...
Low-lying tract	3,110	1,638	1,472	...	...	...	40	18	22	128	42	86	31	15	16	1	1	...
Hilly tract	1,822	917	905	...	...	...	427	214	203	89	40	49	25	13	12	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—Emigration. (Actual figures.)

Natural Division of Birth.	Enumerated in (000's omitted).																	
	Natural Division.			Contiguous district in Central India.			Other parts of Central India.			Contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous parts of other Provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India	**8,882**	**4,586**	**4,296**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**515**	**218**	**297**	**20**	**12**	**8**	...	...	...
Plateau	3,073	1,597	1,476	...	...	...	201	100	101	104	46	58	5	3	2	...	...	...
Low-lying tract	3,110	1,638	1,472	...	...	...	510	250	260	409	172	237	15	9	6	...	...	...
Hilly tract	1,822	917	905	...	...	..	167	85	82	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Proportional Migration to and from each Natural Division.

Natural Division.	Number per mille of actual population of						Number of females to 100 males amongst			
	Immigrants.			Emigrants.			Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Total.	From contiguous district.	From other places.	Total.	To contiguous district.	To other places.	From contiguous district.	From other places.	To contiguous district.	To other places.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	**51**	**34**	**17**	**57**	**55**	**2**	**144**	**86**	**136**	**65**
Plateau	166	28	138	84	28	56	111	97	128	101
Low-lying tract	61	39	22	282	123	159	204	115	138	103
Hilly tract	229	38	191	71	1	70	122	99	228	96

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Migration between Natural Division (actual figures) compared with 1901.

Natural Division in which born.		Number enumerated (000's omitted) in natural Division		
		Plateau.	Low-lying tract.	Hilly tract.
1		2	3	4
Plateau	1911	3,073	31	170
	1901	...	...	...
Low-lying tract	1911	253	3,110	257
	1901	.	...	...
Hilly tract	1911	158	9	1,823
	1901	...	..	...
Total		3,484	3,150	2,249

Note.—Natural Division figures for 1901 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—**Migration between Central India and other parts of India.**

Province or State.	Immigrants to Central India.			Emigrants from Central India.			Excess(+) or deficiency (—) of Immigration over Emigration.	
	1911.	1901.	Variation.	1911.	1901.	Variation.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**470,391**	**668,525**	**−198,134**	**536,076**	**453,660**	**+82,416**	**−65,685**	**+214,865**
British Territory	**464,979**	**661,120**	**−196,141**	**533,709**	**448,426**	**+85,283**	**−68,730**	**+212,694**
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	168,735	319,694	— 150,959	195,815	199,319	— 3,377	— 27,080	+ 120,840
Do. States	395	465	— 70	127			+ 268	
Central Provinces and Berar	80,057	66,978	+ 13,083	179,479	148,618	+ 49,942	— 99,422	— 81,640
Do. States	4			19,081			— 19,077	
Bombay Presidency including Aden.	47,165	70,119	— 22,954	15,133	11,528	+ 7,716	+ 32,032	+ 63,865
Do. States	6,946	5,274	+ 1,672	4,111			+ 2,835	
Ajmer-Merwara	5,226	1,266	+ 3,960	2,046	56,471	+ 44,904	+ 3,180	+ 118,131
Rajputana States	144,401	173,336	— 28,935	99,329			+ 45,072	
Punjab	7,859	14,664	— 5,819	3,127	3,692	+ 29	+ 4,732	+ 10,972
Do. States	423			503			— 80	
North-West Frontier Province	563			91			+ 472	
Assam	8	5,039	— 2,912	7,102	23,117	— 9,264	— 7,094	— 18,078
Do. States	...			2			— 2	
Bihar and Orissa	1,047			3,058			— 2,011	
Do. States	68			530			— 462	
Bengal	1,004			2,659			— 1,655	
Do. States	...			14			— 14	
Eastern Bengal	...			464			— 464	
Do. States	...			24			— 24	
Madras	1,033	1,026	+ 9	503	479	+ 25	+ 530	+ 547
Do. States	2			1			+ 1	
Baluchistan	20	...	+ 20	133	...	+ 133	— 113	...
Do. States	10	...	+ 10	...	...	...	+10	...
Burma	13	...	+ 13	221	218	+ 3	— 208	— 218
Andamans and Nicobars	...	...	...	156	...	+ 156	— 156	...
British India, unspecified	...	3,259	— 3,259	...	4,984	— 4,984	...	— 1,725
Native States	**5,220**	**7,087**	**— 1,867**	**2,100**	**5,234**	**— 3,134**	**+ 3,120**	**+ 1,853**
Baroda	2,482	4,452	— 1,970	1,413	819	+ 594	+ 1,069	+ 3,633
Hyderabad	2,177	2,627	— 450	565	4,347	— 3,782	+ 1,612	— 1,720
Mysore	491	...	+ 491	85	39	+ 46	+ 406	— 39
Kashmir and Jammu	70	8	+ 62	35	29	+ 6	+ 35	— 21
Sikkim	...	...	...	2	...	+ 2	— 2	...
Foreign Settlements	**192**	**318**	**— 126**	...	...	...	**+ 192**	**+ 318**
Portuguese Settlement	177	318	— 141	...	...	...	+ 177	+ 318
French Settlement	15	...	+ 15	...	...	...	+ 15	...
Foreign British Colonies	...	...	...	**267**	...	**+ 267**	**— 267**	...
Fiji	...	...	...	259	...	+ 259	— 259	..
Uganda	...	...	...	5	...	+ 5	— 5	...
Ceylon	...	...	...	1	...	+ 1	— 1	...
Federated Malay States	...	...	...	2	...	+ 2	— 2	...

CHAPTER IV.

Religion.

Introductory.

28. The results dealt with in this Chapter are collected in the Tables VI, XVII and XVIII and in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the text.

Religion.	Number in	
	1911.	1901.
Total	***9,357,000***	***8,498,000***
Hindus	8,263,000	6,868,000
Musalmans	511,000	515,000
Jains	88,000	112,000
Animists	483,000	992,000
Christians	9,000	8,000
Others	3,000	3,000

The record of sects in 1901 furnished only a wilderness of names and the inquiry was, therefore, not repeated on this occasion.

The enormous predominance of Hindus in Central India is clearly shown here, the next most important community forming only $\frac{1}{18}$ of the total population.

The general distribution by religions in the last two enumerations is given in the inset.

The most noticeable points in these figures are that Hindus have risen by 20 per cent. while Animists have fallen by 51 per cent. This is mainly due to more accurate recording of religions in all parts but especially in the Gwalior and Rewah States. In 1901, owing to the want of schools of instruction for enumerators all classes met with in jungle tracts, and in the Baghelkhand Political Charge in particular, were indiscriminately returned as Animists. The other causes influencing results are actual increase or decrease, migration and conversion. In the Bhopawar Agency and in the Indore State districts along the line of the Vindhyas and Satpuras the Bhils, who suffered severely in the famine of 1899-1900, have recovered and a rise averaging 30 per cent. has taken place in the population of this area. A similar rise is met with in Khandesh and other neighbouring districts of British India.

Increase in Jungle tract in general population and Jungle tribes:

Locality.	Increase per cent.	
	General population.	Jungle tribes.
Central India—		
Jhabua	37	72
Barwani	43	55
Ali Rajpur	44	69
British Districts—		
Panch Mahals	24	39
Rewa Kantha	39	70
Khandesh	13	26

While the effects of migration are negligible in the Agency as a whole, Hinduism on the other hand continues the steady process of gathering the jungle tribes within her pale. During the actual census a somewhat unfortunate tendency to return as many persons as possible as Hindus was caused by the manifesto issued by the All-India Moslem League. This manifesto dealt with the raising of the submerged classes of India, but gave rise to the idea that all such persons would be converted to Muhammadanism.

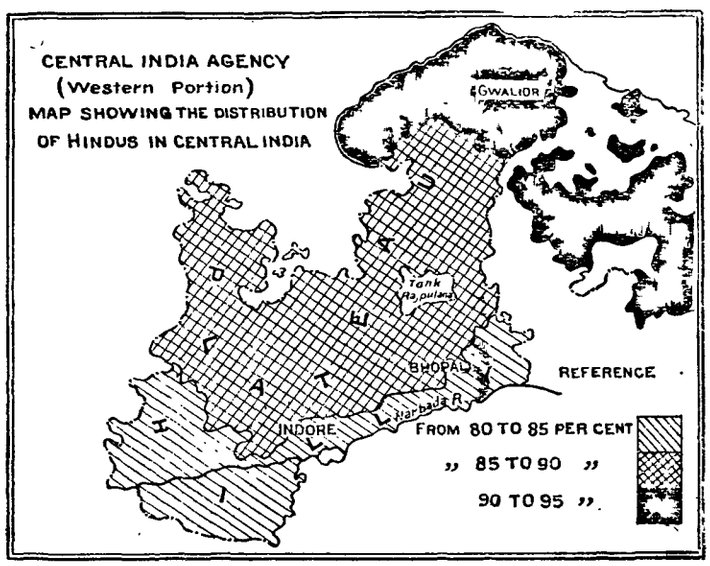
The Musalman population has fallen 0·8 per cent., an unimportant variation. Jains have fallen by 21 per cent. In each of these cases, but especially in the latter, the fact that many of the largest towns were half empty owing to plague is the main cause of the fall.

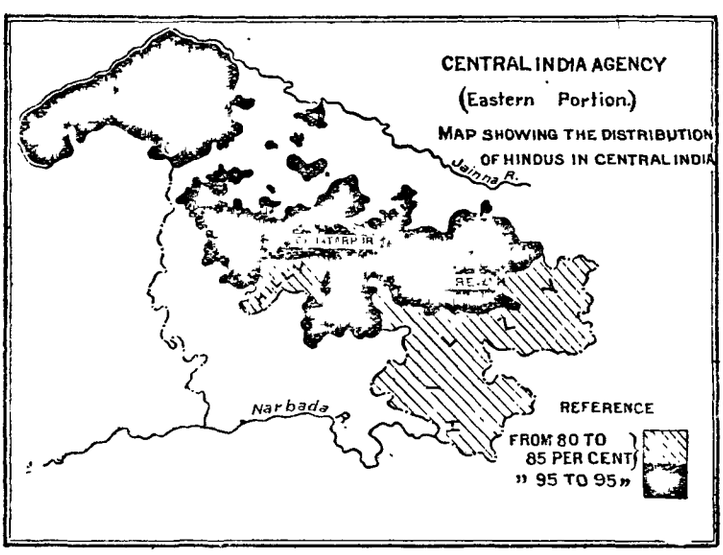
Christians show a rise of 15 per cent. which includes a rise of over 34 per cent. in the Bundelkhand and of 160 per cent. in the Bhopawar Agency. This rise in the Bundelkhand Agency is among the Christians in the Nowgong Cantonment and is fortuitous. In the Bhopawar Agency and the Hilly tract it is due to the great rise in the number of Christians among the Bhils due to conversions by the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian Missions.

State.	Christian population in 1911.	Christian population in 1901.
Dhar	71	58
Jhabua	110	76
Ali Rajpur	187	18
Jobat	8	0
Barwani	12	9

The urban and rural figures show that Jains, Musalmans and Christians are mainly town dwellers, the Jains being traders and the Musalmans either in military service or the police, or shopkeepers. The Christians are almost all Europeans or Anglo-Indians. The country is thus peopled almost wholly by Hindus, even Animists forming only 5 per cent.

Hindus.





29. Of the total population nearly 90 per cent.are Hindus. They predominate, as is natural, in the Plateau and Low-lying areas with their highly cultivated tracts. In urban areas their superiority is diminished by an increase of the Musalman population, a ratio more emphasised in the Plateau than in the Low-lying area, the ratio in the latter case rising to 96 per cent., and falling to 80 per cent. only, even in the Hilly tracts, where the Animistic classes are met with.

Of the political charges, Gwalior Residency has the largest population of Hindus. Malwa, now a very small charge, stands last, the existence of the Jaora State raising the proportion of Musalmans, while Ratlam town as the principal Jain centre in Central India causes a predominance of this religion. Save in the Hilly tract the distribution is identical, 38 per cent. throughout the Agency.

Definition of Hindu.

30. The Census Commissioner pointed out that the Census return for Hindus was considered misleading by certain authorities inasmuch as many were included under this term who were not strict Hindus. Careful inquiries were made from the larger States which elicited practically the unanimous opinion that every person calling himself a Hindu who did not profess some definite faith other than Hinduism in its widest sense was a Hindu. The Census

Commissioner also proposed certain tests which he considered might prove useful in differentiating Hindus and Non-Hindus, *viz.* :—

i. Do members of the caste or tribe worship the great Hindu deities ?
ii. Are they allowed to enter Hindu temples or make offerings at the shrine ?
iii. Will good Brahmans act as their priests* ?
iv. Will degraded Brahmans do so ? In that case are they recognised as Brahmans by persons outside the caste or are they Brahmans only in name ?
v. Will clean castes take water from them ?
vi. Do they cause pollution (*a*) by touch, (*b*) by proximity ?

These tests were rejected entirely as being capable of distinguishing castes and social grades but assisting in no way whatsoever towards the differentiation of Hindus and Non-Hindus. Thus the application of tests 2, 5 and 6 would exclude all unclean castes (*ati-shudra*) while 1, 3, and 4 would exclude practically all *shudras*.

It was held that the worship of minor deities only by the members of any caste or tribe in no way debars them from being Hindus, even when such worship is frankly animistic. Such persons are considered as being still uneducated and ignorant and uninstructed in the best forms of devotion, but are none the less Hindus and as soon as knowledge is imparted to them will turn to the more orthodox deities, their local gods being relegated to a less important position but still being recognised as deities with local power whom the most orthodox Hindu would admit had claims to consideration. Permission to enter a shrine is governed rather by local custom than ordinance. Thus the Mahars worship Vithoba in the temple at Pandharpur, but are not allowed to approach nearer than a certain flight of steps to their god ; at Dattatreya's temple at Wadi near Kolhapur no Panch Gaud Brahman is allowed to enter although the Panch Dravids may do so freely, yet both are admittedly Brahmans of good class. In southern India in particular, Brahmans are debarred from entering many parts of temples. Generally speaking Dhobis, Kalars, Balais, Kumhars, Mochis, Kanjars, Kolis and others are excluded from temples owing to the nature of their occupations and their mode of living. But in Gujarat certain Kumhars, held elsewhere as unclean, are considered clean, while in parts of Bundelkhand Khangars, Balais, Baris and Chhipis (tailors) are admitted to temples, although no high caste man will accept water from their hands. The employment of Brahmans is also only a test of status as is also the acceptance of water. These customs often vary locally. Thus in Central India Audich Brahmans living beyond the southern border within Khandesh will not accept water from any but Brahmans, but as soon as they cross over into the Agency they will dine with other Audich families and will accept water drawn by Kachhis and Ahirs. Brahmans of the same class in Malwa and Nimar differ in that the former refuse to accept water drawn by Kahars while the latter drink it, a local distinction. Till quite lately Audich and Malwi Brahmans would not accept *kachchi* from each other, now they have commenced to dine together freely.

Pollution by proximity merely is not known in Central India, and that by touch is only a caste matter.

Many of the great saints of India have been of the unclean castes as for instance Rohidas and Sajjan Kasai who were Chamars and Chaukamela a Mahar.

Dhobis, Mochis, Chamars, Balais, etc., who follow Hindu rites and customs have an undisputed claim to be considered Hindus and the extension of the claim to lower and less sophisticated classes is not illogical.

Even those professing reformed or connected faiths are held to come within the pale of Hinduism such as Sikhs, Jains, Brahmos, Aryas, Dhamis, etc., who have creeds based more or less on Hindu scriptures, and who follow rites and customs modified from those observed by the orthodox.

Definition under these circumstances is scarcely possible and there is, moreover, a distinct general *Indian* idea attaching to the term Hindu. The nearest definition for a Hindu derivable from these views would perhaps be "Every native of India whose ancestors have always been recognised as Hindus, and who does not profess a faith deliberately antipathetic to doctrines based, to however small a degree, on Hindu sentiment and who follows rites and customs derived from or tinged by orthodox Brahmanical practices."

* Exception was taken to the use of terms good and degraded.

The idea of India is essential as it is most deliberately stated that no non-Indian,* however strict in adhering to the minutest Hindu rites and observances, can ever become a Hindu.

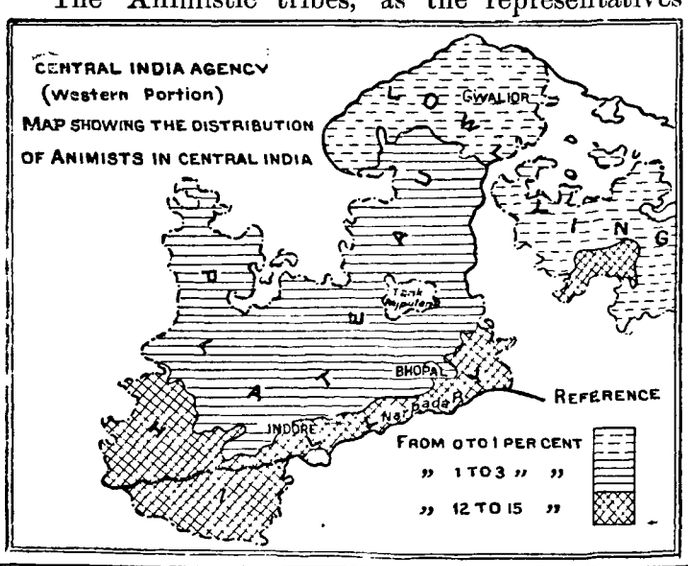
One or two Darbars sent short lists of those who might possibly not be deemed Hindus including most of the unclean castes and jungle tribes, but even in these cases they were diffident regarding the classification.

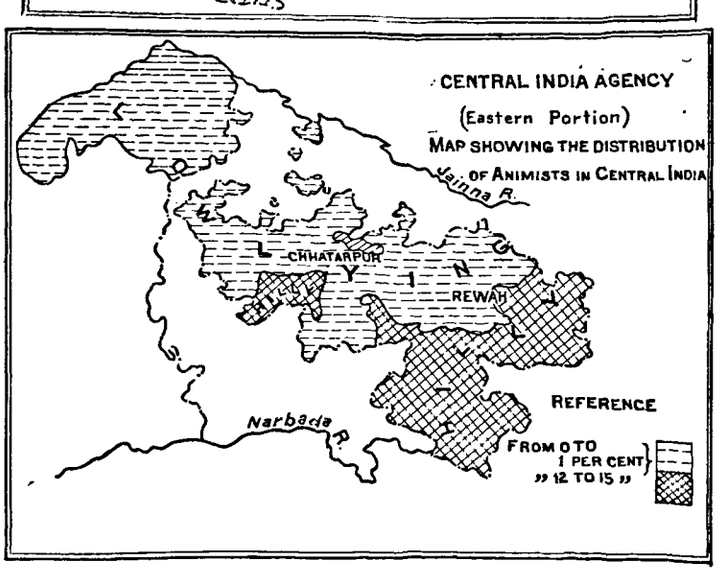
Animists.

31. The Animist class, so called for want of a better name, included all persons who, when asked to state their religion, replied that they were not Hindus, Musalmans, etc., and belonged in fact to none of the recognised forms of faith. All Animists are members of jungle tribes such as the Bhil. Not a very exact or happy term, the name Animist serves to denote a person who believes in the existence and omnipresence of spirit bodies or souls, of whom the most powerful are considered divine beings with powers for good and evil in this world. These spirits are untrammeled in their movements and at will enter into and abide temporarily or permanently in some object living or lifeless which then becomes an object of awe and worship. It is clear that Animism has not only played an important part in all faiths but may also be detected more or less concealed in the most advanced religions of to-day.

To obtain a really correct return of so nebulous a form of belief is no easy matter, and necessarily much must be left, in spite of careful instructions, to the idiosyncracy of the enumerator. It becomes indeed for census purposes a mere negation of connection with any recognised faith, the enumerator in all such cases entering the Tribal name in the 4th column in place of that of a religion.

The Animistic tribes, as the representatives of an early civilisation which was forced to retreat before the streams of immigrants from the north and take refuge in the wildest parts of the tract, are met with mainly along the Vindhya and Satpura ranges and include Bhils, Patlias, Gonds, etc. They are, therefore, most numerous in the Bhopawar Political Charge and the Hilly tract Natural Division.





Indeed the greater number live in the States of Jhabua, Ali Rajpur and Barwani which possess 39 per cent. of the total Animistic population of Central India.

Better enumeration has caused a very striking fall of over 50 per cent. in the number of Animists, of which most occurs in the Baghelkhand Political Charge.

To a certain extent the ever increasing tendency of the jungle tribes to enrol themselves as Hindus is also responsible for this fall.

* Mrs. Beasant was instanced.

It is unnecessary to deal at length with this well known process. Regular settlements are becoming the order of the day, schools increase yearly in number and roads and railways are opening out the forest tracts, thus raising the standard of civilisation, making the members of the jungle tribes realise the semi-outcaste position they hold and rendering them more prone to enter the Hindu fold; ten years hence the figures should fall still further, while it will be interesting to note how far the further extension of Hinduism into this field will tend to restrict the success of missionaries. The number of Indian Christians drawn from this class has increased by 140 per cent. but their number is not yet sufficient to make any material difference.

On the other hand better enumeration has raised the numbers in the Bhopal Agency where in 1901 the enumeration in the south of that State was indifferent. Another cause of the rise is a genuine increase of the jungle population averaging 30 per cent. in the country south of the Vindhyas, an increase shared by the British Districts just over the border. The famine of 1899-1900 hit the inhabitants of this region very hard and the figures in the 1901 census clearly proved its effect. A series of good years has resulted in the natural rebound. This cause is also partly responsible for the rise in the Bhopal State.

The numbers of the important jungle tribes returned as Hindus and Animists is given on the fly sheet to Table VI which shows that Bhils and Bhilalas alone return more Animists than Hindus and the difference in favour of Hindus is certain to increase every decade.

A general rise in the Hindu population has taken place.

The greatest increase is shown in the Baghelkhand Political Charge and in the Hilly tract. Migration plays so small a part in Central India as a whole that its effects may be neglected.

32. The variation between Hindus and Animists in the Census of 1901 and 1911 is so remarkable as to require special mention. In 1901 no schools of instruction were held until very late when it was impossible to train the enumerators fully. The result was that the rule regarding the record of a man's religion was often disregarded, especially in Rewah where all those living in the hilly districts were returned indiscriminately as "Animists." **Variation among Hindus and Animists.**

The inset shows the percentage of variation for the largest states as a whole and for the Hilly tract, in the case of these two religions. In Gwalior the greatest fall in the Animistic figures took place among the Saharias, Kirars and Minas met with in the hilly country in Northern Gwalior where a fall of 95 per cent. is recorded. In Indore the Nimar and Nemawar districts shew respectively a rise of 63 and 55 per cent. among Hindus and a fall of 51 and 80 per cent. among Animists, chiefly Bharuds, Patlias and Korkus, while the Mehidpur district shews a rise of 34 per cent. among Hindus and a fall of 77 per cent. in its Animistic population chiefly Bharuds and Korkus.

VARIATION PER CENT AMONG HINDUS AND ANIMISTS.

	Gwalior.		Indore.		Bhopal.		Rewah.	
	State.	Hilly.	State.	Hilly.	State.	Hilly.	State.	Hilly.
Hindus . .	+14	+51	+30	+60	+20	+35	+46	+73
Animists . .	−73	−16	−53	−70	−36	−71	−100	−100

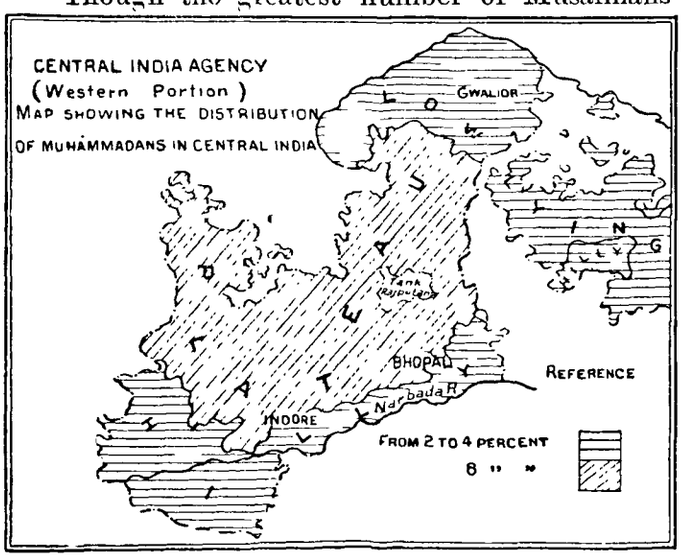
In Bhopal the variation is similar, chiefly among Gonds and Korkus.

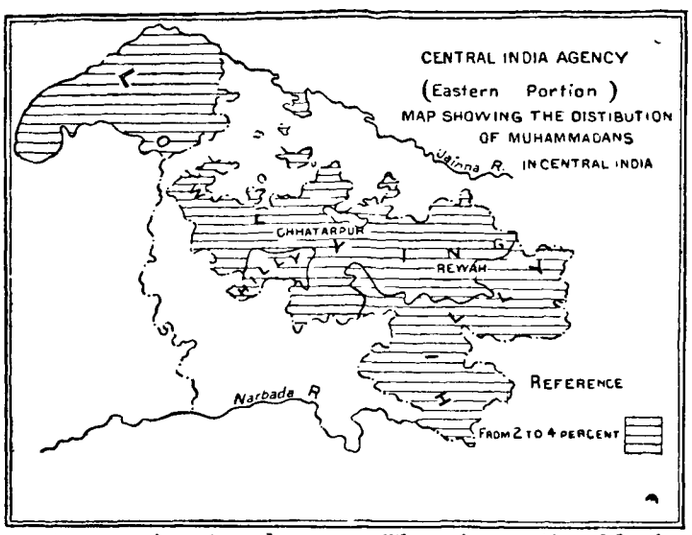
Turning to Rewah the source of the great fall in the Animistic population of the Agency is at once discovered. In 1901 Rewah returned 280,000 Animists mainly Gonds and Kols but on this occasion only 10! This variation is wholly due to a careful adherence to the rule by which every main religion was to be recorded exactly as a man stated it, irrespective of his caste or tribe. This caused a fall of about cent. per cent. among the Kols (170,000) and Gonds (153,000) who form the bulk of the jungle population.

Musalmans.

33. In 1901 Musalmans stood third in order of numerical importance but the reduction in the Animistic population already noted has brought them into the second place in spite of a fall of just under 1 per cent.

Though the greatest number of Musalmans is met with in the Gwalior Residency with its 28 towns; the effect of a single Muhammadan State is clearly shown in the figures for the Bhopal Political Charge where the Musalmans number only 68,000 less than in Gwalior Residency, even making allowances for an exodus on account of plague.





The urban population claims most of them as they form only 3 per cent. of the rural inhabitants. Their predominance on the Plateau is due primarily to historical conditions prevailing in former days, many families dating from the time of the Mughal rule, a few even from before that period and others from the days of the Pindari hordes; to the greater number of towns in this tract; and to the large Musalman State of Bhopal.

The slight fall recorded, less than 1 per cent., is due mainly to the deserted condition of the most important urban centres owing to plague. The rise noticeable in the Hilly tract is reported from the Bhopal Agency and was due to the families which had left the city (where a fall of 8,000 was recorded) on account of plague and were living in the districts.

The Indore Residency and Bhopawar Political Charge show a slight increase. But the variations are small and detailed examination reveals no special causes.

An examination of the district figures for the four chief States shows that a fall of 3 per cent. took place in Gwalior chiefly in the city and surrounding districts where a decrease of 18 per cent. was recorded, balanced somewhat by a rise of 15 per cent. in the Amjhera district. This apparently large increase is merely due to the addition of a few families to the usually small Musalman population in this area owing to plague in Dhar town and the presence of settlement officials. The actual increase is only 782.

In Indore a rise of 3 per cent. is mainly due to the increase in the Nimar and Nemawar districts of 25 per cent. attributable to the same causes.

Plague was responsible for a fall of 2 per cent. in Bhopal.

Rewah records a rise of 2 per cent. caused by the very large increase in Bandhogarh, due to the railway population containing members of this class.

Jains.

34. Forming about 1 per cent. of the population of the Agency, the Jains are town-dwellers contributing less than 1 per cent. to the rural area. Drawn chiefly from the Marwari trader class they are mainly met with in western Central India, nearly 40 per cent. more inhabiting the Plateau than the Lowlying area. The 42 per cent. in the Gwalior Political Charge are found chiefly in those districts of this Charge which lie topographically in Malwa.

The fall of 21 per cent. is due mainly to the exodus from large towns caused by plague. The Marwari is ever the first to move out into the land of his origin or elsewhere on the advent of this epidemic. Another cause is the absence of a record of sect by which in 1901 a number of Jains who called themselves Hindus were added to the Jain total during compilation. Instructions, however, were much better carried out on this occasion although there was undoubtedly an increased tendency, amounting in some localities almost to insistence, that the Jain is merely, like the Vaishnava or Shaivite, a sectarian division of the great Hindu faith, and this is in spite of the somewhat importunate asseverations and demands for distinction made by a certain Jain Sabha.

The political charges show no variation of any importance.

The district figures for the four principal States show a large fall of 29 per cent. in Gwalior, mainly in the city and surrounding districts where it amounts to 36 per cent. and in the Plateau districts of 28 per cent. Plague was responsible for this.

Indore shows a fall of 24 per cent. due to the same cause, the deficiency rising to 47 per cent. in the Indore district including the city. The Nemawar and Alampur districts each show a rise of about 40 per cent. but the large percentage rise is actually represented by an addition of only a few individuals of this faith.

Bhopal owes its fall of 20 per cent. to plague, the Western district showing a decrease of 30 per cent.

Rewah alone shows an increase. This amounts to 14 per cent. in the State as a whole but in the Beohari and Bandhogarh districts rises to 70 per cent. and in the Sohagpur to 96 per cent. owing to the opening of new bazars.

Christians.

35. The Christian community is mainly European and Anglo-Indian. Separation of the figures for those two classes is never complete, as many in the latter class return themselves in the former. The Europeans are chiefly officers and soldiers in the cantonments and military stations, civil officials of Government and a few missionaries. The Anglo-Indian section is composed of officials on the railways and clerks in the offices of various departments of the Government and State administrations. The number of Christians in the service of the Native States is comparatively unimportant.

The total number of Christians has risen by 15 per cent. in the last decade. Examination of the figures shows that the changes as regards political charges are insignificant except in the Bhopawar Agency, where a rise of 160 per cent. has taken place and in the Bundelkhand Charge where a rise of 34 per cent. has occurred.

The rise in Bundelkhand is artificial being due to the presence of more British troops in the Nowgong cantonment. In the Bhopawar Agency it is due to the increase among Indian Christians, Roman Catholics showing an increase of 30 per cent. and Presbyterians of 57 per cent., these accretions being due to the Roman Catholic Mission stations in Manpur and the Jhabua State and the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Dhar and Ali-Rajpur.

This rise also accounts for the increase in the Hilly tract Natural Division in which most of the Bhopawar Political Charge lies.

Of the chief States Gwalior records a loss of 29 per cent. due to the transfer of the Christian colony from the Nimach *pargana* boundary into cantonment limits. Indore shows a rise of 119 per cent., 118 per cent., in the Indore district and 100 in Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura. The increase in the first case is due to the opening of a new industrial settlement at Kasalpura near Mhow and the latter to the fortuitous presence of two Christians where none were returned previously. The establishment of a district headquarters at Garoth and of a railway centre at Shamgarh has caused the rise in Rampura-Bhanpura.

A small rise of 10 per cent. is recorded by Bhopal State amounting to 100 per cent. in the jungle tracts balanced by a fall of 81 per cent. in the Western Nizamat, due to the exodus caused by plague in the city.

Rewah shows the enormous rise of 138 per cent., Sohagpur showing 96 per cent., due to railway employés.

Missions.

36. The Missions working now in Central India are the Canadian Presbyterian Mission with stations at Indore, opened in 1887, where a college, theological seminary, high schools, primary schools, industrial homes and a hospital are maintained. Mhow opened in 1877, schools; Nimach opened in 1885, a girls' orphanage, schools and hospital for women; Ratlam opened in 1886, with girls' orphanage, men's hospital and press; Ujjain opened in 1887, men's hospital; Dhar opened in 1895, women's hospital and schools; Amkhut (Ali-Rajpur) opened in 1897, industrial farm and school; Kharua (Panth-Piploda) opened in 1910, dispensary; Rasalpura (Mhow) opened in 1902 and separated from Mhow, in 1910, boys' school and work-shops; Barwaha (Indore) opened in 1911, dispensary. The Roman Catholics at Mariapur in Manpur Pargana, Thandla and Jhabua, the Friends Foreign (Quaker) Mission Association at Sehore, and the Friends American Mission at Nowgong. Generally speaking although they do not restrict themselves to any class only the lower classes and jungle tribes are reached by the Missions. Indeed except the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, which works mainly among the Bhils and cognate tribes of the Vindhyas and Satpura ranges, conversion is very rarely effected in Central India although the educational and medical facilities offered by these Missions are freely accepted.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

37. This is by far the most important Mission in Central India and working as it does chiefly among the jungle tribes its success in converting is far greater than that of other Missions. The famines of 1897 and 1900, moreover, assisted materially as a large number of orphans passed into the care of the Mission.

The number of Presbyterian Indians, who, it may be safely taken, are all connected with this Mission, is 1,277 in excess of the figures of 1901—a rise of 123 per cent. The Mission books, however, returned nearly double that number as actually baptised. Some of these may have been absent at the census but no doubt a considerable number who had returned to live in villages were entered as Bhils, etc. The Mission also claims that many who shrink from the rite of baptism privately profess and follow the Christian religion.

Converts have usually been individuals but in a few cases whole families have joined.

The educational side is supported by a college at Indore teaching up to the M. A. Standard. High schools for boys, one high school at Indore (the only institution of the kind in Central India) for girls, and many other schools, industrial homes, and orphanages. Books and tracts are disseminated and an Anglo-Vernacular periodical is issued.

Numerous medical institutions are also maintained.

Roman Catholic Mission.

38. The Roman Catholics have besides a convent at Mhow three regular Mission stations.

1. *Mariapur*, near Khurda-Khedi, in the Manpur British Pargana. A colony of 66 families, with 73 children (44 boys and 29 girls) is settled here. Out of 114 children born between 1901 and 1911 there were 67 males and 47 females. This colony has been formed with famine orphans rescued in 1896-1897 (Guna-Bhopal) and 1899-1900 (Ajmer-Ujjain). Boys and girls were brought up, and trained by the Fathers and Nuns of the Mission and married, no account whatever being taken of the castes they respectively belonged to. They now form a community of their own being on good terms with their neighbours, the Gujars and Bhils. The land granted by Sir David Barr in 1898 measuring 387½ acres, is divided between them. The Mission is responsible for the payment of Government taxes, but every cultivator has to pay his own share to the Mission. On marriage they are given a house, a pair of bullocks and the ordinary agricultural implements. Then they are left to themselves and have nothing to expect from the Mission except a certain supervision of their work, together with advice, praise or blame as the case may be, and the loan of a few rupees (*takkavi*) during the monsoon, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the village money-lenders.

2. *Thandla*, in Jhabua State was started in 1896. Famine-stricken children (exclusively Bhils) were received in 1900 and 1902 and brought up in Christianity. Some are still in the orphanage. Up to date the result is 41 families settled on fields, on their own responsibility, in various villages near Thandla. They keep up *social* intercourse, just as they did before they joined the Mission, with their non-Christian relatives and other Bhils and so are gradually influencing them. There are 309 Christian Bhils in Thandla and nineteen surrounding villages. There are also a few Balai converts, 35 in number, who socially associate with the non-Christians of their own caste but not with the Christian Bhils.

3. *Jhabua* has had since 1905 a dispensary and a school for Bhil boys. A few converts have been made.

39. The Friends Foreign Association began operations at Sehore in 1890, working only within the limits of the station and at the Leper Asylum. **Friends Foreign Mission.**

In 1900 during the great famine the Mission worked in the States of Bhopal, Rajgarh, and Narsinghgarh and employed on one day in June as many as 11,000 persons in sinking wells, making roads, etc., while a poor house was opened. Loans of seed and cattle were made and *pardanashin* women were assisted. One lakh was spent in relieving distress. Evangelistic tours commenced ten years ago while since 1904 a mission station has been started in Bhopal City. Very few converts have been made. Schools, reading rooms and orphanages are maintained and medical aid is given.

40. The American Friends Mission (Quaker) at Nowgong works among all classes. In 15 years, however, only 75 conversions have taken place and several of the converts have returned to their original faith. Some 700 villages are worked in and schools are maintained while industrial training is also given. **American Friends Mission.**

41. It is thus clear that in Central India except among the Bhils and similar tribes little or no conversion work takes place, and it will be interesting to note what success is obtained in the next decade should no famine arise to swell the numbers by means of orphan children, as the opening up of the hilly tracts is causing a rapid spread of Hinduism which must militate against the extension of Christian tenets.

Others.

42. Under this denomination come Aryas, Brahmo Samajists, Sikhs, Parsis and Jews, in all 2,919. Of this community the Sikhs are soldiers serving in British and State regiments, and the Parsis traders and clerks, mainly in cantonments. The number of Brahmos returned is too small, and that of the Arya-Samajists is below the truth, due to their returning themselves in almost every case as Hindus, while no sect being recorded, it was not possible to rectify the return.

Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Arya . . .	139	90	49
Brahmo Samajists .	9	6	3
Sikh . . .	1,384	953	431
Parsis . . .	1,330	689	641
Jews . . .	57	34	23

Class.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Aryas . . .	164	140	24
Brahmos . . .	67	38	29

A return of these two classes for Indore City and the Indore Residency (Agent to the Governor General's Camp) as obtained from the heads of the two communities, is given in the inset.

43. Europeans are in the majority, but they are nearly equalled by Indian Christians. It will be noticed, moreover, that owing to the preponderance of the soldier class in this division males far exceed females, while among Indian Christians the figures are nearly equal. **Race and Sect.**

As remarked above the return for Anglo-Indians is certainly below the mark some having entered themselves as pure Europeans.

The Indian Christian community has largely increased. For this the famine of 1899-1900 is in part responsible. Large numbers of destitute children and infants, who have since become Christians, were taken in by Missions. The record of sect even in the Christian community is not so simple as might be expected. The return, however, shews only 249 persons who gave no sect and 473 "Protestants," and may be considered as fairly successful.

The Missions on this occasion were requested to instruct their converts how to answer the enumerator and the return is certainly more accurate on that account though the Missions claim a much larger number. On the other hand possibly a few, but not many, have been omitted purposely, as it was reported that some landholders had issued orders that no Christians were to be returned from their villages. When information of such an order was received steps were at once taken to see that the entries were correctly made.

Of the sects the Anglican communion stands first, owing chiefly to the European troops in cantonments, the same disproportion of males and females does not, however, appear as the Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian females raise the figures. Next in importance come the Roman Catholics with a considerable proportion of Indian communicants while the Presbyterians follow, most of the members of this sect being the pupils of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Of the other sects none is of importance numerically, though the presence of Quaker Missions at Sehore and Nowgong may be noted as responsible for the Quaker community.

Sect.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH SECT PER RACE.			PERCENTAGE OF EACH RACE PER SECT.			TOTAL.
	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	
Anglican .	70	26	8	87	4	9	100
Roman Catholics .	20	62	46	29	11	60	100
Presbyterian .	4	2	30	12	1	87	100
Other sects . .	6	10	16	...	...	..	...
TOTAL .	100	100	100	...	...	...	..

The inset shows that Europeans are mostly of the Anglican community, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians of the Roman Catholic. The Presbyterians draw most of their members from the jungle communities among whom their Mission works.

Summary.

44. The general deductions to be made from the results discussed in this Chapter are that Hinduism by its steady absorption of the jungle tribes must continue to increase its numbers, and will do so even if a severe famine again causes a temporary set-back and throws the forest clans into the arms of the missionaries. It can scarcely be doubted that the census of 1921 will show very few, if any, Animists.

With the Musalman population it is far otherwise. Any considerable rise in their numbers is improbable, and there are even signs that a decline may be expected in the next decade.

The Jain community should certainly increase as the States develop their commercial and industrial undertakings.

The most interesting point for consideration is the probable effect in Central India of modern tendencies on the great western faith. Any large increase in the indigenous Christian community seems impossible, the large rise in the figures on this occasion being due to the unusual facilities for conversion given by the famine of 1900. The opening up and general civilisation of the forest tracts which is yearly increasing must clear the way for the advance of Hinduism and so restrict the field from which converts are now chiefly made.

While on the one hand circumstances militate against the rapid extension of Christianity through the Agency as an active religion, the extension of civilisation will tend to facilitate the spread of its educating influence, already more apparent every year. Although the States of Central India are very conservative and are more slowly permeated than British India by the influence of western ideas and ideals yet the steady raising of the ethical plane due to this influence is sufficiently obvious.

If a comparison is made between the present day administration of almost any State in the Agency, certainly of any important State, and that of twenty or thirty years ago the advance is enormous. This is due mainly to the higher ethical standard reached and the consequent greater purity of administrative

methods. The material advantages of this improvement soon manifest themselves and lead to a further advance along the same lines.

This moral influence is not of course due entirely to missionary enterprise but mainly to the general spread of education, a far more constant contact with Europeans and a much closer touch with the methods of practical administration followed in British India, than obtained formerly. It is, moreover, not sectarian and is derived from the laymen of the younger generation and not from the priest. The change also so far from causing any general abandonment of the old faiths appears to be leading laymen to form a more intimate acquaintance with the foundations of their religions resulting in a careful search for the highest moral teaching which they contain.

So long as this path is followed the spread of Christian religious doctrine in the states is unlikely though the spread of its moral ideals will increase.

It will be interesting to see ten or twenty years hence how far these predictions have been fulfilled and their effect on the general prosperity of the States, the tone of the administration and the conditions of society.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**General Distribution of the Population by Religion.**

Religion and locality.	Actual number in 1911.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Population.				Variation per cent Increase (+) Decrease (−).			Net Variation.
		1911	1901	1891	1881	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891	1881-1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU.									
Central India .	**8,262,638**	**8,830**	**8,081**	**7,468**	**8,422**	**+20·3**	**−9·3**	**−2·9**	**+5·9**
Plateau . . .	3,213,388	8,724	8,166	...	...	+18·2	...	...	...
Low-lying Tract . .	3,136,307	9,473	8,939	...	...	+ 7·6	...	...	...
Hilly Tract . . .	1,912,943	8,097	6,470	...	...	+54·9	...	...	...
MUSALMAN.									
Central India .	**511,200**	**546**	**606**	**546**	**551**	**−0·8**	**−6·9**	**+8·3**	**+0·1**
Plateau . . .	297,238	807	909	...	...	− 1·7	...	...	...
Low-lying Tract . .	121,077	366	412	...	...	− 9·9	...	...	...
Hilly Tract . .	92,885	393	411	...	...	+18·4	...	...	...
ANIMIST.									
Central India .	**483,394**	**517**	**1,168**	**1,890**	**962**	**−51·3**	**−48·2**	**+115·0**	**−45·8**
Plateau . . .	110,312	300	684	...	...	−51·5	...	...	...
Low-lying Tract . .	30,857	93	563	...	...	−83·2	...	...	...
Hilly Tract . .	342,225	1,448	3,045	...	...	−41·1	...	...	...
JAIN.									
Central India .	**87,471**	**94**	**131**	**87**	**54**	**−21·6**	**+27·1**	**+76·2**	**+75·6**
Plateau . . .	52,839	143	214	...	...	−25·9	...	...	...
Low-lying Tract . .	21,085	64	82	...	...	−21·1	...	...	...
Hilly Tract . .	13,547	57	71	...	...	− 0·1	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.									
Central India .	**9,358**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**8**	**+15·3**	**+35·4**	**—15·2**	**+32·5**
Plateau . . .	7,368	20	20	...	...	+ 9·3	...	...	...
Low-lying Tract . .	1,137	3	3	...	...	+ 5·1	...	...	...
Hilly Tract . .	853	4	2	...	...	+178·8	...	...	...
OTHERS.									
Central India .	**2,919**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**−3·0**	**+10·0**	**+10·2**	**+17·7**
Plateau . . .	2,346	6	7	...	...	− 0·9	...	...	...
Low-lying Tract . .	240	1	1	...	...	−41·9	...	...	...
Hilly Tract . .	333	1	1	...	...	+46·1	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Distribution by Political Charges and Natural Division of the Main Religion.**

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of the Population who are																							
	Hindu.				Musalman.				Animist.				Jain.				Christian.				Others.			
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Central India . .	**8,830**	**8,081**	**7,468**	**8,422**	**546**	**606**	**546**	**551**	**517**	**1,168**	**1,890**	**962**	**94**	**131**	**87**	**54**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**8**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**
1. Gwalior Residency .	9,187	8,525	...	...	546	596	...	...	138	692	...	...	121	180	..	...	5	5	...	...	3	2	...	...
2. Indore Residency .	8,659	7,961	...	...	805	930	...	...	369	880	...	...	106	162	...	...	49	55	...	...	12	12	...	...
3. Baghelkhand Agency	9,744	7,742	...	...	229	253	...	...	22	1,999	...	..	4	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bhopal Agency .	9,415	7,697	...	...	958	1,093	...	...	559	1,113	...	...	61	87	...	...	3	3	...	...	4	7	...	...
5. Bhopawar Agency .	5,296	4,710	...	...	468	547	...	..	4,094	4,557	...	...	124	177	...	...	15	8	...	...	3	1	...	...
6. Bundelkhand Agency	9,355	9,369	..	...	343	354	..	...	202	175	...	...	94	93	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	4	...	...
7. Malwa Agency . .	7,895	7,851	..	...	1,094	1,198	..	..	726	749	...	...	280	386	.	...	12	13	...	...	3	3	...	...
NATURAL DIVISIONS.																								
Plateau . . .	8,724	8,161	...	...	807	909	...	...	300	684	...	...	143	214	...	...	20	20	...	...	6	7	...	...
Low-lying Tract .	9,473	8,939	..	...	366	412	..	...	93	563	...	...	64	82	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...
Hilly Tract . .	8,097	6,470	...	...	393	411	...	...	1,448	3,045	...	...	57	71	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—Christians. Number and Variation.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Actual number of Christians in		Variations per cent.
	1911.	1901.	1901—1911.
1	2	3	4
Central India	**9,358**	**8,113**	**+15·3**
1. Gwalior Residency	1,670	1,530	+9·2
2. Indore Residency	4,824	4,597	+4·9
3. Baghelkhand Agency	163	165	—1·2
4. Bhopal Agency	331	319	+3·8
5. Bhopawar Agency	1,084	417	+160·0
6. Bundelkhand Agency	812	608	+33·6
7. Malwa Agency	474	477	—0·6
NATURAL DIVISIONS.			
Plateau	7,368	6,725	+9·6
Low-lying Tract	1,137	1,082	+5·1
Hilly Tract	853	306	+178·8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—Races and Sects of Christians (Actual Numbers).

Sect.	European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.		Total.		Variation + or —.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central India	**3,716**	**866**	**296**	**269**	**2,158**	**2,053**	**9,358**	**8,113**	**+1,245**
Anglican Communion	2,682	514	77	70	118	202	3,663	2,815	+848
Armenian	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	+2
Baptist	32	1	...	...	27	15	75	16	+59
Greek	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	—1
Lutheran	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	.	+2
Methodist	100	...	...	...	13	11	124	47	+77
Presbyterian	145	36	5	7	537	740	1,470	627	+843
Protestant	21	8	4	4	305	131	473	...	+473
Quaker	1	2	...	...	20	25	48	68	—20
Roman Catholic	655	271	183	169	1,090	873	3,241	4,031	—790
Salvationists	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	+2
Sect not returned	67	34	26	18	48	56	249	496	—247
Indefinite Beliefs	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	—3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—**Distribution of Christians per Mille (*a*) Races by Sects and (*b*) Sects by Races.**

Sect.	Races distributed by Sect.				Sects distributed by Race.			
	European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anglican Communion	698	260	76	392	873	40	87	1,000
Armenian	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Baptist	7	...	10	8	440	...	560	1,000
Greek	...	2	...	...	500	500		1,000
Lutheran	...	2	...	...	500	500	...	1,000
Methodist	22	...	6	13	806	...	194	1,000
Presbyterian	40	21	303	157	123	8	869	1,000
Protestant	6	14	104	51	61	17	922	1,000
Quaker	1	...	10	5	63	...	937	1,000
Roman Catholic	202	623	463	346	286	109	605	1,000
Salvationists	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Sect not returned	22	78	25	27	406	177	417	1,000
Indefinite Beliefs	2	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	489	61	450	1,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—**Religions of Urban and Rural Population.**

Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of Urban Population who are						Number per 10,000 of Rural Population who are					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	**6,946**	**2,614**	**46**	**266**	**98**	**30**	**9,003**	**357**	**560**	**77**	**2**	**1**
Plateau	6,360	3,027	40	381	146	46	9,060	491	336	110	2	1
Low-lying Tract	7,812	2,038	14	93	36	7	9,606	232	100	61	1	...
Hilly Tract	7,636	2,021	179	143	12	9	8,113	335	1,494	54	3	1

CHAPTER V.

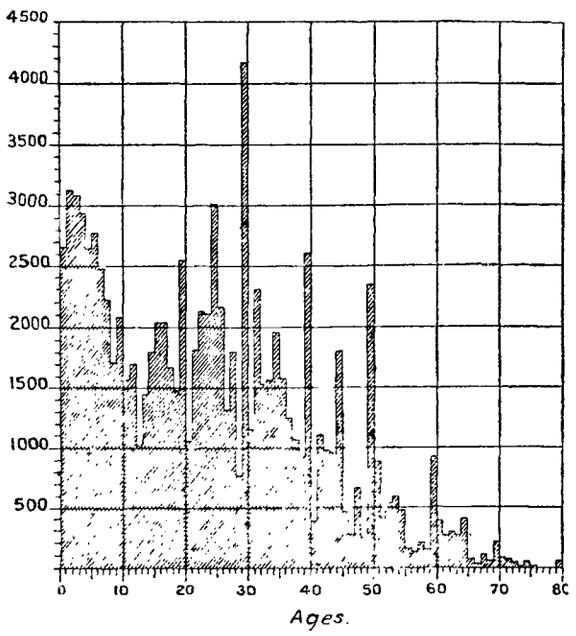
Age.

45. The Tables discussed in this Chapter are Table VII giving the distribution of the whole population by age, sex and religion, and Table XIV giving similar statistics for selected castes. The Subsidiary Tables are given at the end of the text.

Inaccuracy.

46. Of all the data collected in the Census those of age are undoubtedly the least reliable. A progressive age table should, of course, show the highest figure for children under 1 year and a steady decrease from that point onwards. Knowledge of age is uncertain while other factors tend to cause a concealment of the truth. Even in Europe with its more general spread of education, the proportion of those who have but a vague idea of the year of their birth is very large. In India this ignorance is far more general. The tendency to " lump " on round figures is, therefore, very great, and this is accentuated by the daily use of many common expressions of a collective class, such as, *das-pandra :* ten or fifteen, *tis-chālīs :* thirty or forty. Among females there is also a deliberate tendency to understate the age of unmarried girls who are nearing or have reached the age of puberty. The diagram given shows the actual number of males at each age as shown in Subsidiary Table I.

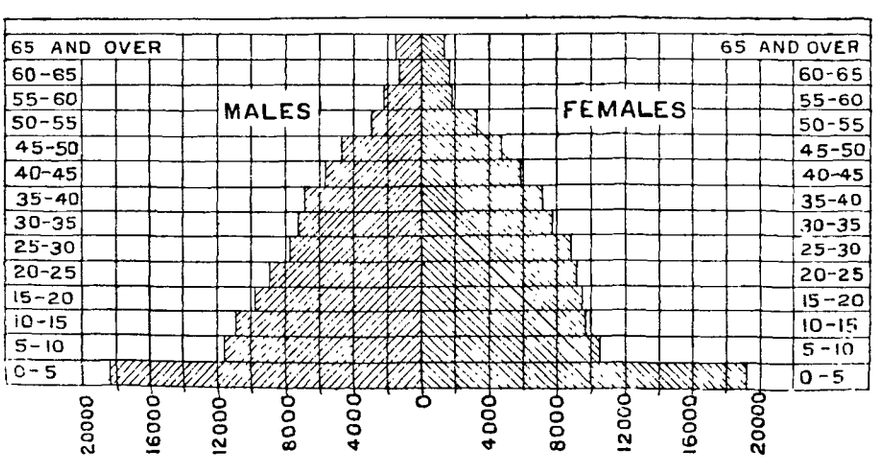
Diagram showing the actual number of males returned at each age per 100000



From this it would appear that colloquial expressions have more influence than even multiples of ten and five in causing lumping. Here the effect of *do tīn baras ka hoga, das bārah baras ka, solāh satra baras ka, bīs pachīs baras ka* and *chālis pachās baras ka,* is clearly shown. The figures are also similar.

A smoothed table of ages arrived at by the approximate method known as " Bloxam's " is appended and the diagram above illustrates the result of the correction. Another custom which increases the difficulty of

Diagram showing the distribution of corrected age periods of 100000 persons of each sex.



accurate record is the use of the current year in stating the age, by which a man of 29 is called 30. In the case of children the enumerator was instructed to record all under 1 year as "infant," but children who have remained at the breast long after this age are apt to be still returned as "bachha." The use of *arhai* and *derh* for $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ is not sufficiently common among the uneducated to ensure that children of over one or two years who are still suckling will be correctly entered.

Those who are in the prime of life understate ages and those who are over 50 exaggerate them.

Admittedly these figures would be of no use were it not that the sources of error may be considered constant and the figures at different enumerations, therefore, comparable.

Vital statistics of any value whatsoever there are none in the Agency, from which a check could be applied.

Before proceeding to discuss the results it should be remarked that figures for migration may be discarded as their influence on the figures for the whole Agency is negligible.

Detailed Examination.

47. The male figures only will be discussed as being more reliable.

In comparing the figures with those of 1901 it is to be borne in mind that that enumeration followed close on the great famine of 1899-1900. Famine affects a population in an unequal way. It increases the death roll of the very young and the very old, while passing over those in the prime of life. The figures at the end of a famine thus show a smaller proportion of old people and children. The consequent increase in the next few years is very rapid. When, however, those who were born just before the famine and survived its effects reach the reproducing age, the birth-rate falls as they are proportionately few in number. In time normal conditions are restored.

The children of 5-10 show in 1901 a fall of 3 per cent. as compared with 1891, while those of this period in 1911 show a rise of 1 per cent.

The boys of 10-15 in 1911 were the children born just after the famine, and they show a fall of 3 per cent., while those at 15-20 have declined 2 per cent. The Natural Division figures in Subsidiary Table II bring out this fact more strongly. Here the two famine-affected tracts, the Plateau and the Hilly, show respectively the large increase of 6 and 4 per cent. at 0-5, and the Hilly a rise of 2 per cent. at 5-10 also. At 10-15 the decline amounts to 3 and 4 per cent. The Low-lying tract, which did not suffer in that famine, shows no such violent variations in the early years, but a fall of 2 per cent. at 20-40 corresponds with the severe famine in that area in 1897. The female figures which are generally less reliable show, however, much the same variations.

Mean Age.

48. The mean age, as given here, is based on the rough method of calculation described in the last Census Report for India. This is necessarily the mean age of those living at the Census and does not refer to duration or expectation of life. It is thus affected by the death and birth-rate of the decade which cannot unfortunately be ascertained.

	1911.	1901.
Hindu	29·2	30·0
Musalman	30·7	31·0
Jain	31·7	32·0
Animist	27·0	27·9
Plateau	29·4	30·0
Low-lying	29·6	30·0
Hilly	28·3	29·0
Central India	29·2	29·9

The figures point to a fall of nearly one year in the mean age for the Agency, which may be accounted for by the large increase which has taken place this decade. There is little to choose between the Natural Divisions, but the Hilly tract shows the lowest figure as it did in 1901. The religions show the same relative mean ages as at the last Census though all have fallen.

Religion and Age.

49. The male figures for the different religions show that at early ages the Animists stand easily first, being followed by Hindus, Musalmans and Jains. At the 5-10 period Animists are 2 per cent. above Hindus who come next, a difference which agrees with that shown by the caste figures for Bhils and Bhilalas in Subsidiary Table IV.

At later ages the Jains come to the front, showing the highest figures at all periods from 40-50 to 70 and over.

The jungle tribes stand last as regards longevity, thus balancing their more rapid birth-rate.

The female figures show similar differences, but being less reliable may be passed over without discussion.

Locality, apparently, has an effect on the figures. Hindus on the Plateau and on the Hilly tract show 2 per cent. more children under 5 than in the Low-lying area, but at 60 and over the Low-lying tract shows 1 per cent. more. Jains also show the highest figures at 0-5 in the Hills, and most old people in the Low-lying area. Musalmans show least children and fewest old people in the Low-lying tract.

The remarks previously made on the effects of famine in the Natural Divisions should be borne in mind, however, as regards these local variations.

Caste and Age.

50. To discuss these figures in great detail is not necessary and only males need be considered. Of the three conventional groups of Brahmans, Rajputs and Traders, it will be seen that Brahmans show at 40 and over 233 living to 221 among Rajputs and 220 among Traders. Musalman sections of the community show 237. Among individual castes, Bhadauria Rajputs (86) stand first, being followed by Dhangars (104), Bhils (144), and Bhilalas (155). The reverse is observed as regards children. In the groups themselves among Brahmans the Sanadhyas (289) show most persons over 40, Shrigaud (253) following; among Rajputs Gahalot (277) and Ponwar (252) come first; while Agarwal (236) and Oswal (232) stand first among Traders.

Fecundity.

51. Subsidiary Table V gives the proportion of children under 10 to 100 married females of 15-40 and VI the variation since 1901. The number of children at 0-10 has risen by 36 per cent., due to the increased fecundity which followed on the famine of 1900, the number of children under 10 to every 100 married women of 15-40 has risen by 21 per cent. It will be seen that in the number of children the Hilly tract stands first, the Plateau last and this may possibly be in part due to the later age of marriage among the jungle tribes which causes greater prolificness in spite of poorer material conditions. As regards the proportion of elderly people the Low-lying tract stands first, while the two other tracts differ little, but their females live longer than their males, while in the Low-lying tract the reverse is the fact. There is little to choose in regard to married females aged 15-40, but the Low-lying tract shows fewest married at this age.

The two inset tables below give the relative fecundity by religion. The Animistic tribes stand first with 6 per cent. more children than Hindus, while the Jains come last, the Animists also showing least difference in the sex figures. The higher figure for Hindus in the Hilly tract is due to the inclusion of large numbers of the jungle tribes in this denomination. In the case of Muhammadans and Jains it is due to the fact that there are few families of these denominations in the tracts and those who live there are chiefly officials and others in good circumstances.

Religion.	Proportion of children under 10 per 10,000.	
	Male.	Female.
Hindu	2,703	2,802
Musalman	2,479	2,672
Animist	3,372	3,316
Jain	2,185	2,352

Natural Division.	Proportion of male children under 10 per 10,000.			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.
Plateau	2,720	2,489	3,294	2,183
Low-lying	2,524	2,333	3,032	2,159
Hilly	2,974	2,641	3,448	2,239

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Age Distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by Annual Periods.**

Age.	Hindu.		Age.	Hindu.		Age.	Hindu.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	**100,000**	**100,000**	33	1,530	1,261	67	48	79
0	3,796	4,067	34	1,565	1,577	68	122	51
1	2,639	2,790	35	1,956	1,733	69	69	94
2	3,133	3,520	36	1,578	1,496	70	234	282
3	3,095	3,182	37	1,268	744	71	86	134
4	2,929	3,128	38	1,064	1,198	72	69	73
5	2,639	2,672	39	920	883	73	39	58
6	2,771	2,837	40	2,625	3,864	74	27	15
7	2,499	1,863	41	391	890	75	42	44
8	2,211	2,020	42	1,107	1,642	76	20	18
9	1,684	1,960	43	988	1,040	77	17	24
10	2,082	1,678	44	985	840	78	14	12
11	1,569	1,448	45	1,809	1,824	79	9	7
12	1,715	1,178	46	482	536	80	57	78
13	1,010	690	47	287	325	81	8	10
14	1,450	1,183	48	671	539	82	12	14
15	1,818	1,624	49	286	287	83	12	7
16	2,023	1,790	50	2,356	2,591	84	9	9
17	2,023	1,017	51	896	795	85	17	12
18	1,682	1,822	52	435	769	86	11	11
19	1,494	1,096	53	537	694	87	11	8
20	2,536	2,688	54	607	679	88	9	9
21	1,087	1,833	55	595	717	89	7	9
22	1,822	1,828	56	181	240	90	11	9
23	2,133	1,281	57	142	124	91	9	8
24	2,123	1,383	58	217	164	92	10	9
25	3,003	3,934	59	170	160	93	7	6
26	2,152	2,143	60	905	1,305	94	6	4
27	1,303	1,221	61	396	416	95	6	4
28	1,805	1,958	62	284	385	96	6	5
29	753	962	63	303	322	97	5	3
30	4,179	3,499	64	290	307	98	6	2
31	1,156	1,415	65	421	357	99	3	2
32	2,322	2,394	66	97	77	100	2	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Central India and each Natural Division.**

Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central India—								
0—1	346	358	207	193	275	296		
1—2	220	240	190	194	142	161		
2—3	280	320	238	246	234	272		
3—4	313	362	205	231	280	340		
4—5	299	305	228	243	293	322		
Total 0—5	**1,458**	**1,585**	**1,068**	**1,107**	**1,225**	**1,391**		
5—10	1,258	1,233	1,159	1,085	1,449	1,453		
10—15	1,008	835	1,272	1,020	1,188	939		
15—20	843	733	1,015	917	798	719		
20—25	902	1,005	942	1,050	799	892		
25—30	974	1,010	936	954	893	946		
30—35	989	955	949	927	1,008	993		
35—40	620	563	621	637	622	582		
40—45	687	692	696	733	763	738		
45—50	339	316	373	432	322	277	Not available.	Not available.
50—55	425	477	443	499	433	456		
55—60	140	133	200	214	115	112		
60—65	221	307	326	425	385	502		
65—70	56	57						
70 and over	80	99						
MEAN AGE	**29·21**	**29·63**	**29·85**	**31·02**	**29·25**	**29·31**		
Plateau—								
0—5	1,535	1,662	908	875				
5—10	1,171	1,127	1,186	1,034				
10—15	890	728	1,328	945				
15—20	816	749	1,036	904				
20—40	3,618	3,652	3,677	4,000				
40—60	1,622	1,641	1,559	1,830				
60 and over	348	441	306	412				
MEAN AGE	**29·44**	**29·76**	**30·0**	**32·0**				
Low-lying—								
0—5	1,272	1,378	1,181	1,270				
5—10	1,246	1,258	1,088	1,081				
10—15	1,129	928	1,207	1,030				
15—20	921	746	1,004	908				
20—40	3,411	3,452	3,244	3,226	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
40—60	1,646	1,727	1,912	2,012				
60 and over	375	511	364	473				
MEAN AGE	**29·59**	**30·38**	**30·0**	**31·0**				
Hilly—								
0—5	1,607	1,749	1,182	1,265				
5—10	1,414	1,362	1,230	1,184				
10—15	1,022	870	1,277	1,141				
15—20	767	690	994	953				
20—40	3,374	3,461	3,359	3,336				
40—60	1,460	1436	1,661	1,749				
60 and over	356	432	297	372				
MEAN AGE	**28·29**	**28·44**	**29·0**	**30·0**				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion.**

Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL RELIGIONS—								
0—1	346	358	207	193	275	296		
1—2	220	240	190	194	142	161		
2—3	280	320	238	246	234	272		
3—4	313	362	205	231	281	340		
4—5	299	305	228	243	293	322		
Total 0—5	**1,458**	**1,585**	**1,068**	**1,187**	**1,225**	**1,391**		
5—10	1,258	1,233	1,159	1,085	1,449	1,453		
10—15	1,008	835	1,272	1,020	1,188	939		
15—20	843	733	1,015	917	798	719		
20—25	902	1,005	942	1,050	799	892		
25—30	974	1,010	936	954	893	946		
30—35	989	955	949	927	1,008	993		
35—40	620	563	621	637	622	582		
40—45	687	692	696	733	763	738		
45—50	339	316	373	432	322	277		
50—55	425	477	443	499	433	456		
55—60	140	133	200	214	115	112		
60—65	221	307	326	425	385	502		
65—70	56	57						
70 and over	80	99						
MEAN AGE	**29·21**	**29·63**	**29·85**	**31·02**	**29·25**	**29·31**		
Hindu—								
0—1	344	356	211	193	272	288		
1—2	218	238	192	195	142	159		
2—3	277	317	235	242	228	262		
3—4	309	358	200	223	273	330		
4—5	297	301	220	234	286	312		
Total 0—5	**1,445**	**1,570**	**1,058**	**1,087**	**1,201**	**1,351**	Not available.	Not available.
5—10	1,257	1,232	1,143	1,048	1,426	1,429		
10—15	1,017	837	1,275	993	1,194	930		
15—20	851	731	1,025	907	812	728		
20—25	903	999	940	1,051	807	894		
25—30	972	1,007	928	963	898	951		
30—35	987	956	944	927	1,008	995		
35—40	618	567	626	655	627	587		
40—45	689	696	690	744	763	749		
45—50	338	321	374	454	328	285		
50—55	426	483	419	510	434	418		
55—60	141	135	242	221	119	117		
60—65	220	310	336	440	383	516		
65—70	55	57						
70 and over	81	99						
MEAN AGE	**29·21**	**29·73**	**29·98**	**31·38**	**29·36**	**29·80**		
Musalman—								
0—1	325	354	201	211	275	307		
1—2	198	214	171	194	126	147		
2—3	262	301	220	253	213	264		
3—4	286	330	197	233	238	299		
4—5	253	283	216	243	242	279		
Total 0—5	**1,324**	**1,491**	**1,005**	**1,134**	**1,094**	**1,296**		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion**—contd.

Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5—10	1,154	1,181	1,082	1,145	1,231	1,320		
10—15	973	859	1,144	1,073	1,074	911		
15—20	841	740	923	878	781	733		
20—25	919	1,043	926	1,044	851	976		
25—30	988	1,002	983	961	950	972		
30—35	975	957	991	951	1,074	1,026		
35—40	631	532	634	571	642	536		
40—45	707	733	816	763	841	783		
45—50	394	296	420	339	334	252		
50—55	493	503	502	514	517	505		
55—60	154	122	192	169	126	110		
60—65	281	332						
65—70	83	62	382	458	485	580		
70 and over	83	147						
MEAN AGE	**30·65**	**30·26**	**31·03**	**31·87**	**30·63**	**30·38**		
Animist—								
0—1	418	423	185	179	293	324		
1—2	294	311	190	184	151	173		
2—3	368	401	266	272	270	316		
3—4	439	467	253	293	328	399		
4—5	411	400	298	305	344	378		
Total 0—5	**1,930**	**2,002**	**1,192**	**1,234**	**1,386**	**1,590**		
5—10	1,441	1,315	1,351	1,308	1,637	1,599		
10—15	906	782	1,371	1,184	1,212	984		
15—20	719	742	1,004	999	746	675		
20—25	786	1,058	939	1,046	731	857		
25—30	967	1,077	947	894	841	920		
30—35	1,041	942	951	917	989	981		
35—40	632	521	567	556	595	570		
40—45	647	574	660	630	744	677		
45—50	270	240	328	335	283	249		
50—55	316	342	347	406	397	387		
55—60	83	89	132	188	91	92		
60—65	169	213						
65—70	37	42	211	303	348	419		
70 and over	56	61						
MEAN AGE	**27·01**	**27·07**	**29·94**	**28·74**	**28·09**	**28·03**		
Jain—								
0—1	294	287	202	210	250	278		
1—2	157	190	162	192	129	130		
2—3	235	262	192	233	194	216		
3—4	233	258	177	197	195	233		
4—5	235	239	181	233	198	233		
Total 0—5	**1,154**	**1,236**	**914**	**1,065**	**966**	**1,090**		
5—10	1,032	1,116	954	1,033	1,069	1,153		
10—15	998	846	1,051	967	1,055	906		
15—20	874	803	927	926	864	832		
20—25	965	1,016	1,061	1,059	931	952		
25—30	942	931	952	894	949	918		
30—35	959	932	1,024	920	1,006	970		
35—40	671	625	683	611	708	630		
40—45	709	759	766	841	795	860		
45—50	454	393	460	411	464	368		
50—55	524	565	572	583	544	572		
55—60	225	204	237	208	196	159		
60—65	285	361						
65—70	95	89	399	483	453	587		
70 and over	113	124						
MEAN AGE	**31·69**	**31·81**	**31·99**	**31·79**	**31·90**	**31·89**		

Not available. Not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion**—*contd.*

Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian—								
0—1	224	402	139	210	148	407		
1—2	143	279	120	125	103	285		
2—3	164	332	102	199	126	285		
3—4	185	386	115	214	148	356		
4—5	154	238	168	265	103	420		
Total 0—5	**870**	**1,637**	**644**	**1,013**	**628**	**1,753**		
5—10	215	1,032	646	1,544	420	1,141		
10—15	347	806	685	1,791	285	821		
15—20	564	1,496	552	1,940	382	834		
20—25	3,293	1,346	1,713	888	3,432	1,273		
25—30	1,165	1,220	2,459	987	2,595	1,299		
30—35	812	747	1,059	781	840	840		
35—40	525	546	554	435	440	614		
40—45	337	383	463	668	362	511		
45—50	220	222	515	479	247	155		
50—55	152	267	296	247	160	310		
55—60	65	94	182	210	81	129		
60—65	83	107	232	217	128	317		
65—70	20	31						
70 and over	32	66						
MEAN AGE	**29·53**	**26·65**	**30·06**	**27·30**	**30·55**	**27·51**		
Others—								
0—1	181	262	202	200	212	313		
1—2	124	166	138	150	87	168		
2—3	198	270	227	130	119	413		
3—4	147	296	173	319	147	302		
4—5	152	340	187	389	114	247		
Total 0—5	**802**	**1,334**	**927**	**1,188**	**679**	**1,443**		
5—10	830	1,160	592	1,088	614	1,128		
10—15	784	715	794	948	658	961		
15—20	914	968	888	1,267	1,115	994		
20—25	1,422	1,107	1,193	1,148	1,974	1,408		
25—30	1,473	1,360	1,312	1,038	1,539	927		
30—35	1,196	907	1,040	858	1,136	950		
35—40	801	540	818	559	707	369		
40—45	570	453	557	549	560	519		
45—50	406	410	493	200	294	279		
50—55	339	401	449	479	321	346		
55—60	152	113	316	309	109	201		
60—65	158	253	621	369	294	480		
65—70	51	96						
70 and over	102	183						
MEAN AGE	**31·62**	**30·19**	**33·73**	**29·72**	**31·34**	**28·82**		
All Religions—								
0—5	1,535	1,662	908	875				
5—10	1,171	1,127	1,186	1,034				
10—15	890	728	1,328	945				
15—20	816	749	1,036	904				
20—40	3,618	3,652	3,677	4,060				
40—60	1,622	1,641	1,559	1,830				
60 and over	348	441	306	412				
MEAN AGE	**29·44**	**29·76**	**30·0**	**32·0**				
Hindu—								
0—5	1,546	1,670	899	830				
5—10	1,173	1,125	1,192	998				
10—15	890	721	1,352	1,010				
15—20	820	744	1,050	894				
20—40	3,619	3,656	3,681	4,095				
40—60	1,615	1,647	1,519	1,854				
60 and over	337	437	307	319				
MEAN AGE	**20·34**	**29·77**	**30·0**	**32·0**				

PLATEAU.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion**—*contd.*

	Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PLATEAU	***Musalman—***								
	0—5	1,365	2,003	969	1,062				
	5—10	1,124	1,205	1,094	1,188				
	10—15	937	656	1,186	1,067				
	15—20	801	740	905	856				
	20—40	3,498	3,783	3,632	3,608				
	40—60	1,775	1,316	1,824	1,779				
	60 and over	500	297	390	440				
	MEAN AGE	**30·80**	**30·14**	**31·0**	**31·0**				
	Animist—								
	0—5	1,938	2,003	951	1,123				
	5—10	1,355	1,205	1,332	1,224				
	10—15	888	656	1,326	1,168				
	15—20	705	740	1,098	1,065				
	20—40	3,636	3,783	3,564	3,562				
	40—60	1,343	1,316	1,563	1,575				
	60 and over	239	297	166	283				
	MEAN AGE	**27·31**	**27·55**	**29·0**	**29·0**				
	Jain—								
	0—5	1,141	1,253	854	980	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
	5—10	1,042	1,068	958	1,068				
	10—15	963	783	1,120	1,006				
	15—20	860	840	935	954				
	20—40	3,569	3,580	3,696	3,537				
	40—60	1,945	1,922	2,031	2,002				
	60 and over	480	554	406	453				
	MEAN AGE	**31·78**	**31·84**	**32·0**	**32·0**				
	Christian—								
	0—5	820	1,579	Not available.	Not available.				
	5—10	469	965						
	10—15	329	838						
	15—20	571	1,669						
	20—40	6,900	3,840						
	40—60	703	937						
	60 and over	118	172						
	MEAN AGE	**29·32**	**26·51**						
	Others—								
	0—5	767	1,200	Not available.	Not available.				
	5—10	823	1,027						
	10—15	704	713						
	15—20	957	1,027						
	20—40	4,989	3,968						
	40—60	1,457	1,503						
	60 and over	303	562						
	MEAN AGE	**31·81**	**31·15**						
LOW-LYING.	***All Religions—***								
	0—5	1,272	1,378	1,181	1,270				
	5—10	1,246	1,258	1,088	1,081				
	10—15	1,129	928	1,207	1,030				
	15—20	921	746	1,004	908				
	20—40	3,411	3,452	3,244	3,226				
	40—60	1,646	1,727	1,912	2,012				
	60 and over	375	511	364	473				
	MEAN AGE	**29·59**	**30·38**	**30·0**	**31·0**				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion.**—*contd.*

Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LOW-LYING.								
Hindu—								
0—5	1,273	1,376	1,174	1,274				
5—10	1,251	1,258	1,091	1,077				
10—15	1,135	929	1,2 5	1,020				
15—20	926	748	1,003	906				
20—40	3,403	3,455	3,245	3,213				
40—60	1,611	1,725	1,913	2,033				
60 and over	371	509	369	477				
MEAN AGE	**29·54**	**30·37**	**30·0**	**31·0**				
Musalman—								
0—5	1,181	1,315	1,107	1,240				
5—10	1,152	1,211	1,068	1,066				
10—15	1,028	900	1,007	1,080				
15—20	848	725	969	873				
20—40	3,588	3,425	3,191	3,391				
40—60	1,775	1,790	2,250	1,822				
60 and over	428	604	408	528				
MEAN AGE	**30·68**	**31·14**	**31·0**	**31·0**				
Animist—								
0—5	1,734	1,852	1,397	1,212				
5—10	1,297	1,367	1,086	1,179				
10—15	970	847	1,472	1,182				
15—20	765	675	1,064	967				
20—40	3,353	3,390	3,211	3,316				
40—60	1,479	1,480	1,534	1,786				
60 and over	400	389	236	358				
MEAN AGE	**28·49**	**28·10**	**28·0**	**29·0**				
Jain—								
0—5	1,153	1,200	1,052	1,238				
5—10	1,006	1,206	903	1,005				
10—15	1,114	1,010	989	885				
15—20	896	718	887	922				
20—40	3,386	3,304	3,624	3,294				
40—60	1,928	1,981	2,163	2,133				
60 and over	517	581	382	523				
MEAN AGE	**31·70**	**31·61**	**32·0**	**32·0**				
Christian—								
0—5	593	1,304						
5—10	417	1,131						
10—15	265	754						
15—20	366	1,246						
20—40	7,147	3,855						
40—60	985	1,188						
60 and over	227	522						
MEAN AGE	**32·32**	**29·58**						
Others—								
0—5	397	1,798						
5—10	1,126	2,247						
10—15	927	674						
15—20	795	449						
20—40	5,099	3,708						
40—60	1,457	899						
60 and over	199	225						
MEAN AGE	**30·93**	**33·29**						

Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Age distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religion**—*concld.*

HILLY.

Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions—								
0—5	1,607	1,749	1,182	1,265				
5—10	1,414	1,362	1,230	1,184				
10—15	1,022	870	1,277	1,141				
15—20	767	690	994	953				
20—40	3,374	3,461	3,359	3,336				
40—60	1,460	1,436	1,661	1,749				
60 and over	356	432	297	372				
MEAN AGE	**28·29**	**28·44**	**29·0**	**30·0**				
Hindu—								
0—5	1,560	1,714	1,163	1,256				
5—10	1,413	1,370	1,151	1,100				
10—15	1,037	879	1,243	1,122				
15—20	776	680	1,021	943				
20—40	3,369	3,437	3,322	3,307				
40—60	1,480	1,472	1,771	1,868				
60 and over	365	448	329	404				
MEAN AGE	**28·44**	**28·66**	**30·0**	**30·0**				
Musalman—								
0—5	1,386	1,545	1,052	1,255				
5—10	1,255	1,286	1,058	1,096				
10—15	1,017	888	1,196	1,088				
15—20	750	664	921	924				
20—40	3,464	3,582	3,701	3,471				
40—60	1,621	1,524	1,767	1,745				
60 and over	507	511	305	421				
MEAN AGE	**30·13**	**29·52**	**30·0**	**30·0**				
Animist—								
0—5	1,946	2,015	1,248	1,286				
5—10	1,482	1,345	1,430	1,376				
10—15	940	817	1,365	1,191				
15—20	719	749	945	979				
20—40	3,363	3,558	3,383	3,377				
40—60	1,293	1,200	1,404	1,495				
60 and over	257	316	225	296				
MEAN AGE	**26·78**	**26·82**	**28·0**	**25·0**	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Jain—								
0—5	1,203	1,224	965	1,183				
5—10	1,036	1,164	1,032	899				
10—15	953	843	1,140	913				
15—20	890	790	962	783				
20—40	3,653	3,514	3,705	3,570				
40—60	1,756	1,830	1,796	2,089				
60 and over	509	635	400	563				
MEAN AGE	**31·36**	**31·87**	**31·0**	**32·0**				
Christian—								
0—5	1,868	2,286						
5—10	1,187	1,257						
10—15	681	653						
15—20	835	653						
20—40	4,088	3,970						
40—60	1,187	955						
60 and over	154	126						
MEAN AGE	**26·94**	**24·95**	Not available.	Not available.				
Others—								
0—5	1,350	1,955						
5—10	650	1,354						
10—15	1,250	752						
15—20	700	902						
20—40	4,050	3,684						
40—60	1,550	827						
60 and over	450	526						
MEAN AGE	**30·78**	**27·05**						

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in certain Castes.**

Caste.	Males. Number per mille aged					Females. Number per mille aged				
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Brahman	118	151	86	412	233	137	164	76	385	238
„ Shrigaud	104	129	66	448	253	144	154	104	383	215
„ Shrimali	83	118	77	488	234	195	154	81	378	192
„ Sarwaria	128	172	91	404	205	138	181	76	383	222
„ Sanadhya	101	119	81	410	289	136	137	72	390	265
„ Jijhotia	130	147	85	415	223	135	148	79	382	256
„ Bhagor	110	136	85	457	212	121	161	81	395	242
Rajput	121	137	100	421	221	141	148	84	399	228
„ Chauhan	142	140	89	409	220	146	139	97	366	252
„ Tonwar	99	161	112	428	200	180	173	73	404	170
„ Ponwar	129	117	75	427	252	130	125	70	420	255
„ Kachhwaha	81	67	206	465	181	127	150	95	427	201
„ Rathod	133	132	82	431	222	149	140	75	406	230
„ Gahalot	145	117	93	368	277	174	119	106	326	275
„ Bhadauria	124	193	130	467	86	113	199	79	386	223
„ Bundela	45	136	99	444	206	119	150	100	418	213
„ Baghel	127	148	75	430	220	135	164	56	333	212
Maratha	109	111	66	467	247	110	116	93	410	271
Ajna	122	107	67	424	280	123	126	75	469	207
Bhat	130	130	92	408	240	145	150	113	364	228
Gujar	127	128	80	441	224	136	154	82	401	227
Dhangar	152	181	179	303	185	122	164	108	420	186
Sondhia	148	131	61	438	222	110	108	100	419	263
Bania	121	143	86	430	220	136	148	100	393	223
„ Agarwal	115	134	89	426	236	134	157	108	375	226
„ Maheswri	103	113	84	474	226	119	127	112	377	235
„ Oswal	118	133	75	442	232	153	139	86	408	214
„ Porwal	120	140	81	437	222	136	142	87	416	219
„ Gahohi	119	160	89	425	207	112	148	80	395	265
Khangar	165	155	91	368	221	126	159	109	395	211
Kachera	136	182	94	421	167	131	159	78	354	278
Bhilala	197	182	79	387	155	209	172	77	397	145
Saharia	195	153	77	412	163	212	150	74	451	113
Bhil	193	157	77	429	144	200	162	48	405	185
Gond	172	174	91	374	189	175	168	72	368	217
Kol	166	176	84	270	204	156	168	76	397	203
Musalman	131	147	64	421	237	146	149	70	407	228
„ Shaikh	138	148	59	410	245	144	145	70	405	236
„ Sayad	138	133	80	420	229	159	155	76	389	221
„ Pathan	121	118	67	433	231	146	155	68	413	218

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—**Proportion of Children under 10 and of Persons over 50 to those aged 15—40; also of Married Females aged 15—40 per 1,000 Females.**

Natural Division.	Proportion of children under 10 both sexes per 100.				Proportion of persons over 50 per 100 aged 15—40.				Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.	
	Persons aged 15—40.		Married females aged 15—40.		1911.		1901.			
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	**68**	**49**	**158**	**139**	**24**	**25**	**22**	**25**	**36**	**33**
Plateau	62	Not available.	154	Not available.	20	24	Not available.	Not available.	37	Not available.
Low-lying Tract	70		151		31	28			35	
Hilly Tract	74		172		20	23			36	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—**Variations in Population at certain Age Periods.**

Agency.	Period.	Variation per cent. in population (increase + decrease −).					
		All ages.	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India	1891—1901	−16·3	−33·92	−10·10	−9·35	−6·79	−28·99
	1901—1911	+10·1	+35·71	−12·88	+4·44	−3·00	+18·87

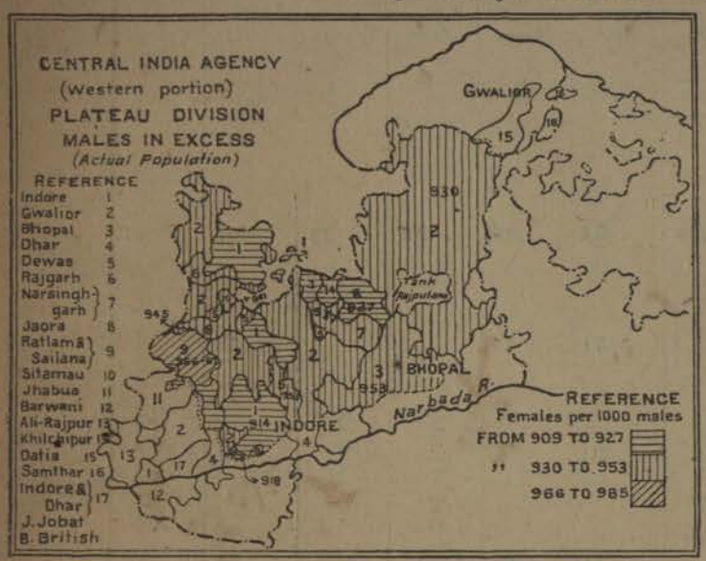
CHAPTER VI.

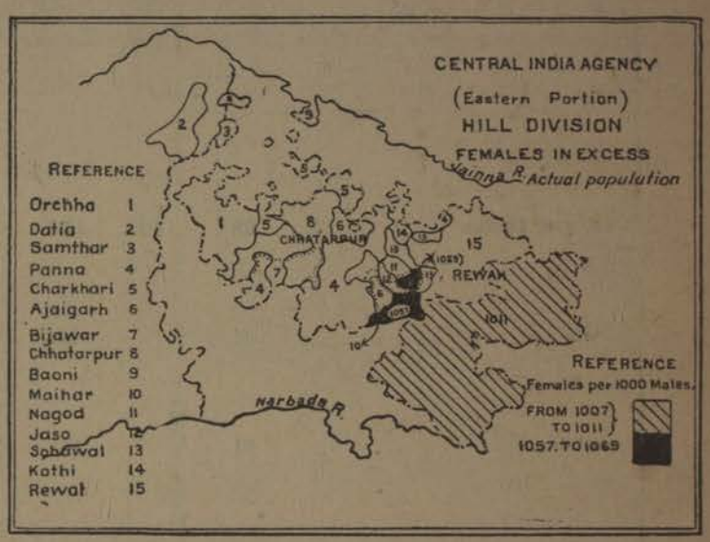
Sex.

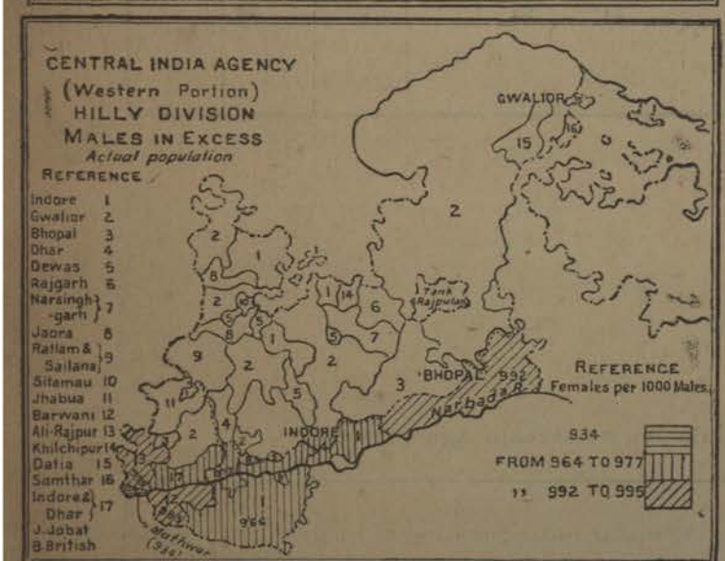
General.

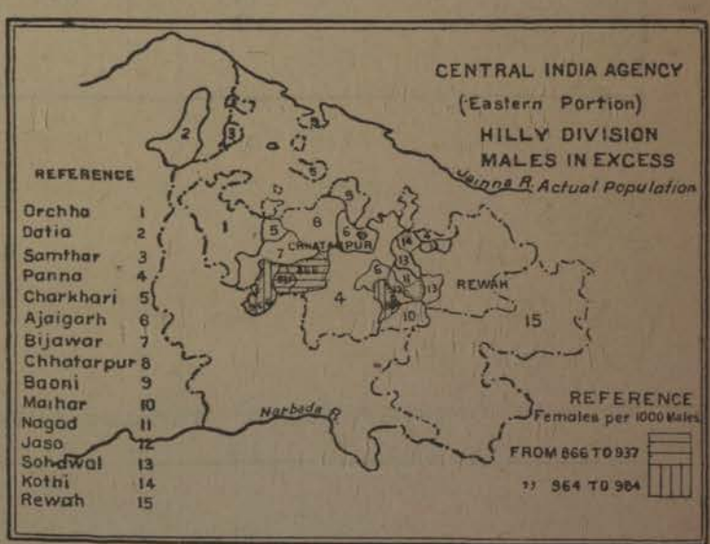
52. The record of sex is one of the most important in the Census, but in Central India the absence of vital statistics detracts somewhat from the value of discussion.

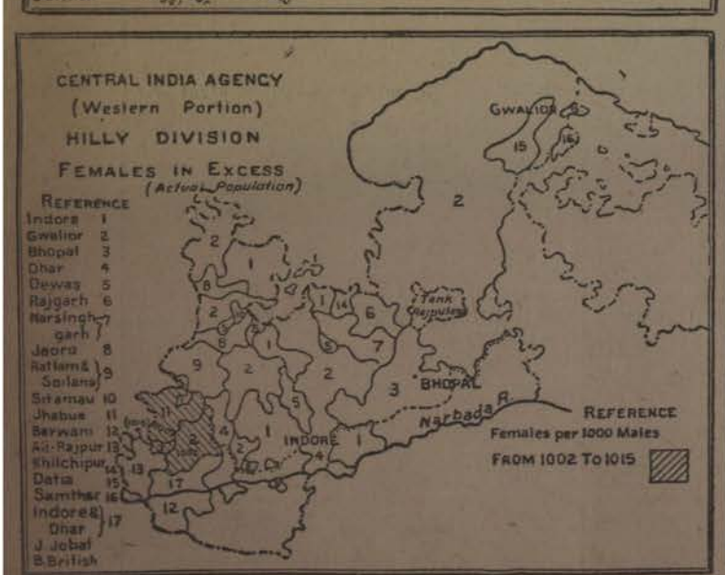
In Europe females everywhere outnumber males, the proportion for England and Wales being 1,068 females to 1,000 males, but in Central India as in India generally males are in excess.

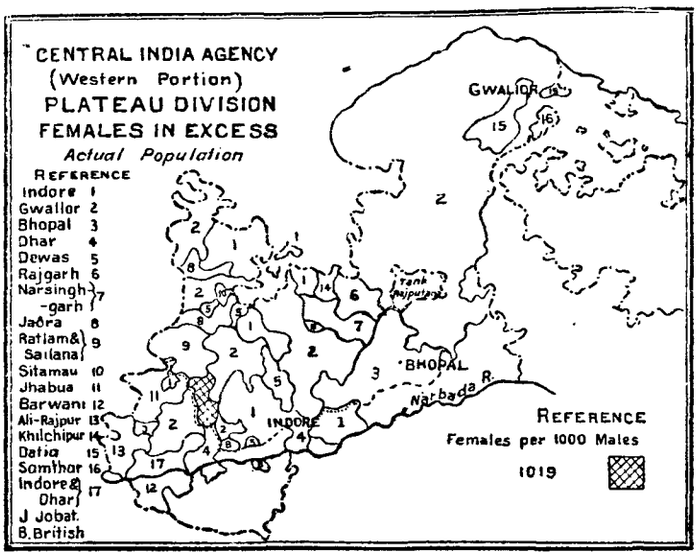


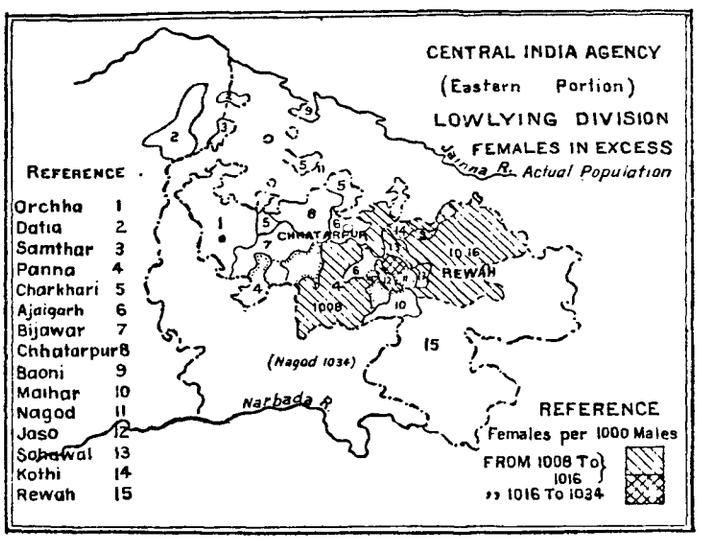












On this occasion males numbered 4,800,000, females 4,500,000, or stated otherwise in every 1,000 persons 514 were males and 486 females. This figure includes all immigrants and excludes persons born in Central India absent on March 10th. If the natural population is taken, that is the total number of those born in Central India whether enumerated within the Agency or without, *less* those born elsewhere but enumerated in the Agency, the proportion rises to 955 females to every 1,000 males

In the Agency as a whole the effect of migration is not great, as can be seen in the inset. When, however, smaller units are taken the effects are more noticeable.

Locality.	Sex and Migration. Females to 1,000 males.	
	Actual population.	Natural population.
Central India	**949**	**955**
Gwalior	903	924
Indore	948	949
Bhopal	971	993
Rewah	1,014	1,022

Sex and Locality.

53. While the Agency as a whole shows a proportion of 949 females to 1,000 males the figure in the Hilly tract rises to 995, the Plateau showing 935 and the Low-lying tract 932.

In smaller areas this is not the case. Thus Rewah state shows an excess of 10,000 females on its total population, giving a proportion of 1,014 females to 1,000 males, while the individual Tahsils of Mauganj and Beohari in this State give a proportion of 1,022 and 1,040 respectively. Other States show a high figure also, as for instance, Jhabua, Jaso, Sohawal and most of the Bhumia Estates in the Bhopawar Political Charge. All these units, it should be remarked, lie in jungle-covered areas inhabited by Bhils, Gonds and kindred tribes who invariably have a large proportion of females.

The disturbance caused by plague in the urban figures makes it valueless to discuss the proportions of females in towns.

Sex and Religion.

54. Among the religions the Animists alone show a general excess of women, 243,700 females to 239,600 males or 1,017 females to every 1,000 males. Hindus give a ratio of 948, Musalmans of 918, and Jains of 914. The proportion has risen since 1901 except among Jains and Musalmans.

Locality has an effect on the proportions, Animists showing the highest ratio in the Low-lying tract and the others in the Hilly.

When smaller units are examined it is clear that the proportion of women varies inversely with the civilisation of the tract. In the previous section the excess of females in the jungle areas was commented on. In Rewah, where on this occasion the Gonds and Kols insisted on being classed as Hindus, the proportion of women in this region amounts to 1,014.

An excess of females is met with only in tracts where the tribes are found as in the Amjhera (*Bhil*) district of Gwalior, the Nemawar (*Gond*) and Nimar (*Bhil*) districts of Indore, all the Rewah districts save three (*Gond and Kol*), Dhar (*Bhil*), Jhabua (*Bhil*), Barwani (*Bhil*), Ali-Rajpur (*Bhil*), and the minor States of the Baghelkhand (*Gond and Kol*) and Bhopawar (*Bhil*), Political Charges.

It is thus clear that an excess of females points to an excess of those whose methods of living, whether the faith they returned was Hindu or Animistic, are akin to those of the Animistic tribes.

Among Musalmans an excess of females is found in the Huzur Tahsil of Rewah, owing mainly to the employment of the males outside the State; in Samthar which has a large Musalman population in its capital; in the Muhammadan States of Basoda, Muhamadgarh and Pathari and a few estates.

Jains show an excess only in the Nizamat-i-Mashriq of Bhopal. This was artificial and caused by the exodus from Bhopal city on account of plague, the men alone having returned at this time.

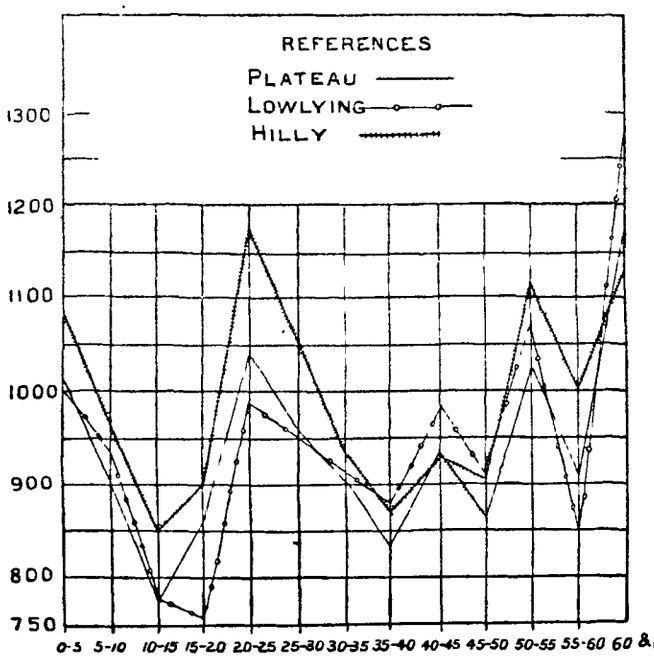
Sex and Age.

55. Male births exceed those of females in Europe but the greater mortality of male children in early life soon adjusts the balance. Central India has no vital statistics by which this matter can be determined, but as an excess of male births appears to be usual in other parts of India it may be assumed to be so here also. The return, moreover, seems to bear this out. At 0-1 there are 984 girls to every 1,000 boys, while in the period 0-5 girls are in an excess of 31.

In the Hilly and Plateau Natural Divisions which suffered most in the famine of 1900 the excess of girls is very marked. The concealment of females at this early age is not likely and the errors in recording the sexes may be considered equal in each case. At the middle ages (except for lumping) boys are generally in excess until old age is reached, when females take the lead. This may be in part due to greater longevity but mis-statement of age is certainly mainly responsible.

Locality.	Number of girls to 1,000 boys at 0-5.
Central India	**1,031**
Plateau	1,013
Low-lying	1,009
Hilly	1,083

Diagram showing the number of females to 1000 males at each age period.



Proportion of the Sexes.

56. No increase has taken place since 1901 in the proportion of the sexes though the figures rose from 911 females to 1,000 males in 1891 to 949 in 1901 and 1911.

The excess of males has been attributed to various causes but so far no really satisfactory answer is forthcoming. Briefly the causes tending to produce an excess of males in later years is the mis-statement of female ages at 10-15, neglect of girls resulting in sickness and death, early cohabitation and unscientific midwifery, and the hard lives led by married women and widows of the labouring classes. No traces of female infanticide can be found. It is, therefore, probable that a real deficiency exists among females, exaggerated to some extent by mis-statement of age and possibly also to some omissions.

57. The figures in this case require to be taken with caution as there are clear signs of imperfect returns in some castes, and it would be unprofitable to base any theories on them. The highest proportion is given by the trader group, 1,032 females to 1,000 males, Brahmans (994), and Rajputs (822) following.

Sex and Caste.

Among the individual castes Shrimali Brahmans (1,346) of Malwa stand first, the semi-Rajput Sondhias (1,160) coming next, while Maheshri

Banias (1,139), Gonds (1,107), Agarwal Banias (1,103), Chauhan Rajputs (1,098), Kols (1,080), Oswal Banias (1,067), Sarwaria Brahmans (1,050) Bhilalas (1,017), and Bhils (1,002) all show an excess of females. The age figures will not bear scrutiny.

Sex and Ceremony.

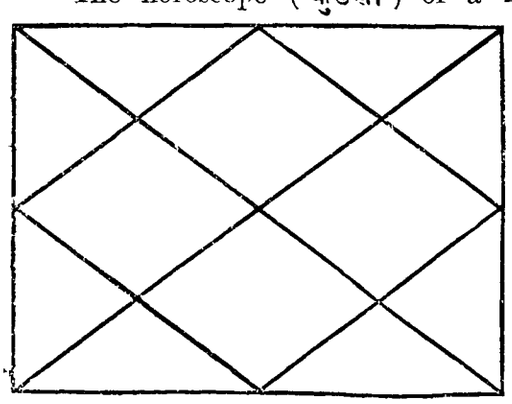
58. The imperative necessity of having a son causes Hindus to resort to various ceremonial practices in order to increase the probability of male issue.

The usual ceremony consists in placing a girl immediately at the first menses in a specially decorated room made for the occasion known as *makhar* where she is fed on every delicacy by relatives and friends for several days. This is followed within 16 days by the Garbhadhan (*garbha*=conception+ *dhan*=to bear) or fœtus-bearing rite, which is supposed to ensure conception. On an auspicious day, which must be on the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, or 16th as the even numbers favour male issue, after the menses first appear a *Hom* or sacrifice is made during which the husband places his right hand on his wife's body just above the right thigh. The Punsavan (*puman*= male+*suyate*=produced) or male-making ceremony which usually follows, consists in the husband's taking his wife's head between his knees and dropping the juice of Dubha (*Cynodon dactylon*) grass down her right nostril. This is believed to ensure male issue. On the failure of these regular rites the advice of priests and Sadhus is sought and penances and offerings as suggested by these authorities are resorted to, many being of a fantastic and even irksome nature. Later on *dhais* are called in to give their views as to the sex of the child in the womb and various indications are sought. Those usually relied on are :—

(1) If the child lies to the right of the womb it will be a male.
(2) If the woman's eyes have a faded or whitish look, the palms of the hands are reddish, and she appears abnormally weak, a male is indicated.
(3) In the case of a female the child lies on the left while the woman's eyes and the palms of her hands have a yellow tint.
(4) Pregnancy lasting over 9 months is an indication of male issue.
(5) If the pregnancy commences in the dark half (*badi*) of a month a male child will be conceived, if in the light half a female.
(6) General horripilation of the mother is supposed to accompany male conception.
(7) In a case of male conception the pains are in the womb, but those of female conception are felt in the intestines.
(8) If the woman dreams of male things, such as cocoanuts, plantains, snakes, etc., a male child will be born, but if the articles are of feminine gender, such as cucumbers, oranges and the like, a girl will appear.
(9) A desire for sweet things indicates a male child, salt things a female.
(10) If the womb is unusually distended and the face looks young and fresh while the woman walks with energy, lifting her feet high, a girl will be born, while the opposite signs indicate a boy.
(11) A feeling of obstruction in the intestines on the right side indicates a boy, on the left a girl.

The Jyotishi is also an important person in such cases.

The horoscope (कुंडली) of a man contains 12 compartments and the planets (ग्रहा:) occupying these compartments are 9 *viz.*, Ravi (*Sun*), Chandra (*Moon*), Mangal (*Mars*), Budha (*Mercury*), Guru (*Jupiter*), Shukra (*Venus*), Shani (*Saturn*), Rahu and Ketu (Ascending and Descending nodes). When the horoscope is to be examined in connection with progeny (सुत) and prosperity (लाभ) two compartments, *viz.*, the fifth and the eleventh have to be studied respectively for these two objects. Shlokas referring to this are given below :—



(1) पंचमस्थो यदा शुक्रो भौमयुक्तो निरीक्षितः।
तदा वर्षे विजानीयात् गर्भपुत्रमुद्भवं ॥ १ ॥

(2) लाभे सुतेच शुक्रेंदू सुतलाभेऽथवा क्रमात्।
शुक्रेंदू पश्यतः पुत्रो वर्षेस्मिन् संतति ध्रुवम ॥ २ ॥

इति वर्ष लग्न फलम्

(1) When Shukra (*Venus*) is seen with Mangal (*Mars*) in compartment 5 of a yearly horoscope (वर्ष कुंडली) it is probable that there will be male issue that year.

(2) When Shukra (*Venus*) and Chandra (*Moon*) are in the eleventh and fifth compartments respectively or *vice versâ* there is *certainty* of male issue that year.

These Shlokas are applicable to the (वर्ष कुंडली) yearly horoscope and have to be worked out every year from the horoscope made at birth (जन्म कुंडली)

(1) पुत्रस्थाने गते भौमे मेषसिंहालिमीनगे।
जीवदृष्टियुते वापि पुत्रप्राप्तिं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥ १ ॥

(2) नवमे पंचमे राहौ नवमे पंचमे शनौ।
नवमे पंचमे भौमे पुत्रः स्वप्ने न दृश्यते ॥ २ ॥

(3) पंचमस्थाः शुभाः सर्वे पुत्रसंतानकारकाः।
क्रुराः संततिमृत्युंच कुपुत्रंच धरासुतः ॥ ३ ॥

(4) बालस्य जन्मकाले तु पंचमे धरणीसुतः।
अपुत्रश्च भवेत् बालो नारी चैव विशेषतः ॥ ४ ॥

(5) अपुत्रं कुरुते भानुः पुत्रमेकं निशाकरः।
सशोकं पुत्रहीनंच पंचमे धरणीसुतः ॥ ५ ॥

(6) एकः पुत्रो रवौ वाच्यश्चंद्रे चैव सुताद्वयं।
भौमे पुत्रा त्रयो वाच्या बुधे पुत्रीचतुष्टयं ॥
गुरौ गर्भे सुताः पंच षटपुत्रा भृगुनंदने।
शनौच गर्भपातः स्यात् राहौ गर्भो भवेन्नहि ॥ ६ ॥

(7) सुतस्थाने द्विपापौ वा त्रिपापाश्चात्र संस्थिताः।
तदा स्त्री पुरुषो वंध्या विज्ञेयो ऽसूतपुत्रकः ॥ ७ ॥

(8) पुत्रे रविः प्रचुरकोपसुतं बुधश्च।
स्वल्पात्मजं शनिधरातनुजावपुत्रं ॥
शुक्रेंदुदेवगुरवः सुतसद्मसंस्थाः।
कुर्वंति पुत्रबहुलं सुखिनं पुमांसं ॥ ८ ॥

(1) When Mangal (*Mars*), in compartment 5, is connected with any of the following four Rashis (signs of the Zodiac), *viz.*, Mesh (*Aries*), Sinha (*Leo*), Vrishchik (*Scorpio*) and Mīna (*Pisces*) and is in opposition to Guru (*Jupiter*), there will be male issue.

(2) If Shanī (*Saturn*), Rāhu (*Ascending node*) or Mangal (*Mars*) stand in compartment 9 or 5 there is no hope of having male issue, or even of dreaming of it.

(3) When compartment 5 is occupied by an auspicious planet (शुभग्रहाः) *Shubhagraha, i.e.*, Shukra (*Venus*), Chandra (*Moon* between the 5th day of the bright half and that of the dark one), Budha

(*Mercury*), and Guru (*Jupiter*), male issue is expected, and when occupied by inauspicious planets (पापग्रहाः) *papagrahas, i.e.*, Shani (*Saturn*), Surya (*Sun*), Rahu and Ketu (*Ascending and Descending nodes*), the progeny will die in at birth, while if Mangal occupies the same column the issue will be male but of bad character.

(4) When in a (*Kundali*) horoscope diagram prepared at the birth of a child the star Mangal (*Mars*) lies in the fifth compartment, that child will probably never have male issue, specially if it is a female child.

(5) When compartment 5 is occupied by Ravi (*Sun*) there will certainly be no male issue, when occupied by Chandra (*Moon*) there will be one male issue, and in the case of its being occupied by Mangal (*Mars*) no male issue is likely.

(6) When the following Grahas (ग्रहाः) *planets* are in compartment 5 the results will be as stated below:—

Name of Graha.		Particulars of issue to be expected.
1 (रवि)	Sun	Gives one male issue.
2 (चंद्र)	Moon	Gives two females.
3 (मंगल)	Mangal (Mars) . .	Gives three males.
4 (बुध)	Budha (Mercury) . .	Gives four females.
5 (गुरु)	Guru (Jupiter) . .	Gives five males.
6 (शुक्र)	Shukra (Venus) . .	Gives six males.
7 (शनी)	Shani (Saturn) . .	Causes untimely delivery.
8 (राहु)	Rahu (Ascending node) .	Obstructs child bearing altogether.

(7) When two or three of the (पापग्रहाः) *papagrahas* stand in compartment 5 no male issue is expected if the horoscope is of a male and if it is a female, she will be a barren woman.

(8) If Ravi (*Sun*) stands in compartment 5, very hot tempered male issue is expected, if Budah (*Mercury*) stands there, only a few. If compartment 5 is occupied by Shani (*Saturn*) and Mangal (*Mars*) there will be no male issue and if occupied by Shukra (*Venus*), Chandra (*Moon*) and Deva guru (*Jupiter*), there will be many good male issues.

All these Shlokas are applicable to the horoscope drawn up at birth (*Janma Kundali.*)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**General proportion of the sexes by Natural Division.**

Natural Division.	Number of females to 1,000 males.							
	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central India . .	**949**	**955**	**949**	**954**	**912**	**921**	**897**	**903**
Plateau . . .	935	944	943	...	...	...	...	...
Low-lying Tract . .	932	946	128	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly Tract . .	995	989	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.— **Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.**

Age.	All Religions.			Hindu.			Musalman.		
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central India.									
0—1	980	884	984	960	867	981	991	967	1,000
1—2	1,093	966	1,035	1,020	959	1,034	1,031	1,045	992
2—3	1,058	982	1,083	1,039	973	1,084	1,104	1,009	1,055
3—4	1,108	1,068	1,096	1,093	1,051	1,097	1,120	1,094	1,089
4—5	1,003	1,010	965	989	1,003	960	1,023	1,039	1,025
Total 0—5	***1,036***	***980***	***1,031***	***1,019***	***970***	***1,029***	***1,053***	***1,030***	***1,033***
5—10	915	888	930	908	866	929	953	978	940
10—15	721	761	786	706	737	780	754	865	810
15—20	822	857	827	813	836	814	837	869	846
20—25	1,019	1,058	1,059	1,004	1,056	1,049	1,018	1,039	1,042
25—30	967	966	983	960	980	982	909	901	931
Total 0—30	***911***	***910***	***943***	***898***	***898***	***938***	***923***	***945***	***941***
30—40	882	945	895	877	951	899	809	868	852
40—50	854	1,034	932	859	1,063	939	783	828	858
50—60	945	1,049	1,024	958	1,045	1,032	850	907	888
60 and over	1,190	1,237	1,223	1,213	1,235	1,241	1,062	1,087	1,180
Total 30 and over	***916***	***1,007***	***959***	***919***	***1,027***	***966***	***838***	***886***	***901***
Total All Ages (Actual population)	**911**	**949**	**949**	**906**	**945**	**948**	**888**	**922**	**918**
Total All Ages (Natural population)	**921**	**954**	**955**	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.**

Age.	Animist.			Jain.			Christian.			Others.		
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Central India—												
0—1	1,051	966	1,030	1,008	954	893	955	760	928	718	488	938
1—2	1,091	964	1,074	908	1,089	1,107	957	523	1,011	938	536	864
2—3	1,114	1,023	1,110	1,010	1,111	1,019	786	982	1,050	1,682	293	886
3—4	1,126	1,154	1,091	1,095	1,019	1,013	832	935	1,079	1,000	914	1,308
4—5	1,043	1,028	988	1,067	1,176	928	1,413	791	800	1,048	1,026	1,444
Total 0—5	***1,091***	***1,034***	***1,055***	***1,023***	***1,068***	***979***	***968***	***790***	***974***	***1,032***	***633***	***1,077***
5—10	928	968	928	978	992	987	947	1,201	1,035	893	909	905
10—15	772	863	877	777	812	774	1,000	1,314	1,201	711	590	590
15—20	860	994	1,050	872	915	840	759	856	1,371	434	706	685
20—25	1,113	1,114	1,370	926	915	962	129	261	211	347	475	504
25—30	1,039	943	1,134	874	861	603	174	202	291	293	363	598
Total 0—30	***961***	***979***	***1,051***	***908***	***923***	***911***	***316***	***509***	***502***	***507***	***578***	***691***
30—40	930	970	880	845	842	873	395	379	499	343	377	469
40—50	857	977	902	882	936	905	390	487	561	452	352	566
50—60	930	1,240	1,100	892	895	938	636	471	858	620	510	690
60 and over	1,143	1,448	1,230	1,172	1,108	1,062	860	476	783	796	308	1,109
Total 30 and over	***930***	***1,043***	***947***	***798***	***907***	***917***	***443***	***432***	***566***	***447***	***389***	***575***
Total All Ages (Actual population)	**950**	**999**	**1,017**	**905**	**916**	**914**	**347**	**503**	**517**	**487**	**354**	**647**
Total All Ages (Natural population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and by natural divisions.**

Age.	All Religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Plateau							
0—1	992	994	993	960	905	973	846
1—2	1,030	1,020	1,032	1,091	1,089	1,033	933
2—3	1,062	1,064	1,028	1,090	1,027	948	958
3—4	1,062	1,058	1,104	1,069	1,072	1,070	1,043
4—5	930	923	1,000	964	983	716	1,333
Total 0—5	***1,013***	***1,012***	***1,031***	***1,030***	***1,005***	***955***	***1,018***
5—10	901	898	928	886	937	1,022	812
10—15	766	759	816	834	743	1,265	660
15—20	859	850	883	1,047	893	1,453	699
20—25	1,044	1,045	947	1,302	979	183	513
25—30	965	969	908	1,087	905	290	581
Total 0—30	***935***	***928***	***953***	***1,024***	***914***	***478***	***678***
30—40	906	873	847	822	887	602	474
40—50	912	920	846	897	888	604	631
50—60	1,008	1,023	855	1,164	927	806	758
60 & over	1,184	1,218	962	1,238	1,056	724	1,210
Total 30 & over	***936***	***944***	***863***	***941***	***915***	***569***	***608***
Total All Ages (Actual population)	935	937	918	997	914	497	651
Total All Ages (Natural population)	944	...	...	...	...	...	...
Low-lying							
0—1	945	945	915	1,003	927	500	1,000
1—2	1,051	1,053	927	1,240	1,195	727	1,000
2—3	1,087	1,088	1,074	1,152	910	2,333	3,000
3—4	1,062	1,059	1,155	1,107	939	800	5,000
4—5	928	925	1,000	1,068	801	1,000	5,000
Total 0—5	***1,009***	***1,008***	***1,016***	***1,099***	***930***	***957***	***2,667***
5—10	940	938	938	1,085	1,071	1,182	1,176
10—15	766	764	781	899	802	1,238	429
15—20	755	754	762	909	715	1,483	333
20—25	991	994	891	1,291	990	208	310
25—30	953	959	810	1,100	834	151	778
Total 0—30	***906***	***909***	***999***	***1,067***	***893***	***409***	***719***
30—40	908	912	860	880	829	419	333
40—50	960	964	876	1,004	935	418	333
50—60	1,005	1,008	938	1,081	858	783	429
60 & over	1,272	1,278	1,260	1,002	1,005	1,000	667
Total 30 & over	***979***	***982***	***922***	***958***	***982***	***500***	***364***
Total All Ages (Actual population)	932	939	892	1,030	890	436	589
Total All Ages (Natural population)	946	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hilly							
0—1	1,018	1,008	1,119	1,056	799	867	1,500
1—2	1,026	1,023	953	1,057	1,057	1,125	667
2—3	1,115	1,116	1,128	1,113	1,139	1,056	500
3—4	1,185	1,220	968	1,083	935	1,278	2,500
4—5	1,062	1,077	1,139	989	947	1,000	1,200
Total 0—5	***1,083***	***1,089***	***1,063***	***1,059***	***958***	***1,071***	***963***
5—10	958	962	978	920	1,058	1,000	1,385
10—15	847	841	832	889	833	837	400
15—20	897	870	844	1,065	836	684	854
20—25	1,187	1,158	1,143	1,403	860	1,196	667
25—30	1,059	1,043	1,055	1,153	1,000	806	615
Total 0—30	***1,006***	***1,015***	***924***	***1,059***	***928***	***957***	***760***
30—40	1,007	918	862	897	881	632	548
40—50	912	930	875	894	927	488	235
50—60	922	1,098	934	1,077	1,069	1,385	500
60 & over	1,088	1,216	963	1,259	1,175	714	778
Total 30 & over	***971***	***980***	***890***	***947***	***964***	***667***	***493***
Total All Ages (Actual population)	935	992	954	1,023	942	875	665
Total All Ages (Natural population)	989	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.**

CASTE.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All Ages.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahman	994	1,150	1,078	881	792	986	1,066
„ Shrigand	932	1,286	1,118	1,466	1,149	681	793
„ Shrimali	1,346	3,161	1,753	1,413	1,062	1,033	1,105
„ Sarwaria	1,050	1,140	1,098	880	833	1,059	1,137
„ Sanadhya	950	1,272	1,097	849	786	952	871
„ Jijhotia	897	933	902	833	633	915	1,031
„ Bhagor	907	995	1,072	866	642	843	1,035
Rajput	822	958	890	692	747	793	848
„ Chauhan	1,098	1,133	1,093	1,199	972	986	1,252
„ Tonwar	498	913	536	321	511	452	420
„ Ponwar	777	784	827	720	667	808	787
„ Kachhwaha	946	1,473	2,140	437	1,219	745	1,049
„ Rathod	807	901	856	742	799	746	837
„ Gahalot	651	787	667	747	968	446	650
„ Bhadauria	729	664	751	451	452	844	1,886
„ Bundela	976	1,010	1,083	979	669	1,056	1,009
„ Baghel	956	1,020	1,052	713	796	1,031	921
Maratha	890	898	929	1,248	803	772	981
Ajna	744	749	875	827	653	870	551
Bhat	909	1,016	1,049	1,124	767	829	861
Gujar	755	814	907	766	620	709	767
Dhangar	853	685	769	517	1,339	1,094	857
Sondhia	1,160	862	961	1,900	1,516	1,008	1,372
Bania	1,032	1,163	1,065	1,197	1,089	894	1,048
„ Agarwal	1,103	1,283	1,297	1,335	1,003	960	1,057
„ Maheśri	1,139	1,307	1,279	1,931	1,246	775	1,189
„ Oswal	1,067	1,387	1,121	1,226	1,479	842	985
„ Porwal	950	1,076	961	1,013	990	877	938
„ Gahohi	837	786	776	751	693	810	1,072
Khangar	906	690	925	1,088	1,242	891	860
Kachera	1,000	956	870	847	672	943	1,663
Bhilala	1,017	1,079	961	923	1,146	1,014	954
Saharia	950	1,029	932	911	1,192	997	659
Bhil	1,002	1,037	1,030	627	969	942	1,291
Gond	1,107	1,131	1,066	874	1,045	1,104	1,276
Kol	1,080	1,011	1,032	980	1,131	1,168	1,077
Musalman	906	1,014	924	986	904	869	869
„ Shaikh	937	982	913	1,115	982	911	903
„ Sayad	844	972	980	803	903	737	817
„ Pathan	885	1,070	928	902	820	849	838

CHAPTER VII.

Civil Condition.

Introductory.

59. In the East where living is comparatively cheap marriage, by adding a helpmate to the household, and later, workers to a family, has always been a much desired end. The mixture of religion with custom gave the habit a great impulse until marriage in the eyes of a Hindu became the most important event in life, a sacrament never to be omitted. Finally religion intervened to ordain that a son, real or adopted, is required to perform the last funeral rites and is the only means of saving the souls of those Hindus who have departed from the torments of disgusting hells. As a natural corollary, a daughter must never reach puberty unmarried.

The preponderance of Hindus in Central India has resulted in the adoption to a greater or lesser degree of these ideas by Animists and even Musalmans.

This universality of marriage is in strong contrast with Western conditions as the inset shows. Child marriage is prevalent and the rules governing marriage, exogamy, endogamy and the restrictions imposed by prohibitive degrees in relationship and the concomitant difficulty of finding husbands all tend to encourage it. These are dealt with under "Marriage and Caste."

Locality.	Number of married females per mille at 15—45.
Central India	803
England	149
France	228
Germany	226

It should be remarked that while the practice of early marriage is very general, cohabitation is not contemporaneous with marriage but ordinarily takes place after the girl has had her first menses, which in this country often occurs before 14 years of age, the age at which it is popularly considered that a husband and wife should live together. In many cases a second ceremony takes place before cohabitation commences, while the girl lives with her parents until this period arrives.

While child marriage is less common among Musalmans it is nevertheless very general, due to the influence of Hindu surroundings which are especially strong in States where the ruling family is itself Hindu. The Animists, wherever they come into touch with more civilised communities, gradually adopt this custom regarded by them as a sign of superior rank and status.

Widow marriage is another touchstone of social status and apparently a more delicate test than the adoption of child marriage even.

Another cause of child marriage is expense. Throughout this Agency among the better classes of every community bridegrooms have to be paid for, and a considerable *dot* is expected. The older a girl is the higher the price that can be demanded, hence the eagerness to settle everything as soon as possible. The "Central India Rajput Hitkarni Sabha" has laid down certain rules, advocating indeed at its last meeting 16 as the minimum age for the marriage of girls and 20 for boys, but it is practically impossible to enforce these rules in most cases, public opinion is not strong enough, while the influence of the zenana, always thrown into the scale of high expenditure and early marriage, is in almost every case the determining factor.

In the Musalman community the restrictions as to marriage are strongest among occupational groups such as Rangrez, Pinjara, etc., whose communities are very similar to real castes.

General statistics.

60. Tables VII and XIV and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter contain the figures discussed. These figures show that although 45 out of every 100 men are unmarried, 90 per cent. are under 15 years of age. At 15-20, 44 per cent. are married while at 20-40 the figure rises to above 76 per cent. At the age of 20 and over some 84 girls in every 100 are married while 13 are already widows before they are 40. Those girls who are not married by 20 are either physically defective or prostitutes. Exceptions do, however, occur especially in the higher sections of the Rajput caste owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable husband. In one instance in Central India the daughter of

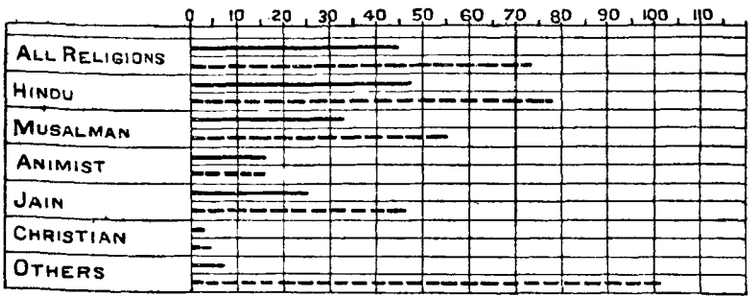
a chief was not married till she was over 40, and cases of girls being over 20 and still unmarried are known. It may thus be said without exaggeration that ordinarily a genuine "old maid" is unknown in the Agency except among Christians or Others.

Marriage and Religion.

Hindus.

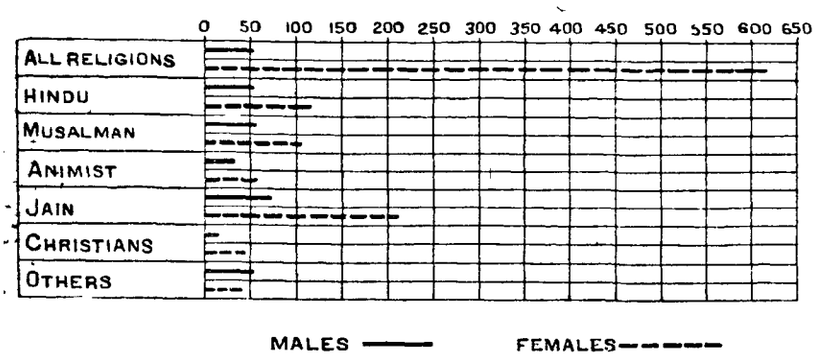
61. The predominance of Hindus make their returns very similar to those for the Agency as a whole. The absolute necessity for marriage has been already referred to. Hindus show 2 per cent. more married than Musalmans among both males and females; however at 40-60 the Musalman figures are higher, but as would be expected their return for widows is lower. The fall in the figures for unmarried females after 15 is very marked, being 37 per cent. lower than that for 10-15.

Diagram showing the number per 1000 aged 0-10 who are married (by religion.)



As regards widowhood Hindu females stand second, 8 per cent. behind Jains, while their males are less numerous in this condition than either Jains or Musalmans. The inclusion of so many Animists on this occasion has, no doubt, tended to lower the figure for widows.

Diagram showing the number per 1000 aged 15-40 who are widowed (by religions)



Jains.

Jains show 7 per cent. fewer married males and 5 per cent. fewer females than Hindus. The age returns also show that 5 per cent. fewer girls are wives at 10-15 while the number of unmarried after 15 is 42 per cent. lower than at 10-15.

Widow marriage is less common than among Hindus, 67 per cent. at 40 and over being widows, 5 per cent. more than among Hindus.

Animists.

The Animists show the most unmarried males, 7 per cent. more than Hindus and 6 per cent. more than Musalmans; among females they show 11 per cent. more spinsters than Hindus and 9 per cent. more than Musalmans. Among the widowed, Animist males are 3 per cent. less numerous than either Hindus or Musalmans and their females 7 per cent. less.

Marriage is clearly later, only 10 boys and 26 girls in every hundred at 10-15 being married, to 25 boys and 58 girls among Hindus and 11 boys and 39 girls among Musalmans. Widows of 20-40 number only 7 per cent. and of 40-60 only 47 per cent. as compared with 13 and 55 per cent. among Hindus and 12 and 51 per cent. among Musalmans showing the general practice of remarriage.

Christians and others.

These figures it would be unprofitable to examine in detail. The population in the first case is artificial, depending mainly on the garrisons in the British Cantonments, and in the latter case consists chiefly of immigrants, Parsis, Sikhs, etc. Briefly, child marriage is not prevalent and unmarried men predominate.

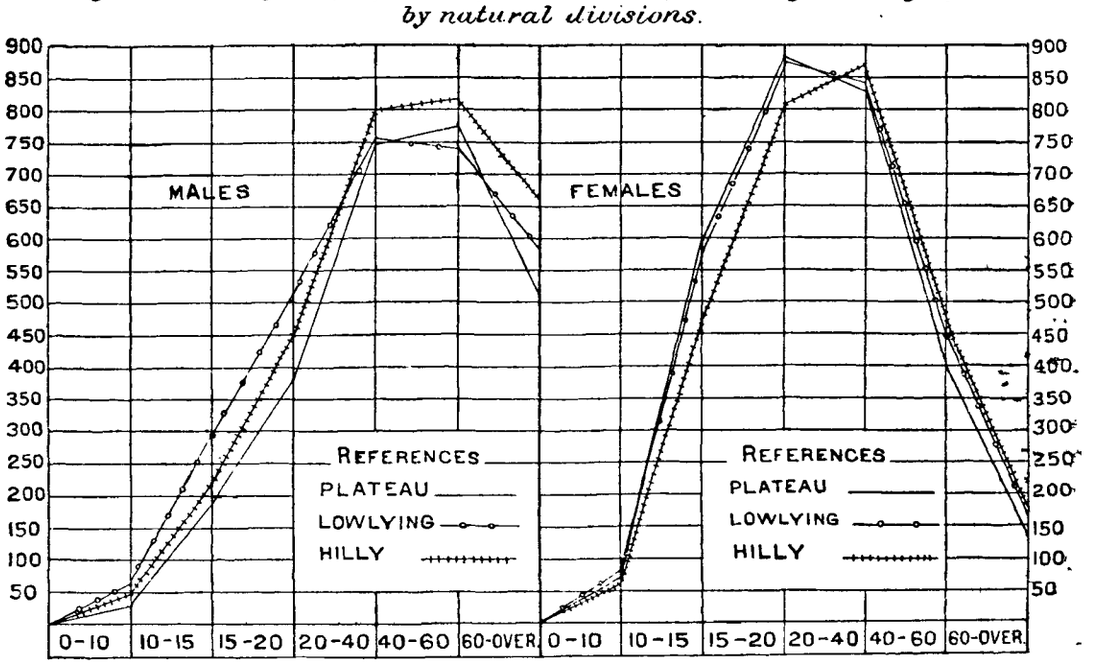
Religion and Locality.

62. Locality has a distinct effect on marriage. The Plateau and Hilly tracts show most bachelors, the Low-lying tract being some 2 per cent. behind; among females the same tract also possesses the smallest number of spinsters, 2 per cent. less than the Plateau, and 7 per cent. less than the Hilly tract. On the other hand boys marry soon in the Low-lying tract, while girls marry to the same extent as on the Plateau. Among the widowed, both as to males and females, the Plateau and Low-lying figures are not far apart while the Hilly tract, as would be expected, favours remarriage most.

Taking the main religions, Hindu males marry younger in the Low-lying and Hilly than in the Plateau tract, the Low-lying figure showing 9 males in every 100 married at 5-10 to 5 on the Plateau and 8 in the Hills. Among females, however, the Plateau stands first with 15 girls at 5-10 married in every 100 to 14 in the Low-lying and 13 in the Hilly tract.

Musalmans show no material variation as regards males of 5-10, but females of this period marry more freely in the Low-lying tract, some 2 per cent. more being wives.

Diagram showing the proportion of the married per 1000 of each age period by natural divisions.



Among Animists the difference is very marked. Boys of 5-10 who are married fall below 1 per cent. in the Hilly tract and girls show only just 2 per cent., while the more Hinduised jungle tribes of the Plateau and Low-lying sections show between 4 and 5 per cent.

Jains in the Low-lying tract are most prone to early marriage, showing at 5-10, 7 boys in every 100 married to about 3 elsewhere, and 14 girls to 6 elsewhere.

Widowhood among Hindus is least common in the Hilly tract; among Musalmans males show the lowest figure in the Hills, females in the Low-lying tract.

Polygamy in Central India is broadly speaking a matter of income. **Polygamy.** Among Hindus and Musalmans well-to-do men of position often have more than one wife as do also the Animists. In all there are 991 married females to 1,000 males while Hindus show the same figure. Musalmans show 39 less. The Animists alone show more wives than husbands. The Natural Divisions hence show most wives in the Animistic Hilly tracts.

Jains curiously show an equal number of wives and husbands in the Plateau, while in the Low-lying tract they show fewer wives.

Polygamy is thus undoubtedly not common excepting among jungle tribes. Polyandry is quite unknown.

Child Marriage.

63. In considering this question it should be recollected that marriage and cohabitation are not contemporaneous. No point is so noticeable in examining the civil condition and age figures as the return of married children. Among classes of high caste or good social standing the custom has been in vogue from very early days. Among those in the lower grades of society child marriage is mainly due to aping the customs of superiors. The real origin of this custom among the higher castes is problematical, but the pressure due to the difficulty in marrying off daughters seems the most likely cause. Once introduced it became a cachet of rank and was followed for the distinction which it conferred by those in the lower strata of society. Daughters are throughout Central India, except among the jungle tribes, expensive luxuries and the necessity for marrying them entails in all the better castes great hardships on fathers, the expenses often impoverishing a much-daughtered family for generations. While the physiological side is undoubtedly one for consideration, in Central India among the rural classes cohabitation is not ordinarily allowed until the girl is of suitable age, as can be seen in the sturdy peasants who could never have sprung from immature mothers. On the other hand in the higher castes and in towns there is a tendency to allow cohabitation too soon with all its attendant evils. It is not, however, as yet an evil which affects the population as a whole.

The figures for Hindus show 72 boys and 85 girls in every 1,000 married between 5-10 years of age. But 39 more boys in the Low-lying and 28 more in the Hilly tract are married at this age, while among girls the figures are closer, 20 more girls on the Plateau and 11 more in the Low-lying tract being wives at this period than in the Hilly tract.

This is what would be expected, so far as girls are concerned, as the prevalence of the jungle tribes, whose girls marry at a later age, lowers the average. It is not, however, easy to account for the male figures in the Hilly tract being higher than those in the Plateau.

The Musalmans come next to Hindus as regards boys and girls married at 5-10, Jains following. But more boys and girls marry young among Musalmans in the Low-lying tract; the Hilly tract is similar to the Plateau in this respect; while the Low-lying tract shows most Jains of either sex married.

Animists in the Hilly tract do not countenance youthful marriage, only 9 boys and 17 girls in 1,000 being married at 5-10.

Caste and Marriage.

64. Considering the selected castes three Rajput clans stand first as regards boy marriage, the Bhadaurias of Northern Gwalior showing 453 boys married between 5-12 while Kachhwahas from the same tract show 302 and the Rathors from Malwa 189; the Sanadhya Brahmans follow with 159. Among girls the Bhadaurias have 170 already married in every 1,000 at 0-5, Kachhwaha Rajputs with 148 standing next, followed by Shrimali (102) and Sarwaria Brahmans (82); at 5-12, Ajnas a cultivating class in Malwa (399) take first place; among Rajputs Rathors lead (254). The contrast on examining the jungle tribes is most marked, Bhil and Bhilala showing under 1 per cent. married of both sexes at 0-5 and very low figures at 5-12 while the more Hinduised Gond shows a much higher ratio.

The Shrimali Brahman figure is curiously low at 0-5 for boys and must be due to some error. The influence of locality on caste is shown in the inset. Those living on the more Hinduised Plateau or Low-lying tracts show the highest figures at the earliest years.

Caste.	Females per 1,000 by Natural Division who are married at					
	Plateau.		Low-lying.		Hilly.	
	0-5	5-12	0-5	5-12	0-5	5-12
Agarwal	91	157	58	329	...	...
Chauhan	71	255	94	122	16	197
Bhil (Hindu)	14	184	...	...	3	28
Bhil (Animist)	29	113	...	...	4	52

The tendency is for child marriage to increase. While those who have always followed it adhere to it, the jungle tribes, which are every year coming more and more under Hindu influence as States develop their territories, adopt the system. Public opinion is not against the custom and

the voice of the more enlightened is too weak to have much effect, and even to these the reply is often given that it is early cohabitation, not early marriage, that matters.

As regards widow marriage, the Brahmans show the least prevalence of this custom, the Sanadhyas of Northern Gwalior (662), Bhagors of the same tract (659) and the Sarwarias (625) from the east stand first; next follow the Agarwals (622), Jijhotia Brahmans (608), Oswal Banias (606), Marathas (596), Porwals (551) and Gahohis (553). **Widowhood.**

It is difficult to explain how Bhadaurias and Kachhwahas who marry young also have fewest widows since widow marriage is not practised.

The more modern views held by the better classes on widow marriage, especially of virgin widows, have not become general. A few isolated instances of such marriages among the more enlightened have occurred, but generally speaking, the country is conservative in this respect.

Birth Customs.

65. As soon as pregnancy is known sweet balls of sugar and *gur* are distributed. Six, seven or eight months previous to delivery ceremonies commence with singing, caste dinners, and other entertainments to keep the woman cheerful. She is also given savoury food, while any articles craved for by her are provided. Neighbours and relatives often bring delicate and nutritious food for her and offer clothes (*Lugra* and *Choli* or simply a *Choli*). Dakshani people call this *Dohalejewana*, other Hindus *Agarni*, and the Boharas *Sātwāsā*. Singing is always loudly carried on to ensure a hearing.

It is customary in some parts to celebrate the 7th or 8th month of pregnancy by inviting a number of women to the house to sing songs appropriate to the occasion. These women are then given some *Batāshās* or sweets and the pregnant woman has her lap filled with sweets and dry fruit. After delivery some sweets are sent to her parents by her father-in-law, and the parents in return send *Hansli* (necklace) *Karā* (bracelets) for the child and clothes for the son-in-law, daughters and other members of the family according to their means.

In some Mahājan families this ceremony of sending ornaments and clothes for the baby and others is performed by the parents of the pregnant woman even before the child is born.

No general practice of causing abortion exists in these parts even when the diviner declares that the child in the womb is a female, and no traces of couvade are met with.

If a Hindu woman dies in childbirth (*i.e.*, before delivery has taken place) the child is taken out by cutting open the woman's womb, and the bodies of both the mother and child are then burnt together. Should the woman die after the child is born her body is burnt, the child being taken care of by the father or other relations. When the body of the dead mother is carried away for cremation mustard is sprinkled upon it on the way. During cremation every care is taken to see that no part of the body is left unburnt, as there is in such cases great danger of her spirit becoming the familiar of a *Dakanī* (witch) and doing evil, as witches are believed to be able to compel the souls of such dead persons to do their bidding. The body of a woman who dies after delivery is very carefully removed. Nails are driven in at every threshold the body will pass on its way to cremation and are also driven into the ground at the spot where she died so that she may not return and plague the second wife.

If the child has teeth when it dies it is burnt, otherwise buried. Some marks are usually made on its body so that when it comes back to the same house it will be recognised.

The birth of a child in a family is, in parts of Malwa, announced by the woman beating a platter or a *Sūp* (winnowing basket) according as the child born is male or female. The following ceremony, known as the "*chauk*," is usually performed in Malwa after the 10th day of the birth. The mother and the child are bathed and clothed in new garments and the mother, placing the child in a *Sūp* (winnowing basket), takes it to the centre of the courtyard of the house which has been plastered with cowdung and where a *chauk* (a small square) has been made of wheat flour over which a seat for her and the child has been placed. There the mother sits with the child in her arms and has her

nails pared. The ceremony then concludes with her worshipping the sun god and the local well. The day is one of rejoicing for the family and relations.

Should, however, the birth take place in the *Mūl Nakshatra* the father is not allowed to see the face of the child till the 27th day (there are 27 Nakshatras) when special ceremonies have to be gone through and the father is allowed to see the face of the child as reflected in a cup of oil. The ceremonies consist in giving the father, mother and child a bath from an earthen jar having 27 holes and containing water drawn from 27 different wells, while the leaves of 27 different trees are put into the water. The bath being over, the father sees the face of the child as reflected in a cup of oil. Then 7 different kinds of grain (or gold or silver) are used to make an effigy of the *Mūl Nakshatra* and a piece of iron and cup of oil are given away to a Garoria Brahman.

As soon as a woman delivers a child she is kept aloof for 10 days in a closed room and is made to lie down, being nursed by a *Dai*.

No food is given to her for three days, after which a little light food is allowed. For five days no sweets or anything that is supposed to have heat-producing properties is given. After 10 days liquid tonic food is given. After seclusion extending up to three months the woman is allowed to walk about freely as usual.

In parts of Malwa, however, acting on the advice of the family Pandit, the mother and child are given their first bath three, four or five days after delivery. All old earthen pots are changed on that day, the *liping* of the house with cowdung is done and all the dirty clothes belonging to the mother are washed. Still the woman is not considered clean till one month is over.

It is usual to summon a Jyotishi who fixes an auspicious moment and assigns a name for special use (*Janmarashi nām*) while the name for everyday use (*Bolta nām*) is given by the parents, and is usually that of some ancestor. This takes place generally on the 12th day. Relatives are invited and make presents. If the child behaves abnormally, will not cry, cries excessively, or will not suck for 11 days, ancestors are invoked, and the name of the ancestor whose name causes normal behaviour to be assumed, is given to the child. In the Nimar district of Indore children are often named by woman. A woman is called in and proposes a name, at the same time tying a white *couri* and glass beads round the child's wrist.

Muhammadans often simply turn over the leaves of the Kuran at random and begin the names of their children with the first letter of the first word on the page that turns up.

The rite of feeding a child for the first time consists in putting a little *Khīr* (rice boiled in milk and sweetened) on a rupee by the child's aunt (father's sister) or sister and letting it touch the child's lips seven times. This ceremony is generally performed when the child is six months old. The rupee on which the *Khīr* is placed is given to caste fellows and the day is observed as one of rejoicing by the family.

Sneezing by the children during illness is taken as an indication that they will recover. Grinding of teeth by children when ill is regarded as a sign that they are under the influence of some god who must be appeased and pacified to allow the children to recover.

The boring of ear, nose, etc., is done on any auspicious day after a child is three or four months old. Sometimes the child is three or four years old when this ceremony takes place.

Among the Bohoras the boring is done by a thorn and not an instrument.

There are no puberty ceremonies which have for their object the impregnation of women. There is, however, a ceremony known as the ceremony of *Phūl chauk*, which is performed when the woman has her first monthly course. The ceremony consists in filling the lap or loose fold of her dress with cocoanut and sweets the day she is free from her first menses and takes her bath. She puts on new and good clothes that day, and singing, music and rejoicing take place in the family.

Terms of Relationship.

66. No local customs appear to prevail in Central India by which the maternal uncle arranges marriages or takes a prominent part in the marriage ceremony.

In Bundelkhand, however, there are two ceremonies in a marriage, "Chikat" and "Kannar," in which the maternal uncle takes a part.

The maternal aunt does not usually here, as in many parts of India, name the child, this being generally done by the father or an elderly member of the family after consultation with a Jyotishi. Among the Bhils, however, the paternal aunt names the child. The Jyotishi is often consulted and the first letter of the name which he gives is fixed by the Rashi, Nakshatra, etc., on which the horoscope is based and the child's future is ascertained.

The sister's son can only officiate at funerals in the absence of male issue in the father's line. These rites are performed by the son, grandson, brother, father, or any other male member related.

Among higher castes where widow marriage exists, a widow cannot, as a rule, marry any member of the deceased husband's family.

Widows among the aboriginal tribes generally and low castes such as Dhimars, Kachhis, Nais, Ahirs, Basors, Chamars, Bhangis, etc., accept a second husband but not necessarily the first husband's younger brother or any other male relative. It is optional with the widows to choose from among the members of the first husband's family or from some other family of their own caste. Among the Baghelkhand aboriginals, except Panika, the deceased husband's younger brother can take his widow to wife. In Malwa only the Bargundas appear to generally follow the custom of the younger brother's taking the widow of the elder brother to wife by the Nātra ceremony. But even they do not recognise this as the younger brother's in-alienable right.

"Sālā" and "Susara" or "Sasur" are only considered abusive when applied to those who do not bear these relationships.

A list of terms of relationship has been given at the end of this Chapter. The more important dialects spoken in the Agency by different communities have been taken. Of these the languages used by the Bargundas and the aboriginal tribes in Baghelkhand (Gonds, Kols, etc.) are the most unusual and seem to show traces of words of non-Sanskritic origin.

In giving these terms of relationship the original order has been slightly altered, so that when a male and female use the same word in speaking these terms can be placed in one group.

It will be evident that there are various relationships which are distinguished in the local nomenclature but which are not so distinguished in English.

For instance the term "uncle" includes both father's and mother's brothers and may even refer to the husband of a father's or mother's sister. All these have separate terms appropriated to them in the local speech (Kākā, Chāchā, Bābā; Māmā, Māmū; Phupha, Phua; Mausa, Masa;), being respectively used for them. Other instances are "Nephew" and "Niece" "Brother-in-law" and "Sister-in-law," "Grand-father" and "Grand-mother," "Grand-son" and "Grand-daughter," also "sister (elder or younger)" and "Brother (elder or younger)" and so on. No particular reason can be adduced for the differentiation except possibly that owing to the joint family system the ties of relationship are in India stronger and more persistent than where no such system exists.

On the other hand there are a few relationships which are differentiated in English but not in the vernacular, *e.g.*, "Cousin" (Bhāi, Bhain being equally used for a cousin as for a brother and sister).

As noted above *Bhāi* and *Bhain* are used for cousins (sons and daughters of father's brother or sister, and of mother's brother or sister) as also for brothers or sisters. The term *Kākā* is used for father, paternal uncle; *Dādā* for elder brother, grand-father and sometimes for uncle; *Bāi* is used for elder sister, mother and sometimes for husband's elder brother's wife or his sister. Terms in this category, *i.e.*, Bhāi and Bhain, Kākā and Kākī, Māmā and Māmī, Sālā and Sālī, Sasur and Sās, etc., are also commonly applied to any kinsmen whose connection approaches such relationships.

It would be out of place for one who is not an expert to attempt to guide through the maze which has sprung up from this investigation into terms of relationship. The origin of the family is still undetermined, the evidence collected being very conflicting, while the theories of McLennan, Morgan, and others are

by no means convincing. Terms of relationship are studied in this connection with a view to obtaining a clue to the constitution of the family in early days, but observers often give contradictory reports of the same customs and hold diametrically opposed views. McLennan, for instance, considers that the classificatory system of relationship is based on a previous polyandrous state of society and was devised purely for the purpose of salutation while Morgan has devised a complicated and not at all convincing system by which he groups the world's system of relationship into five classes. It may be stated as a fact, however, that in very early times the only relationships distinguished by names were those of father, mother, son, daughter, brother and sister. Later on the father's brother, mother' brother and grandfather received separate appellations, and later still, daughter-in-law, etc.; only very much later, however, were any terms devised to distinguish the members of the family of a man's wife. Her relations were not considered because she was held to have passed as any other "possession" absolutely into the family of the husband—at most they were addressed as "friend." Even in Greek "in-laws" were addressed merely as *Kedestes* (Κηδεστης) *i.e.*, those concerned with funeral obsequies (Κηδος). In early days therefore, this non-recognition of agnates as distinct from cognates resulted in children recognising their father's but not their mother's brothers. No known early language indeed has any words for agnates. The wife and her children belonged to the husband and the wife's relatives were of no account.

The list here given, however, shows a very different state of affairs, as words exist for both cognates and agnates, while minute distinctions are often made even between elder and younger.

The reader who desires to study this subject further should consult the works of McLennan, Lang, Morgan, Lord Avebury, Westermarck, Starcke, Hartland, Durkheim, Spencer and Gillen and others. A very useful book giving references to all authorities on this subject is the admirable *Real-lexicon Der Indogermanisch Altertums-kunde* of Schrader.

List of terms of relationship —*contd.*

	English.	Mālwī.	Bhīlī or Bhilālī.	Nimādī.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Father	Bāp, Bā, Bābā, Kākā, Dādā	Bā.	Pāp, Bāpū, Dadā.
2	Mother	Mā, Bāi, Jījī, Bhābī	Maī, Aī.	Mā, Awi Bau.
3	Son	Betā, Nānā, Bāpū	Pūria, Nānā. (Unloved child is called by name.)	Betā, Nānā.
4	Daughter	Betī, Nānī, Bāī	Pūrī, Nānī. (Unloved child is called by name.)	Beti.
5	Elder brother (M. S. & W. S.)	Dādā, Bade Bhāi	Motlā Bhāi or Dādā.	Dādā.
6	Younger brother (M. S. & W. S.)	Bhaiya, Chhote Bhāi, Kūkā Nānā.	Nānlā, Bhāi.	Bhāi.
7	Elder sister (M. S. & W. S.)	Badī Ben, Jiji, Bāi, Bdī Bhain.	Motlī Jījī.	Jījī.
8	Younger sister (M. S. & W. S.)	Chhoti Ben, Ben, Bai.	Nānī, Nāndī.	Ben.
9	Father's brother (Elder)	Bā, Barā Bā, Bābā, Bājī.	Bābā.	Kākā.
	(Younger)	Kākā. Bābā, Chāchā.	Kākā.	Kākā.
10	Brother's child (M. S. & W. S.)	Bhatījā, Nānā, Bhatījī.	Bhatarjā or Nānā. (No special word).	Nānā or Nānī, Bhatijā or Bhatijī.
11	Father's brother's wife (Elder)	Badī Mā, Motī Jījī, Dadī.	Bābī.	Badī Mā.
	(Younger)	Kakī, Chāchī.	Kākī.	Kākī.
12	Husband's brother's child	Bhatījā, Bhatijī.	No distinctive word. Puriā, Betā, Puri are used.	Nānā.
13	Father's brother's child	Kākā Bābā Ke Bhāi or Ben.	Kāke Bhāi, Kāke Bahīn.	Bhāi, Ben.
14	Father's sister	Phuphī, Bhua.	Phūpī.	Phuī.
15	Father's sister's husband	Phuphā, Phuā.	Phuphā.	Phuwājī.
16	Wife's brother's child	No special name. Generally called Bhatījā, Bhatijī.	Called by name.	Bhatijā.
17	Father's sister's child	Phuphera Bhāi or Ben, Bhuā Bhai or Ben.	Bhuā Bhāi, Bhuā Bahin.	Phuwā Bhāi.
18	Mother's brother	Māmā.	Māmā.	Māmū.
19	Sister's child (M. S. & W. S.)	Bhānej, Bhānjī.	Bhānej. Bhanjī or called by name.	Bhanej.
20	Mother's brother's wife	Māmī.	Māmī.	Māmī.
21	Husband's sister's child	No words, generally called Bhānja, Bhānej.	No word. Bhānej, Bhānjī.	Bhānej, Bhānjī.
22	Mother's brother's child	Mamera Bhāi or Ben.	Māme Bhāi, Māme Bahīn,	Māmā Bhāi, Māmā Bahen.
23	Mother's sister	Māsī, Mausī.	Māsī.	Māsī.
24	Mother's sister's husband	Māsā, Mausā, Kākā.	Māsā.	Mausā, Kākā.
25	Wife's sister's child	No word, Bhatījā, Bhatīji.	Bhānej, Bhānajī.	Bhatījā, Bhatījī.
26	Mother's sister's child	Mausera Bhāi or Ben.	Māse Bhāi, Māse Bhain.	Mauserā Bhāi or Bahin.
27	Father's father	Dādā, Bāji, Barābā.	Motā bā, Nānā.	Dādājī Dājī.
28	Son's son (M. S. & W. S.)	Potā, Nātī.	Puriā, Betā, Potā.	Nānā, Potā.
29	Father's mother	Dādī, Motī Mā.	Dāhli Māi, Nānī.	Dādī.
30	Mother's father	Nānā, Bā.	Dahlā Bā, Motā Bā, Nānā.	Bhotā, Bā.
31	Daughter's son (M. S. & W. S.)	Nātī.	Nānin Puriā, Puriā, Doyatā.	Nānā.
32	Mother's mother	Nānī.	Dāhli Māi, Dādī Mā, Nānī Mā.	.....
33	Husband	Dhanī, Gharwālā, Admī.	Nānan bāhas.	Dhanī.
34	Wife	Gharwālī, Aurat, Lugai.	Nānanāis, Naninais or Purināis.	Lugāi.
35	Wife's father	Susra.	Dahlā, Sasrā.	Susro.
36	Wife's mother	Sās.	Dāhdabābē, Sās.	Sās.
37	Husband's father	Susrā.	Sasrā.	Susro.
38	Husband's mother	Sās, Sāsujī	Sāsu.	Sāsujī.
39	Daughter's husband (M. S. & W. S.).	Jawāin, Jamāi.	Jamai.	Jamai.
40	Son's wife (M. S. & W. S.)	Bahū, Lādi.	Auhari, Bahū.	Bahū, Beta bahū.
41	Wife's brother	Sālā.	Sālā.	Sālā.
42	Sister's husband (M. S. & W. S.)	Jījā, Banej. Bahnoi.	Pāhna, Bainoī.	Jiaji.
43	Wife's sister	Sālī.	Sālī.	Sālī.
44	Husband's brother (Elder)	Jeth.	Jeth.	Jeth.
	(Younger)	Dewar.	Deora.	Dewar.
45	Brother's wife (M. S. & W. S.).	Bhāwaj, Bhojāī, Bhābhī.	Bhābhī.	Bhābhī, Bhābijī Rāj Ladī bahū.
46	Husband's sister, her husband	Nanand, Nanadoi.	Deorani.	Nanand.
47	Wife's sister's husband	Sādhū, Sādū.	Bahinwe, Sādū.	Sādū, Sādū Bhāi.
48	Husband's brother's wife (Elder)	Jethānī.	Jethānī.	Jithānī.
	(Younger)	Dorānī, Deorānī.	Dehrānī.	Dorānī.
49	Son's wife's parents	Samadhī, Samadhan.	No distinctive name. Bewai, Bewān or Dādā, Jījī are used.	Samdhī, Samadhan.
50	Daughter's husband's parents	Do.		Do.

List of terms of relationship.—*concld.*

	Bargundī.	Gondī and aboriginal tribes of Baghelkhand.	Baghelkhandī.	Bundelkhandī.
1	6	7	8	9
1	Kākājī.	Daddā, Dāu.	Bāp, Dāu, Daddā, Bābū Bape.	Daddā, Bāpū, Bāp.
2	Gam.	Dāi.	Mātā, Mā, Ammā Dīdī.	Bau, Matārī, Wanwājū, Auri, Ammā.
3	Ghot.	Bābū, Larikā, Bitawā.	Betau, Dādū, Betā, Hīra.	Betā, Bhaiyā or called by name.
4	Pāl.	Baiya, Larikī.	Butū, Betī.	Bāi, Binnū, Bitiā or called by name.
5	Bhadtam, Lem.	Tikāit Bhāi.	Dādā Bhai, Dādā, Jethā Bhai.	Daddā, Dāwajū, Bhaiyā, Bade Bhaiyā.
6	Sirtam, Lem.	Chhotkā Bābū.	Dādū, Chhutkau, Ladura Bhāi.	Bhaiyā or called by name.
7	Angash.	Bāiji, Dīdī, Jeth Bahin.	Dīdī, Diddā, Jethī Bahin.	Jījī, Jijjī or Jījī Bāi.
8	Sitangash.	Bhanto, Chhotkī Bahin.	Baiya, Būtū, Butuwā, Lahurī Bahin.	Bāi, Binnū or called by name.
9	Kākājī.	Kākū.	Kakkā, Kākū, Kakā.	Kakkā, Chachehā.
	Bāyā, Kākā.	Kākā.	Kāka, Kākū, Kakā.	.....
10	Bhathijā, Bhatijī.	Patia Baāi, or Bahin.	Dādābhāi, Dādā or Dīdī, Diddā.	Bhaiya or called by name.
		Patia Bhai or Bahin.	Kakia Bhāi or Bahin.	.....
11	Mā.	Badī Kākī.	Kākī.	Kakko, Kakī, Chachī.
	Kākī.	Kākī.	Kaki.	.....
12	.....	.....	Bhatij.	Bhatijā, Bhatijī.
13	.....	Patiā Bhāi or Bhain.	Dādā Bhāi, Dādā, Dīdī, Didā, Kakiyawat or Pitiawat Bhāi or Bahin.	Bhaiya or called by name :
14	Phuī.	Phuwā.	Phuwā, Phuphū.	Phuwā, Phuwānu, Bawā.
15	Māmā.	Phuphā.	Phuphā.	Phuphā.
16	.....	.....	Sārpūt, Sārputī.	Sāreka Larkā or Larkī.
17	.....	Dudh Bhāi or Bahin.	Phuphuāwat Bhāi or Bahin.	Called by name.
18	Māmā.	Māmā.	Māmā.	Māmmā, Māmā, Māmū.
19	Bhānej, Bhānjī.	Bhaine, Bhaini.	Bhaine, Bhainī, Bhanej.	Bhaiya, Binnū or by name.
20	Māmī.	Māmī.	Mānī, Māīn.	Maīn.
21	Bhānej, or called by name.	.....	.....	Bhaiya, Binnū, Bhānjā or Bhānjī.
22	Tendko.	Mamia Bhāi or Bahin.	Mamiyāwat Bhāi or Bahin.	Bhāi or Behen.
23	Māsī.	Mausī.	Mausī.	Mosī.
24	Māsā.	Mosā.	Mausiā.	Mosiā.
25	Bhānjā, Bhānjī. Called by name.	.....	.....	Sadu kā larka or by name.
26	Called by name.	Mausiāwāt, Bhāi or Bahin.	Mausiyāwat Bhāi or Bahin.	Mausiyāpata Bhāi or by name.
27	Gaphān, Dājī.	Bābā, Ājā, Dādī.	Bābā, Ājā.	Babbā, Bābā, Dādā.
28	Potā or Betā, Nātyā.	Nātī.	Bachchā, Nātī.	Called by name, Nātī, Potā.
29	Dādī Mā, Aī.	Badkādāī, Aī	Buā Dāi, Ājī.	Ājī Dādī, Bau.
30	Gaphān.	Nānā.	Nānā.	Nānā, Babbā.
31	Betā.	Bitia, Nātī.	Nātī.	Called by name. Nawāsā, Nātī.
32	Nānī Mā.	Nānī.	Nānī.	Nānī, Bau.
33	Bharthār or Khāwind.	Manserū, Mansedhū	Manus, Bhatār.	Khasam, Mūnsa, Madai, Gharwāls.
34	Kundash (not called by name	Parānī.	Mehrī, Mehrārū, Dulahī.	Lugāi. Gharwālī, Maharaiyā.
35	Susrājī, Gamān.	Sasur, Bābā.	Bāwujū, Dādājū.	Sahujū, Sasur.
36	Phuijī.	Māp, Maiya, Maī.	Sās, Bhaujijū.	Sāwanjū, Sās.
37	Amān, Gamān.	.....	Sasur, Wawujū, Dādājū.	Sasur or whatever the husband calls it.
38	Sasujī, Gal.	Sās, Māyā, Maiyā.	Sās.	Sās or whatever her husband calls her.
39	Jamai.	Dāmād, Pahunā.	Damāt, Pahunā.	Lallā, Lālā, Dāmād.
40	Wad.	Dulahiyā, Bahū Putau.	Putau, Dulahī.	Bahū, Bahuria or by name.
41	Sālā.	Sarwā.	Sār.	Sālā, Bhaiya or by name.
42	Mechyān.	Bhānto.	Jijā, Bahnoī.	Jījā, Bahanoī.
43	Sālī.	Sārī.	Sārī.	Sālī. Sārī, Dīdī, Jījī, Jīyā.
44	Jeth.	Jeth-ut, Bhasur.	Dādājū.	Jeth.
	Dewar.	Dewa.	Dādū, Lallā, Dewar, Lālā.	Dewar.
45	Bhābhī, Bhojāi.	Tikāit Bhaujī.	Bhaujāi, Bhaujī, Dulahī.	Bhauj, Bhojāī, Bhauji, Bhābi, Bahū.
46	.....	Nanand, Nandoi.	Diddā, Nanan, Dīdī, Baiyā, Būtū, Nanadoi.	Nand, Jījī, Bāi, or by name.
47	Sādū.	Sādhū.	Sādhū.	Sādū, Bhai if elder, by name if younger.
48	Jethānī.	Badī Maiji, Jethānī.	Jethāni, Didijū.	Jethānī or Jījī.
	Derānī.	Lādī.	Deorānī, Dalahī.	Called by name.
49	Samdai, Samdin, Wevāi, Wewan.	Samdhijī, Samdhanjī.	Samadhī and Samadhan.	Different castes call differently gereral terms are Samadhī and Samadhin.
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age Period at each of the last two Censuses.**

Religion and Age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	**455**	**443**	**316**	**307**	**483**	**470**	**505**	**492**	**62**	**87**	**179**	**201**
0-5	975	980	974	967	24	18	23	29	1	2	3	4
5-10	930	922	859	862	67	73	135	130	3	5	6	8
10-15	756	760	431	502	236	223	553	465	8	17	16	33
15-20	538	522	97	179	442	407	865	752	20	41	38	69
20-40	177	191	27	95	762	714	841	722	61	95	132	183
40-60	67	75	16	23	773	712	436	482	160	213	548	495
60 and over	63	90	12	17	598	567	153	246	339	343	835	737
Hindu	**451**	**437**	**309**	**295**	**486**	**474**	**509**	**501**	**63**	**89**	**182**	**204**
0-5	974	979	973	966	25	19	24	30	1	2	3	4
5-10	925	918	848	846	72	77	145	143	3	5	7	8
10-15	740	745	403	456	252	238	580	511	8	17	17	33
15-20	523	504	84	158	457	455	877	773	20	41	39	69
20-40	175	190	25	103	762	715	840	714	63	95	135	183
40-60	68	76	14	21	769	709	433	488	163	215	553	491
60 and over	65	97	11	15	592	551	150	250	343	352	839	735
Musalman	**462**	**442**	**334**	**329**	**472**	**476**	**490**	**480**	**66**	**82**	**176**	**191**
0-5	978	988	964	962	21	10	31	31	1	2	5	7
5-10	951	954	906	918	46	39	86	71	3	7	8	11
10-15	877	830	597	655	115	155	387	317	8	15	16	28
15-20	676	627	139	209	310	337	826	730	24	36	35	61
20-40	203	196	45	55	733	716	837	788	64	88	118	157
40-60	51	78	28	31	803	742	457	468	146	180	515	501
60 and over	48	46	22	29	645	687	168	190	307	267	810	781
Animist	**516**	**483**	**420**	**384**	**453**	**438**	**470**	**437**	**31**	**79**	**110**	**179**
0-5	986	980	989	971	13	18	8	26	1	2	3	3
5-10	979	931	970	917	20	65	27	74	1	4	3	9
10-15	900	817	733	698	98	167	262	269	2	16	5	33
15-20	670	589	251	299	320	369	733	627	10	42	16	74
20-40	139	175	40	74	829	721	893	730	32	104	67	196
40-60	48	57	26	33	860	736	506	463	92	207	468	504
60 and over	40	50	18	23	714	644	194	280	246	306	788	697
Jain	**475**	**447**	**281**	**257**	**424**	**449**	**456**	**482**	**101**	**104**	**263**	**261**
0-5	985	985	980	979	14	11	16	13	1	4	4	8
5-10	930	955	913	901	37	37	78	91	3	8	9	8
10-15	872	835	447	442	122	150	528	531	6	15	25	27
15-20	610	599	65	76	372	372	853	849	18	29	82	75
20-40	264	250	31	22	652	661	727	750	84	89	242	228
40-60	122	118	18	12	641	639	367	365	247	243	615	623
60 and over	94	80	9	6	457	504	123	104	449	416	868	890
Christian	**764**	**772**	**517**	**574**	**221**	**199**	**413**	**360**	**15**	**29**	**70**	**66**
0-5	996	994	996	989	4	3	4	11	...	3	...	
5-10	1,000	983	994	876	...	17	3	122	...	...	3	2
10-15	990	949	926	930	5	51	74	62	5	...	...	8
15-20	922	839	652	541	75	158	338	408	3	3	10	51
20-40	766	776	172	270	226	205	774	660	8	19	54	70
40-60	209	528	113	242	709	385	549	572	82	87	338	186
60 and over	193	312	77	170	554	488	185	305	253	200	738	525
Others	**472**	**407**	**403**	**417**	**475**	**538**	**505**	**488**	**53**	**55**	**92**	**95**
0-5	1,000	995	876	933	.	5	118	17	...	.	6	..
5-10	986	975	917	915	14	17	83	55	...	8	..	...
10-15	950	795	793	811	50	168	207	108	.	37	...	21
15-20	743	689	528	488	244	283	454	512	13	28	18	...
20-40	322	254	168	144	619	692	790	806	59	54	42	50
40-60	73	84	44	26	827	821	703	645	100	95	253	329
60 and over	18	111	33	77	727	762	244	282	255	127	721	641

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000**

Religion and Natural Division.	Males.																	
	All ages.			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India.																		
All Religions	455	483	62	975	24	1	930	67	3	756	236	8	247	700	53	66	741	193
Hindu	451	486	63	974	25	1	925	72	3	740	252	8	243	703	54	67	737	196
Musalman	462	472	66	978	21	1	951	46	3	877	115	8	291	652	57	59	769	181
Animist	516	453	31	986	13	1	979	20	1	900	98	2	231	741	28	46	836	118
Jain	475	424	101	935	14	1	960	37	3	872	122	6	333	593	71	116	596	288
Christian	764	221	15	996	4	...	1,000	...	...	990	5	5	778	214	8	207	686	107
Others	472	475	53	1,000	...	...	936	14	...	950	50	...	386	562	52	64	809	127
Plateau.																		
All Religions	463	472	65	986	13	1	950	48	2	801	192	7	265	680	55	61	741	198
Hindu	461	474	65	987	12	1	948	50	2	788	204	8	259	685	56	62	740	198
Musalman	466	467	67	990	9	1	958	40	2	896	100	4	300	644	56	45	769	186
Animist	490	476	34	959	39	2	952	45	3	858	138	4	228	739	33	57	826	116
Jain	481	412	107	986	13	1	973	25	2	900	95	5	341	583	76	118	582	300
Christian	782	205	13	995	5	...	1,000	...	...	994	...	6	797	198	5	225	676	99
Others	475	470	55	1,000	...	...	991	9	...	990	10	...	398	545	57	60	820	120
Low-lying.																		
All Religions	437	495	68	969	30	1	910	87	3	703	288	9	243	700	57	78	714	208
Hindu	436	496	68	968	31	1	909	89	2	697	294	9	241	702	57	79	712	209
Musalman	451	479	70	979	19	2	942	53	5	845	140	15	288	651	61	59	757	184
Animist	454	509	37	990	10	...	953	44	3	823	172	5	176	795	29	32	839	129
Jain	455	449	96	977	22	1	924	71	5	801	189	10	308	622	70	117	620	263
Christian	787	184	29	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	847	138	15	187	667	146
Others	430	530	40	1,000	...	...	941	59	...	929	71	...	315	629	56	80	880	40
Hilly.																		
All Religions	468	483	49	966	32	2	930	67	3	776	216	8	224	733	43	55	784	161
Hindu	458	491	51	960	37	3	918	78	4	747	244	9	218	736	46	56	778	166
Musalman	462	480	58	940	59	1	942	54	4	877	114	9	266	680	54	56	787	157
Animist	530	441	29	994	6	...	990	9	1	918	81	1	237	737	26	44	839	117
Jain	482	430	88	993	6	1	963	34	3	892	104	4	338	609	53	105	613	282
Christian	523	453	24	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	968	32	...	277	701	22	115	787	98
Others	480	470	50	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	800	200	...	347	642	11	75	700	225

of each Sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

Females.																	
All ages.			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
316	505	179	974	23	3	859	135	6	431	553	16	15	373	612	309	508	183
309	509	182	973	24	3	848	145	7	403	580	17	35	846	119	14	370	616
334	490	176	964	31	5	906	86	8	597	387	16	61	835	104	26	386	588
420	470	110	989	8	3	970	27	3	733	262	5	76	866	58	24	443	533
281	456	263	980	16	4	913	78	9	447	528	25	37	751	212	16	311	673
517	413	70	996	4	...	994	3	3	926	74	...	306	652	42	107	485	408
403	505	92	876	118	6	917	83	...	793	207	...	237	725	38	41	575	384
307	504	189	972	26	2	851	143	6	394	590	16	38	838	124	19	343	638
302	507	191	973	25	2	840	154	6	362	621	17	35	839	126	17	340	643
335	485	180	962	36	2	913	80	7	608	376	16	64	827	109	26	373	601
376	498	126	987	10	3	935	57	8	590	400	10	49	878	73	26	406	568
280	451	269	983	13	4	933	58	9	473	508	19	39	745	216	12	299	689
528	402	70	997	3	...	996	4	...	937	63	...	331	626	43	126	457	417
387	518	95	829	162	9	884	116	...	788	212	...	262	705	33	47	576	377
295	513	192	978	20	2	851	142	7	401	580	19	32	843	125	11	378	611
293	514	193	979	19	2	848	145	7	394	587	19	30	844	126	10	376	614
320	500	180	961	26	13	884	102	14	540	440	20	66	837	97	32	407	561
398	493	109	988	12	...	952	45	3	644	349	7	53	880	67	48	521	431
279	475	246	973	24	3	851	137	12	380	581	39	38	754	208	23	367	610
481	429	90	1,000	...	...	974	...	26	923	77	...	318	642	40	51	559	390
539	427	34	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	833	167	...	189	784	27	...	800	200
359	494	147	972	23	5	879	115	6	520	467	13	50	860	90	16	415	569
346	501	153	968	26	6	859	134	7	471	514	15	45	859	96	14	413	573
348	491	161	977	21	2	912	82	6	635	352	13	45	860	95	19	399	582
435	460	105	989	7	4	981	17	2	777	219	4	87	861	52	21	447	532
286	449	265	979	17	4	939	56	5	480	500	20	29	769	202	17	272	711
475	467	58	989	11	...	1,000	...	...	846	154	...	109	853	38	70	558	372
428	459	113	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	800	200	...	82	836	82	...	444	556

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Distribution by main Age Periods and Civil Conditions of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.**

Religion and Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	**4,552**	**4,828**	**620**	**3,162**	**5,046**	**1,792**
0-10	9,543	438	19	9,236	717	47
10-15	7,555	2,363	82	4,306	5,528	166
15-04	2,474	6,994	532	393	8,453	1,154
40 and over	660	7,413	1,927	150	3,732	6,118
Hindu	**4,508**	**4,861**	**631**	**3,090**	**5,081**	**1,829**
0-10	9,514	466	20	9,183	770	47
10-15	7,396	2,519	85	4,025	5,803	172
15-40	2,432	7,025	543	354	8,459	1,187
40 and over	673	7,369	1,958	138	3,699	6,163
Musalman	**4,616**	**4,723**	**661**	**3,339**	**4,897**	**1,764**
0-10	9,657	323	20	9,386	554	60
10-15	8,768	1,153	79	5,964	3,874	162
15-40	2,910	6,521	569	610	8,350	1,040
40 and over	504	7,690	1,806	263	3,861	5,876
Animist	**5,158**	**4,534**	**308**	**4,196**	**4,705**	**1,099**
0-10	9,829	161	10	9,814	153	33
10-15	8,996	985	19	7,326	2,620	54
15-40	2,307	7,411	282	762	8,658	580
40 and over	462	8,359	1,179	244	4,431	5,325
Jain	**4,745**	**4,240**	**1,015**	**2,807**	**4,565**	**2,628**
0-10	9,734	249	17	9,482	456	62
10-15	8,720	1,219	61	4,474	5,277	249
15-40	3,329	5,964	707	371	7,509	2,120
40 and over	1,161	5,956	2,883	155	3,113	6,732
Christian	**7,639**	**2,207**	**154**	**5,166**	**4,128**	**706**
0-10	9,977	23	...	9,953	35	12
10-15	9,906	47	47	9,261	739	...
15-40	7,780	2,145	75	3,058	6,520	422
40 and over	2,068	6,863	1,069	1,072	4,853	4,075
Others	**4,718**	**4,752**	**530**	**4,037**	**5,039**	**924**
0-10	9,931	69	...	8,951	1,014	35
10-15	9,496	504	...	7,927	2,073	...
15-40	3,858	5,617	525	2,375	7,250	375
40 and over	735	8,095	1,270	411	5,753	3,836

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition at certain Ages for Religious and Natural Divisions.**

Natural Division and Religion.	Number of Females per 1,000 Males.														
	All ages.			0—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central India															
All Religions	659	991	2,745	953	1,610	2,832	448	1,839	1,595	149	1,131	2,029	230	510	3,213
Hindu	650	991	2,748	958	1,618	2,362	425	1,797	1,570	135	1,123	2,040	210	513	3,215
Musalman	664	952	2,450	962	1,699	2,992	551	2,721	1,654	191	1,699	1,662	471	453	2,938
Animist	828	1,056	3,627	999	955	3,253	715	2,337	2,512	352	1,245	2,191	531	534	4,545
Jain	540	984	2,365	958	1,799	3,588	397	3,354	3,143	100	1,123	2,674	127	495	2,213
Christian	339	966	2,368	994	1,500	...	1,123	19,000	...	148	1,943	2,118	345	470	2,533
Others	554	686	1,128	892	1,450	...	492	2,429	...	335	702	389	450	494	2,100
Plateau. All Religions	620	998	2,747	918	2,468	2,808	376	2,355	1,744	134	1,145	2,068	299	457	3,194
Hindu	614	1,001	2,772	912	2,588	2,806	349	2,305	1,664	125	1,139	2,076	287	460	3,237
Musalman	660	939	2,465	949	2,332	3,523	554	3,079	2,831	198	1,187	1,811	499	424	2,825
Animist	764	1,043	3,686	982	654	1,783	683	2,424	2,000	227	1,234	2,256	469	500	4,901
Jain	533	1,000	2,267	952	1,784	5,143	390	1,816	3,167	104	1,167	2,602	97	479	2,143
Christian	335	972	2,803	979	1,000	...	1,193	...	...	150	1,147	2,900	374	454	2,825
Others	530	717	1,128	782	29,000	...	525	14,000	...	360	707	312	600	536	2,400
Low-lying. All Religions	629	967	2,620	952	1,305	2,370	437	1,544	1,576	119	1,088	1,966	146	547	3,035
Hindu	627	968	2,635	950	1,292	2,304	432	1,525	1,597	114	1,089	1,989	129	547	3,045
Musalman	633	932	2,285	941	1,714	3,386	505	2,488	1,061	190	1,074	1,321	529	522	2,954
Animist	904	997	3,029	1,092	1,158	1,167	704	1,819	1,286	308	1,124	2,350	1,527	636	3,424
Jain	548	946	2,285	954	1,787	2,571	385	2,496	3,000	104	1,016	2,490	182	555	2,173
Christian	266	1,288	1,348	1,038	...	...	1,143	...	...	111	1,378	778	167	516	1,643
Others	738	475	500	1,636	...	...	385	1,000	...	250	518	200	...	364	2,000
Hilly. All Religions	762	1,019	2,993	105	1,326	2,228	568	1,825	1,438	220	1,169	2,068	287	542	3,627
Hindu	750	1,014	2,946	1,006	1,342	2,126	530	1,773	1,402	201	1151	2,069	266	548	3,564
Musalman	718	975	2,663	1,029	885	1,516	603	2,564	1,214	164	1,215	1,699	308	463	3,379
Animist	841	1,067	3,672	997	1,432	5,839	753	2,399	3,625	397	1,260	2,146	478	534	4,554
Jain	559	984	2,823	984	1,900	2,333	449	4,015	3,667	76	1,126	4,931	163	455	2,589
Christian	794	903	2,091	1,036	...	...	733	4,000	...	323	1,000	1,400	429	500	2,667
Others	594	649	1,500	1,100	...	...	400	400	...	152	836	5,000	...	286	1,111

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—**Distribution by Civil Condition of**

Caste.	Distribution of 1,000 Males of each age by Civil Condition.																	
	All ages.			0—5.			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Brahman	440	448	112	926	70	4	850	144	6	494	454	52	244	659	97	124	566	310
„ Shrigaud	433	456	111	965	19	16	882	88	30	638	290	72	228	665	107	112	657	231
„ Shrimali	316	507	177	993	7	...	863	128	9	308	534	158	141	680	179	48	610	342
„ Sarwaria	452	464	84	942	53	5	836	159	5	495	478	27	216	706	78	112	624	264
„ Sanadhya	389	438	173	844	154	2	839	159	2	459	452	89	265	604	131	122	477	401
„ Jijhotia	491	414	95	979	20	1	896	90	14	526	431	43	288	614	98	171	581	248
„ Bhagor	491	405	104	982	17	1	937	59	4	550	361	89	311	604	85	160	573	267
Rajput	456	435	109	908	85	7	846	142	12	539	411	50	264	612	124	130	605	265
„ Chauhan	457	433	110	946	47	7	865	99	36	530	400	70	218	678	104	132	602	266
„ Tonwar	476	423	101	954	39	7	889	103	8	531	433	36	272	605	123	134	595	271
„ Ponwar	438	418	144	952	44	4	832	109	9	519	405	46	198	606	196	166	541	293
„ Kachhwaha	515	292	193	838	143	19	638	302	60	650	250	100	523	302	175	68	413	519
„ Rathod	437	436	97	923	68	9	799	189	12	512	439	49	234	660	106	142	624	234
„ Gahalot	391	486	123	994	6	...	949	51	...	478	486	36	118	722	160	46	693	261
„ Bhadauria	473	456	61	955	636	9	545	453	2	509	457	34	562	343	95	130	595	335
„ Bundela	433	454	83	971	19	10	841	131	28	445	527	28	258	667	75	239	523	238
„ Baghel	455	479	76	954	28	18	920	74	6	579	398	23	233	677	90	54	761	185
Maratha	367	449	184	930	19	1	908	76	16	448	493	54	174	630	193	57	519	424
Ajna	414	432	154	952	40	8	804	176	20	397	445	158	281	620	99	198	470	332
Bhat	436	413	151	956	34	10	870	113	17	559	407	34	202	610	188	82	555	363
Gujar	437	452	111	893	100	7	824	165	11	515	454	31	284	606	110	112	589	299
Dhangar	546	353	101	900	57	43	885	93	22	642	310	48	204	670	126	136	584	280
Soudhia	451	436	113	937	31	2	882	115	3	569	391	40	250	615	135	92	639	269
Bania	428	446	126	934	59	7	860	131	9	502	462	36	210	637	153	117	575	308
„ Agarwal	426	457	117	947	35	18	884	111	5	493	472	32	215	656	129	125	583	287
„ Mahesri	408	432	160	941	58	1	883	107	10	455	507	38	237	521	242	151	558	291
„ Oswal	445	402	153	977	20	3	925	69	6	611	358	31	209	603	188	122	525	353
„ Porwal	430	432	138	972	24	4	905	82	13	535	432	33	201	635	164	83	574	343
„ Gahohi	453	448	99	964	36	...	844	138	18	474	484	42	257	655	88	122	583	295
Khangar	448	468	84	814	156	30	844	120	36	599	334	67	148	759	93	160	679	161
Kachera	432	464	104	934	9	7	798	197	5	467	496	37	98	815	87	58	525	417
Bhilala	550	420	30	996	4	...	987	13	...	718	279	3	168	800	32	39	832	129
Saharia	487	450	63	987	13	...	958	30	12	528	418	54	147	819	34	69	681	250
Bhil	511	463	26	991	9	...	979	20	1	832	163	5	124	845	31	30	877	93
Gond	464	465	71	894	104	2	780	211	9	557	406	37	161	761	78	124	664	212
Kol	434	479	87	933	64	3	830	156	14	495	453	52	97	819	84	95	651	254
Musalman	435	483	82	981	18	1	925	70	5	642	338	20	178	736	86	54	738	208
„ Shaikh	433	486	81	982	17	1	914	80	6	665	310	25	169	741	90	48	760	192
„ Sayad	452	464	84	989	10	1	920	77	3	589	389	22	211	698	91	65	712	223
„ Pathan	434	483	83	977	22	1	939	55	6	633	352	15	180	738	82	61	715	224

1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes:

Distribution of 1,000 Females of each age by Civil Condition.																		Locality.
All ages.			0—5.			5—12			12—20.			20—40.			40 and over.			
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
306	449	245	917	60	23	760	215	25	219	699	82	39	708	253	30	340	630	
386	443	171	950	43	7	853	128	19	341	599	60	82	673	245	72	500	428	Malwa.
460	391	149	898	102	...	803	194	3	313	629	58	208	535	257	223	398	379	Malwa.
313	460	227	879	82	39	745	225	30	220	702	78	41	739	220	26	339	625	Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.
286	423	291	966	28	6	772	204	24	212	689	99	33	644	323	16	322	662	Northern Gwalior.
288	473	239	965	34	1	798	195	7	172	755	73	20	741	239	19	373	608	Bundelkhand.
307	442	251	957	41	2	772	213	15	237	696	67	49	693	258	41	300	659	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.
367	447	186	942	51	7	830	154	16	349	560	91	71	732	197	85	437	478	
388	409	203	930	59	11	829	152	19	434	493	73	89	700	211	103	286	511	Northern Gwalior and Malwa.
398	451	151	979	19	2	897	94	9	228	724	48	54	760	186	20	451	529	Northern Gwalior.
311	473	216	982	14	4	863	126	11	323	578	99	37	760	203	25	451	524	Malwa.
423	451	126	847	148	5	765	231	4	414	483	103	184	684	132	236	451	313	Northern Gwalior.
327	467	206	953	39	8	734	254	12	258	643	99	79	687	234	42	449	509	Malwa.
347	461	192	995	4	1	897	98	5	197	729	74	44	589	367	35	583	382	Malwa and Baghelkhand.
527	366	107	803	170	27	768	184	48	591	348	61	110	759	131	465	300	235	Northern Gwalior.
323	487	190	973	23	4	840	146	14	317	604	79	36	793	168	19	422	559	Bundelkhand.
351	445	204	954	34	12	877	106	17	327	474	199	49	793	158	48	405	547	Baghelkhand.
287	440	273	952	43	5	801	171	28	307	615	78	62	629	309	27	377	596	Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas.
287	470	143	920	79	1	588	399	13	389	523	88	244	598	158	215	466	319	Malwa.
376	426	198	959	35	6	803	191	3	418	525	57	67	687	246	31	437	532	Malwa and Baghelkhand.
352	500	148	953	44	3	809	183	8	341	609	50	92	777	131	43	532	425	Northern Gwalior.
408	426	166	984	16	...	815	178	7	524	351	125	28	754	218	8	584	408	Malwa.
274	520	206	952	35	13	753	209	38	243	611	146	67	694	239	57	575	368	Malwa.
325	454	221	954	37	9	759	224	17	291	636	73	51	688	261	30	579	391	
319	437	244	927	49	24	687	283	30	289	621	90	55	660	285	45	333	622	General.
309	494	197	978	22	...	806	183	11	282	654	64	43	654	303	8	545	447	Malwa.
370	405	225	979	18	3	883	109	8	374	573	53	34	664	302	24	370	606	Malwa.
334	461	205	961	34	5	806	183	11	288	644	68	69	705	226	45	404	551	Malwa.
286	485	229	985	12	3	802	185	13	220	717	53	43	720	237	11	436	553	Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.
202	513	185	974	20	6	735	237	28	241	665	94	22	811	167	12	459	529	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand
360	461	179	962	31	7	876	108	16	432	468	100	24	780	196	35	574	391	Malwa and Bundelkhand.
501	424	75	995	5	...	960	39	1	581	406	13	79	864	57	26	590	384	Hilly Tract.
404	514	82	990	9	1	902	91	7	265	680	55	21	869	110	11	690	299	Do.
405	482	113	992	7	1	939	58	3	413	568	19	28	906	66	7	522	471	Do.
405	453	142	968	30	2	838	152	10	381	575	44	68	783	149	56	519	425	Baghelkhand and Bhopal.
366	494	140	913	80	7	757	219	24	392	562	46	54	833	113	64	478	458	Hilly Tract.
341	490	169	977	20	3	858	129	13	305	668	27	42	821	137	31	446	523	
328	492	180	976	20	4	839	147	14	287	683	30	42	808	150	32	438	530	General.
377	477	146	973	24	3	879	100	21	349	620	31	46	835	119	23	508	469	Do.
349	491	160	978	20	2	877	114	9	317	660	23	43	834	123	32	443	525	Do.

CHAPTER VIII.

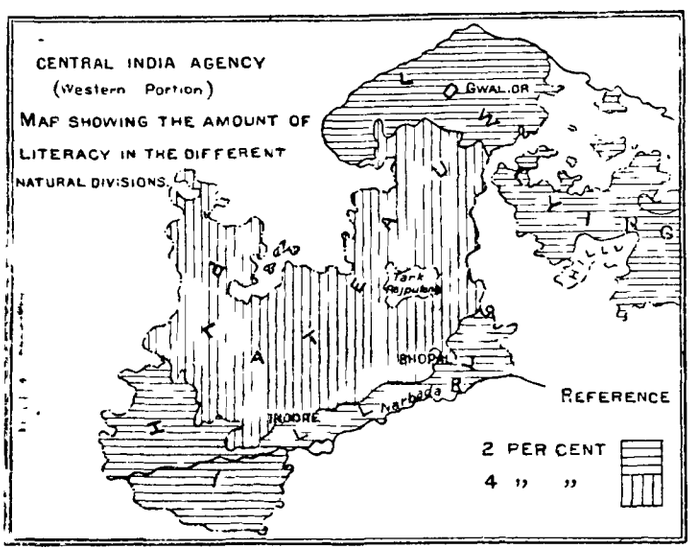
—

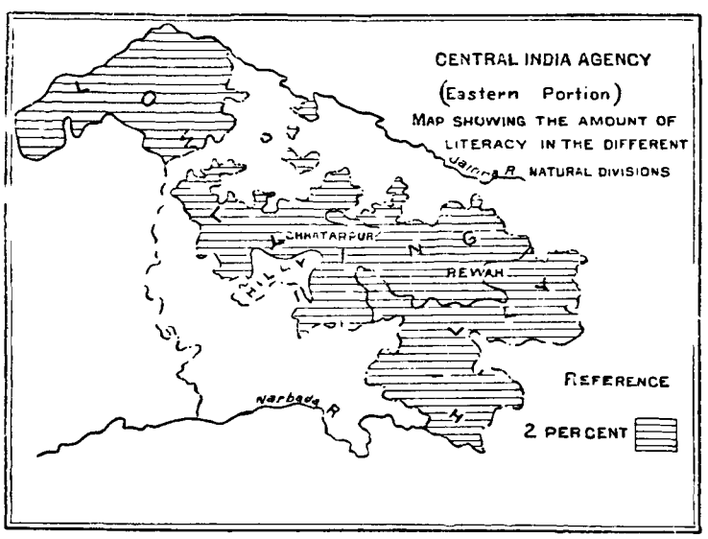
Education.

Scope of Return.

67. The Tables dealt with in this Chapter are VIII and IX, the former showing literacy as distributed by age, sex, and religion, and the latter, the literates among certain selected castes.

The test applied on this occasion was similar to that of 1901, and, as no literacy was recorded previous to that enumeration, it has not been necessary to adjust figures with regard to the different standard applied in 1891. On this occasion, to make the definition more certain, it was laid down that a "literate" person was one who could both write a letter and read the answer to it. This has made the test more accurate, and, as the results prove, has excluded a large class consisting of those who, while knowing their letters only, were, on the last occasion, returned as literate.





The figures give us 26 per thousand literate in all religions for both sexes, of all ages, showing that 1 male in every 20 and 1 female in every 330 was able to satisfy the test. Of literate males 7 per cent. are over 20 years of age and 6 per cent. of school-going age (15-20). Under 10 there are 5 males per thousand. Females can only produce 3 literates per thousand of over 29, 5 of school-going age, and 1 under 10.

English.

68. Of those knowing English 4 males per thousand and less than 1 per thousand among females were returned.

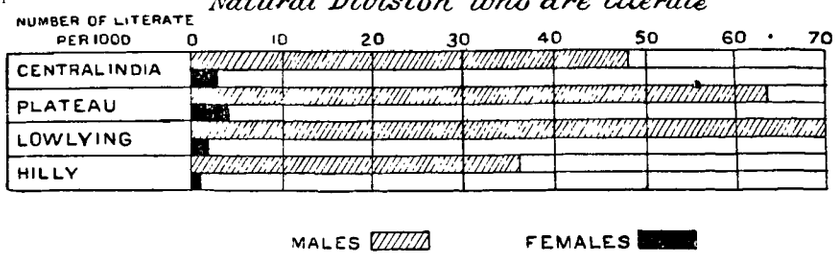
On this occasion no return of languages was made, but no change in the relative positions of the main written languages Hindi, Urdu, and Marathi, can have taken place, their importance in daily use being indicated by this order.

Religious Distribution.

69. Comparing the religions Christians, as might be expected, stand first with 67 per cent. literate, males 78 per cent. and females 47. Of the three classes of this community Europeans show 90 per cent. (males 96 and females

66), while the age return shows that after 10-15 all are literate; the Anglo-Indian figures show the same percentage (78) due to the fact that the population is

Diagram showing the number of persons per 1000 in each Natural Division who are literate



indigenous and not fortuitous, as in the case of Europeans who are mainly civil and military officials of mature age.

Indian Christians show 46 per cent. males and 34 females. In this case the females at 10-15 exceed the males, a fact due to the female education carried on by the missions, who, in 1900, obtained a large number of recruits from those left orphans in the great famine of that year. English education also necessarily predominates in this class.

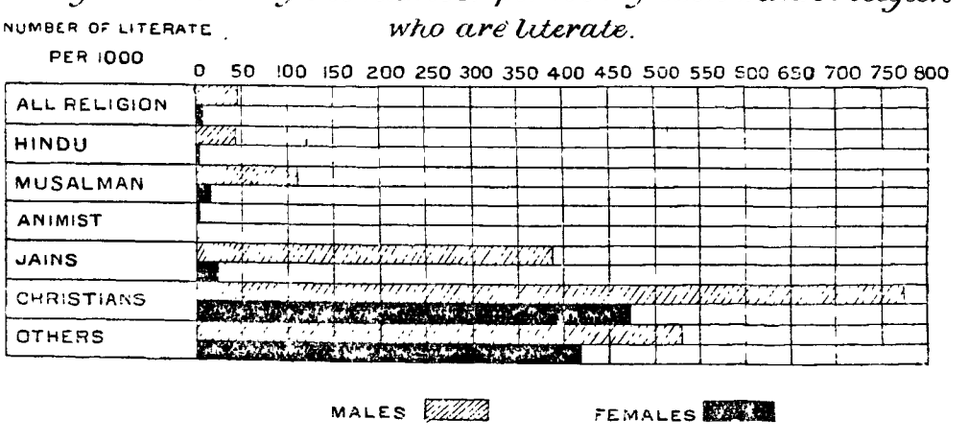
Turning to the Indian religions the Jains stand out with 21 per cent. literate, 15 per cent. more than the next highest, this figure being made up of 39 per cent males but only 2 per cent. females. Regular instruction is shown by the rising figures for age periods.

Musalmans follow with 6 per cent., 11 males and 1 female. The return for the school-going age (15-20) shows that 13 per cent. are literate.

Third on the list comes the Hindu community with 2 per cent. literate, 4 males in every hundred, and 1 female in every thousand. In English knowledge they show 2 per thousand less than Jains or Musalmans.

70. Of the Natural Divisions the Plateau stands first with 3 per cent., **Locality.**

Diagram showing the number per 1000 of each main religion who are literate.



63 males and 4 females per thousand being literate; the figures for the two remaining tracts are nearly the same. The predominance of the Plateau is due to its towns, 41 of the 77 towns in the Agency falling in this area. The little difference noticeable between the Low-lying and the Hilly tract is due to the impossibility of excluding a certain amount of the other tracts from the Hilly section.

The variation between urban and rural figures is well illustrated by the returns for Lashkar, Rewah, Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam treated locally as "cities," of which the first two stand in the Low-lying and the last three in the Plateau area. In spite of the effects of plague and the closing of the schools in all these places, except Rewah, the literacy rises to 13 and 14 per cent., males showing 26 per cent. in the Low-lying area and females nearly 3 in the Plateau. These figures show clearly the concentration of literacy in towns.

The figures for the school-going age are very high, reaching 28 per cent. among males in the Low-lying tract and 5 per cent. among females in the Plateau.

The presence of the trading classes, head-quarters of administrations and big scholastic institutions is responsible for the high figures.

The religions also show local variations. Jain males are more educated in the Hilly tract than elsewhere, being, as regards males, 2 per cent. in advance of those on the Plateau. This is due to the fact that such Jains as live in the Hilly section are shop-keepers who have come there purely for business purposes. In cities literate Jains reach 64 per cent., even touching 66 per cent. in the cities of the Plateau which includes Ratlam, the great Jain centre of the Agency. Musalman males are more educated in the Plateau and Hilly tract than in the Low-lying, the figures standing at 11 and 10 per cent. The towns in the Plateau raise the average there, while such Musalmans as inhabit in the Hilly tract are officials or traders of the Bohra class. Female figures in the Low-lying tract are low.

Hindu males in the Plateau show 2 per cent. more literate than elsewhere, due to the greater number of towns in this tract.

The Animist figures are higher in the Plateau owing to the Bhils in this tract being more civilised while the Malwa Bhil Corps, formerly situated at Sardarpur in the Hilly Natural Division, is now at Indore on the Plateau.

Christian figures need no comment.

Among those classed as "Others" the literacy is high owing to the number of Parsis in this group, who, however, reside mainly in the west of the Agency, few living in Northern Gwalior or the Eastern Political Charges, a fact which accounts for the fall in the standard in the cities of the Low-lying tract.

Comparative.

71. No material alteration has taken place in the general percentage of literates since 1901. This in itself points to some rise, as on the last occasion very many who had no right to be classed as literate were so treated, especially in the Rewah State.

Females show a fall of 1 per thousand. Turning to the age figures it has not been possible to adjust these for the territorial changes which have taken place, but the nature of the return makes comparison with the unadjusted figures sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes.

Males. Taking all religions in 1901, at the 0-10 period 10 per thousand were literate to 5 on this occasion. This, as observed above, is due to stricter adherence to the definition and is undoubtedly nearer the facts. At 10-15, 5 per cent. were returned in 1901 to 4 per cent. this year; at 15-20, the school-going age, 7 per cent. to 6 in 1911, while at 20 and over, it is the same in both cases.

In the case of Hindus the figures are 5 per cent. lower at 0-10 and 10-15, 8 per cent. lower at 15-20, and 3 per cent. lower at 20 and over than in 1901.

With Musalmans a decrease of 8 per thousand is found under 0-10, of 3 per cent. at 10-15, of 6 per cent. at 15-20, and of 2 per cent. at over 20; Jains show a fall of 2 per cent. at 0-10, but a rise of 4 per cent. at 10-15, 3 per cent. at 15-20, and 6 per cent. at over 20.

Christian figures are mainly artificial and vary with the cantonment population. There is a large fall in the 0-10 period of 15 per cent., elsewhere there is a fall of about 10 per cent.

Local variations are also noticeable. A fall of 1 per cent. in the Plateau and Hilly tracts is recorded since 1901. At the same time the figures for the 10-15 period show a rise of 1 per cent. on the Plateau but a fall of 2 per cent. in the Low-lying tract. A fall is noticeable in all tracts at 15-20 and over 20, except in the Low-lying tract at over 20 where there is a rise of 1 per cent.

Females. The female figures show no marked variation except a rise of 3 per thousand in the Plateau at 10-15 and a fall of 8 per thousand in the Hilly tract at 15-20.

English. No general variation is perceptible in the knowledge of English among either males or females since 1901, but a fall among males of 3 per thousand on the Plateau is balanced by a rise of 8 per thousand among Hindus in the Low-lying and 6 per thousand in the Hilly tract.

Education by Caste.

72. If the castes are grouped into Brahmans, Traders, and Rajputs we get the figures in the marginal inset; the result is what would be expected. On examining the figures of each group striking differences are met with. Among Brahmans (only the local sections are dealt with) the Shrigaud stand first with 17 per cent. literate of both sexes and 32 per cent. males, the Shrimali following with 12 per cent. of both sexes and 28 per cent. males. The rest fall much below this level. Jijhotias from the east of the Agency show 6 per cent. of both sexes and 12 per cent. males, Sanadhya 5 per cent. of both sexes and 10 per cent. males, and Sarwarias 4 per cent. of both sexes and 7 per cent. males.

Caste.	Percentage of literate.	
	On Total.	Males.
Brahmans . . .	5	10
Traders . . .	14	29
Rajputs . . .	3	6

In the trading group, the Oswals head the list with 21 per cent., 42 per cent. of their males being literate, Mahesris with 17 per cent. and 34 per cent. males, Porwals with 15 per cent. and 27 per cent. males, Agarwals with 13 per cent. and 27 per cent. males, following. Mahesri females show 3 per cent. literate.

Among the Rajputs the average is much the same for all classes, 3 per cent. for both sexes and 6 per cent. for males. The Marathas stand out from among the others of the fighting class with 18 per cent. literate, 32 per cent. literate males; being followed by the Maratha Ponwars with 13 per cent. literate in each case. The Marathas are found chiefly among the families and entourage of the big Jagirdars in Gwalior State and are a well-to-do and educated community.

Of the rest none shows double figures except the Musalman Sayads with 12 per cent. literate of both sexes and 20 per cent. males. Shaikhs with 6 per cent. of both sexes and 11 per cent. males, and the Gahohis with 11 per cent. of both sexes and 19 per cent. males. The Dhangar community which is locally important at Indore shows 3 per cent. literate and 5 per cent males.

In English Marathas, owing to the high figure from Gwalior where much is being done to educate this class, stand first with 5 per cent. of both sexes and 9 per cent. males literate, Shrimali Brahmans 2 per cent. and 5 per cent., Shrigaud 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. English.

The trading classes fall behind, the Mahesris showing 2 per cent. of males and the Oswals 1 per cent. literate in English. The fact is that English is not used by the majority of this class in their business transactions.

Comparative.

73. Compared with the figures for 1901 the Shrigaud Brahmans show a fall of 4 per cent., male literacy having fallen by 10 per cent., while the female figures show nearly 1 per cent. rise. Shrimalis show a fall of 10 per cent. also. Marathas show a rise of 6 per cent., the male figures being 9 per cent. higher than in 1901.

No other comparative figures are available.

Of the trading classes, Oswals alone show a higher percentage than in 1901, 6 per cent. higher for both sexes and 14 per cent. higher for males and 2 per cent. higher for females.

The Musalman figures likewise show a rise among Sayads and Pathans of 3 per cent. among male literates. The Shaikhs show a fall of 5 per cent. among males.

Subsidiary Table VII gives such statistics as are available regarding scholastic institutions. Educational Department Statistics.

Educational institutions have doubled since 1901 while scholars have increased by 82 per cent. Comparison is made in the inset with those of school-going age returned.

	Number per 10,000 of population.	
	Literate at 15-20.	Scholars on registers.
Males	51	122
Females . . .	4	11
Total .	28	68

Education is spreading steadily and in all States is receiving very particular attention.

It is not possible to compare the statistics for castes on the school registers and at 15-20 except in the case of Marathas and Dhangars as the Rajput clans were not recorded in 1901.

Local publications.

Subsidiary Table VII-A is printed to allow of comparison in 1921.

Subsidiary Tables IX and X deal with local publications. These appear to have decreased during the decade. The figures are in no case important.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Education by Age, Sex and Religion.**

Religion.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.										NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE ILLITERATE.			NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	ALL AGES.			0—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.						
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALL RELIGIONS	**26**	**48**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**45**	**4**	**61**	**5**	**69**	**3**	**974**	**952**	**997**	**2**	...	...
Hindu	22	42	1	4	...	40	2	53	3	60	2	978	958	999	1	2	..
Musalman	61	107	12	10	3	93	18	133	20	147	14	939	893	988	3	7	..
Animist	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	999	999	1,000	...	...	...
Jain	212	388	20	56	6	375	28	483	30	498	23	788	612	980	3	5	...
Christian	670	776	466	152	122	636	669	736	688	897	550	330	224	534	535	675	264
Europeans	900	957	656	248	142	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	43	344	900	957	656
Anglo-Indians	784	787	781	300	262	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	213	219	784	787	781
Indian Christians	406	463	345	91	78	480	587	627	614	597	306	594	537	655	105	170	32
Others	482	526	415	204	119	511	610	420	523	621	500	518	474	585	215	221	204

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Education by Age, Sex and Locality.**

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.										
	ALL AGES.			0—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central India	**26**	**48**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**45**	**4**	**61**	**5**	**69**	**3**
Plateau	35	63	4	7	1	60	7	77	8	89	5
Low-lying Tract	21	40	2	4	...	35	2	47	3	57	2
Hilly Tract	19	36	1	3	...	38	2	55	3	52	2
Cities	**136**	**240**	**20**	**33**	**6**	**254**	**38**	**266**	**42**	**299**	**20**
Plateau	132	228	24	33	7	206	49	254	54	292	24
Low-lying Tract	142	262	12	32	4	332	19	285	17	311	13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Education by Religion, Sex and Locality.**

Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											
	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		ANIMIST.		JAIN.		CHRISTIAN.		OTHERS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India .	**42**	**1**	**107**	**12**	**1**	.	**388**	**20**	**776**	**466**	**526**	**415**
Plateau . .	52	2	111	15	2	...	438	26	803	490	540	449
Low-lying Tract .	36	1	95	7	3	..	221	6	871	568	497	247
Hilly Tract . .	35	1	108	8	1	...	457	21	319	231	450	293
Cities . . .	**266**	**13**	**153**	**20**	**28**	...	**643**	**85**	**628**	**468**	**348**	**178**
Plateau . . .	247	14	153	23	9		662	86	593	504	320	175
Low-lying Tract .	290	12	152	9	81	...	384	77	813	284	538	195

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**English Education by Age, Sex and Locality.**

Natural Division.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10,000.											
	1911.										1901.	
	0—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.		All Ages.		All Ages.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India .	**1**	**1**	**20**	**3**	**54**	**6**	**52**	**3**	**35**	**3**	**35**	**3**
Plateau . .	3	2	39	7	88	12	87	6	60	6	63	7
Low-lying Tract .	1	...	13	2	36	2	34	2	24	1	16	1
Hilly Tract . .	...	...	7	1	25	2	18	1	12	1	6	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—**Progress of Education since 1901.**

Natural Division.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PER MILLE.															
	All Ages.				10—15.				15—20.				20 and over.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central India	**48**	**55**	**3**	**4**	**45**	**49**	**4**	**4**	**61**	**76**	**5**	**8**	**69**	**72**	**3**	**3**
Plateau . .	63	71	4	4	60	52	7	4	77	84	8	8	89	95	5	5
Low-lying Tract .	40	43	2	3	35	52	2	3	47	69	3	4	57	52	2	2
Hilly Tract .	36	47	1	4	38	37	2	5	55	72	3	12	52	62	2	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—**Education by Caste.**

Caste.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000		
	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajna	8	14	...	992	986	1,000	...	...	...
	4	*6*	...	*996*	*994*	*1,000*	*4*	*5*	...
Bania	143	278	13	857	722	987	49	92	4
	170	*309*	*5*	*830*	*691*	*995*	*29*	*53*	...
„ Agarwal	133	271	8	867	729	992	86	167	13
	152	*270*	*5*	*848*	*730*	*995*	*39*	*71*	...
„ Gahohi	107	194	3	893	806	997	6	10	...
„ Kasaundhan	41	84	2	959	916	998	1	2	...
„ Kesar	6	11	...	994	989	1,000	1	2	...
„ Kharia	35	87	...	965	913	1,000	...	...	...
„ Mahesri	172	338	27	828	662	983	86	183	2
	229	*388*	*3*	*771*	*612*	*997*	*30*	*52*	...
„ Oswal	214	423	18	786	577	982	60	123	1
	146	*278*	*4*	*854*	*722*	*996*	*18*	*35*	...
„ Porwal	147	274	14	853	726	986	19	37	...
Bhat	36	65	5	964	935	995	21	39	2
	36	*67*	*1*	*964*	*933*	*999*	...	...	...
Bhil	1	1	...	999	999	1,000	...	...	...
Bhilala	...	1	...	1,000	999	1,000	...	...	...
Brahman	51	99	3	949	901	997	19	37	1
	97	*183*	*3*	*903*	*817*	*997*	*13*	*26*	...
„ Bhagor	69	129	3	931	871	997	14	25	1
„ Jijhotia	65	121	2	935	879	998	16	30	...
	66	*123*	*3*	*934*	*877*	*997*	*4*	*7*	...
„ Sanadhya	55	104	2	945	896	998	23	43	1
„ Sarwaria	38	75	2	962	925	998	9	18	1
„ Shrigaud	169	319	9	831	681	991	159	307	...
	208	*414*	*1*	*792*	*586*	*999*	*51*	*102*	...
„ Shrimali	125	277	12	875	723	988	203	470	4
	217	*373*	*10*	*783*	*627*	*990*	*31*	*55*	...
Dhangar	26	49	4	974	951	996	25	50	2
	64	*110*	*6*	*936*	*890*	*994*	*50*	*86*	*4*
Gond	...	1	...	1,000	999	1,000	...	...	...
Gujar	11	19	1	989	981	999	5	9	...
	8	*14*	...	*992*	*986*	*1,000*	*1*	*2*	...
Khangar	6	11	...	994	989	1,000	1	2	...
	8	*16*	...	*992*	*984*	*1,000*	*1*	*2*	...
Maratha	178	325	13	822	675	987	481	902	7
	120	*231*	*10*	*880*	*769*	*990*	*117*	*222*	*12*
Panika	2	5	...	998	995	1,000	...	...	...
Rajput	35	59	5	965	941	995	19	33	1
	22	*41*	*2*	*978*	*959*	*998*	*6*	*11*	...
„ Bhadauria	27	45	1	973	955	999	42	71	2
„ Baghela	60	103	15	940	897	985	10	19	...
„ Bundela	49	89	8	951	911	992	22	43	1
„ Bundela Ponwar	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...
„ Chauhan	42	84	3	958	916	997	38	78	2
„ Dhandera	32	60	4	968	940	996	8	16	...
„ Dikhit	26	45	...	974	955	1,000	8	13	...
„ Gahalot	7	11	1	993	989	999	...	...	...
	...	...	...	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	...	...	...
„ Gaharwar	49	70	25	951	930	975	4	8	...
„ Gaud	51	93	2	949	907	998	1	2	...
„ Kachhwaha	27	50	2	973	950	998	26	50	1
„ Khichi	42	71	7	958	929	993	8	14	...
„ Parihar	38	67	4	962	933	996	21	39	...
„ Ponwar	30	52	2	970	948	998	13	24	...
„ „ Maratha	130	129	132	870	871	868	17	32	...
„ Rathod	45	72	11	955	928	987	31	54	4
„ Sengar	29	61	2	971	936	998	10	23	...
„ Sisodia	32	45	19	968	955	981	13	25	...
„ Solanki	25	42	3	975	958	997	6	11	...
„ Tonwar	29	41	2	971	959	998	4	4	2
Sondhia	5	10	1	995	990	999	1	1	...
	1	*3*	...	*999*	*997*	*1,000*	...	...	...
Musalman	65	115	10	935	885	990	47	88	1
	77	*133*	*17*	*923*	*867*	*983*	*48*	*83*	*11*
„ Pathan	64	112	11	936	888	989	23	61	1
	46	*88*	*3*	*954*	*912*	*997*	*10*	*46*	...
„ Sayad	121	204	22	879	796	978	140	256	2
	106	*168*	*34*	*894*	*832*	*966*	*143*	*246*	*23*
„ Shaikh	62	111	8	938	889	992	47	89	1
	95	*160*	*26*	*905*	*840*	*974*	*49*	*78*	*17*
„ Shaikh Behena	14	27	1	986	973	999	2	4	...

Note.—The figures in italics relate to 1901.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—**Number of Institutions and Pupils according to the Returns of State Educational Departments.**

	Class of Institutions.	1911. Number of Institutions.	1911. Number of Scholars.	1901. Number of Institutions.	1901. Number of Scholars.	1891. Number of Institutions.	1891. Number of Scholars.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All Kinds	**1,135**	**63,659**	**570**	**34,987**	**299**	**15,241**
For males and females.	Arts College	1	106	1	30	1	25
	High School	1	62	1	113	...	...
	Primary Schools	22	646	4	292	5	319
	Secondary Schools	3	103	...	...	...	...
	Special School	1	172	1	48	...	...
	Total	**28**	**1,089**	**7**	**483**	**6**	**344**
For males.	Arts Colleges	2	221	2	191	...	...
	High Schools	25	6,720	20	4,038	15	2,530
	Primary Schools	921	41,877	455	24,498	231	10,292
	Secondary Schools	50	7,896	21	3,519	11	724
	Training School	1	24	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools	12	475	3	119	...	...
	Vedic Schools	31	736	29	533	15	286
	Total	**1,042**	**57,949**	**530**	**32,898**	**272**	**13,832**
For females.	High School	1	130	1	50	1	10
	Primary Schools	56	3,948	29	1,343	18	1,001
	Secondary Schools	6	425	2	142	2	54
	Special Schools	2	118	1	71	...	...
	Total	**65**	**4,621**	**33**	**1,606**	**21**	**1,065**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII-A.—**Number of Scholars showing Caste as recorded in School Registers.**

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number.
1	2	1	2	1	2
Abir	122	Halwai	640	Sonar	246
Bairagi	36	Jat	47	Sutar	136
Bania	6,545	Kahar	39	Tamboli	76
„ Asada	12	Kalal	69	Teli	220
Beldar	17	Kasera	30	Vidur	5
Bhambhai	1	Kayasth	1,794	Sikh	17
Bharbhunja	14	Khangar	36	Porwal	71
Bhat	14	Khati	23	Bhil	51
Bhoi	8	Khatri	22	Mina	9
Brahman	16,647	Koli	52	Bohra	123
Charan	1	Kulmi	98	Musalman	9,537
Chhipa	27	Kumhar	32	Naita	1
Dangi	25	Lakhera	15	Anglo-Indian	21
Darzi	89	Lohar	118	Christian	822
Deswali	10	Mali	103	European	47
Dhangar	345	Mallah	1	German	3
Dhimar	61	Maratha	971	Goanese	26
Dhobi	24	Mirdha	5	Parsee	145
Dhoni	16	Nai	168	Jew	4
Gadaria	12	Pasi	3	Unspecified	19,638
Gaoli	5	Rajput	4,091		
Gujar	29	„ Raghubansi	19		
Gusain	12	Sikligar	3	TOTAL	63,659

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—**Main Results of University Examinations.**

Examination.	1911.		1901.		1891.		Remarks.
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Matriculation (Entrance)	246	104	171	83	50	28	In 1911 four females appeared, out of whom one passed.
F. A. or Intermediate Examination . .	92	36	66	29	4	2	In 1911 one female appeared but failed.
B. A. Examination	43	19	19	5	...	...	
B. Sc. Examination	9	4	...	...	...	...	
Total .	**390**	**163**	**256**	**117**	**54**	**30**	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—**Number and Circulation of Newspapers, etc.**

Langauge.	Class of Newspapers (daily, weekly, etc.)	1911		1901.		1891.	
		No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.	No.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total .		**8**	**1,492**	**5**	**2,101**	**4**	**2,180**
English	Weekly	1	21	...	...	...	...
English and Hindi	do.	2	828	3	1,217	2	800
Hindi	do.	1	150	1	500	...	...
Urdu	do.	1	100	...	...	...	...
Hindi and Urdu	do.	...	...	...	..	1	1,000
Total, Weekly .		**5**	**1,099**	**4**	**1,717**	**3**	**1,800**
English	Fortnightly	...	...	1	384	1	380
Hindi	do.	1	200	...	...	...	...
Total, Fortnightly .		**1**	**200**	**1**	**384**	**1**	**380**
English and Hindi	Monthly	1	133	...	..	...	...
Hindi and Urdu	do.	1	60	...	...	...	...
Total, Monthly .		**2**	**193**	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—**Number of Books published in each Language.**

Language in which issued.	Number of Books published in each Language.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total of Decade. 1901 to 1910.	1891 to 1900.	1881 to 1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**5**	**6**	**10**	**13**	**39**	**37**	**51**	**45**	**43**	**29**	**278**	**417**	**20**
English	1	1	...	8	2	5	8	3	5	8	41	29	...
Hindi	...	2	5	3	8	7	8	9	25	12	79	271	2
Marathi	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	36	...
Urdu	2	1	4	1	28	23	31	27	5	8	130	45	18
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	30	...
Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
English and Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	...
English, Hindi and Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Sanskrit and Hindi	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
Prakrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	...	...
Gujarati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	8	...	...

CHAPTER IX.

Language.

74. The Table dealt with in this Chapter is Table X.

75. Dr. Grierson's Linguistic Survey has made any detailed discussion of the dialects of Central India unnecessary.

The survey divides the Indo-aryan vernacular into three bands :—

I. Language of the Midland or Inner Band, *Western Hindi* (Urdu, etc.)

II. Intermediate Languages, borrowed from both Inner and Outer Bands.

(*a*) More nearly allied to the Midland Languages, *Rajasthani.*

(*b*) More allied to the Outer Languages, *Eastern Hindi* (Bagheli).

III. Outer Languages.

Marathi, Bengali, Kashmiri, etc.

The dialects proper to Central India all fall within the first two bands as the Gondi and Korku of this tract are only bastard forms of Malwi, etc.

The Indo-Aryan tribes penetrating through the Punjab into the Madhyadesh or Middle-land (the tract lying between the Himalayas and Vindhyas and Sirhind and Allahabad) imported their own speech which, passing through Sanskrit, the Prakrits and the Apabhramsas, gave rise to what is loosely termed Hindi. This language is easily divisible into three—Bihari, Eastern Hindi (Bagheli) and Western Hindi (Urdu, etc.).

Eastern Hindi, represented in Central India mainly by Bagheli, is in part influenced by its neighbours of the Outer Band. Eastern Hindi as the language of the Jain teacher Mahavira, in one of its Prakrit forms and of Tulsi Das in the 17th century, has an extensive literature, especially in the Awadhi form. Bagheli literature is a modern growth fostered by the Rewah Chiefs.

Western Hindi, the language par excellence of the Middle-land, was first the vernacular of the Gangetic-duab. From Delhi a Persianised form spread later on with the extension of the Muhammadan dominion, and thus Urdu became the *lingua franca* of Northern India. In the Intermediate group of tongues, the influence of the Middle-land language is predominant. Rajasthani is its most important form in this Agency, the Malwi dialect being its standard local variety.

As education spreads these tongues gradually approximate to a common form. But education has still much to do before it can have any appreciable effect on the local vernaculars of Central India, with their rough intonation and fine vigorous expressions. The Musalman rulers of Central India left but few traces of their speech, except in revenue and technical terms, the Rajput ruling element serving to preserve the indigenous forms, while the Maratha influx of the 17th and 18th century assisted in further weakening the influence of Persian. Outside the cities the absence of Persian words is very noticeable, especially in localities remote from towns and in the language of ordinary cultivators. The headmen, who come into contact with officials, are more sophisticated and use mutilated Persian words more freely. Even the educated speak the local dialects almost exclusively in their own homes, where their womenfolk would not, as a rule, comprehend the language which their husbands employ in public or when speaking in the presence of strangers.

Among students, clerks *et hoc genus omne* a new *lingua franca* has arisen consisting of Urdu, Hindi, or Marathi as the case may be freely interlarded with English words and modes of construction, which is employed even when the speaker is not really capable of conversing in English.

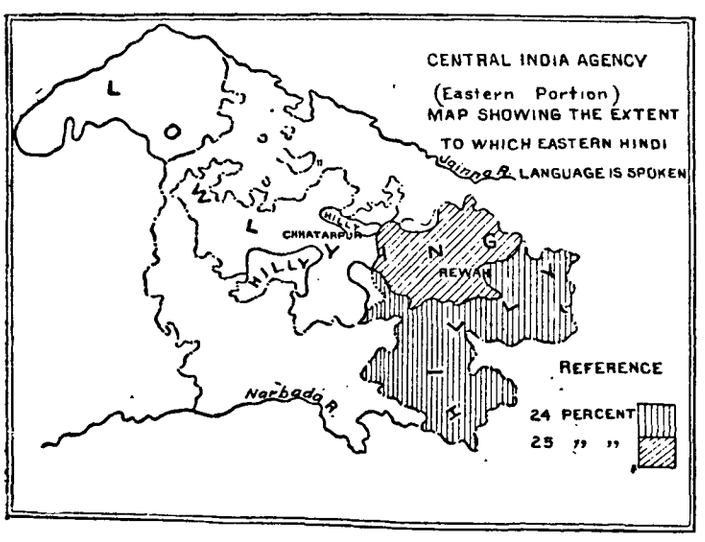
Thus the mass of the people, educated and uneducated, Hindu and Musalman, speak a local dialect with the members of their families. Away from home Urdu, leaning more or less to Hindi, as the speaker is more or less educated, is spoken, this tongue being also used in talk with strangers and when it is considered desirable to impress inferiors, as when an official is addressing villagers. In Central India Hindi is the official language except in Musalman States where Urdu is employed save in village revenue papers such as those kept by the Patwaris. Marathi was till lately the language in Maratha States, but the inconvenience of an official tongue only known to officials, and not even to all of them, has resulted in its replacement by Hindi. There is not at present any very strong racial feeling on the subject of the official use of Hindi and Urdu, or between these tongues and Marathi, although instances have occurred in the last case, in which attempts were made by the Marathi-speaking bureaucracies to strengthen their hold over the administration by insisting on the use of this language in all official communications.

On this occasion particular attention was paid to the instructions for recording language. It was laid down that the language a man spoke every day in the bosom of his family (*bhasha*, *madri-zaban*) and not any school-acquired tongue or the speech used by him only in polite society or the bazars was wanted. On the whole these instructions were carefully adhered to, the only cases in which the entries *Hindi* and *Urdu* were used indiscriminately being met with in the schedules of some Gwalior districts where the remaining entries showed that the work was characterised by general carelessness and disregard of orders.

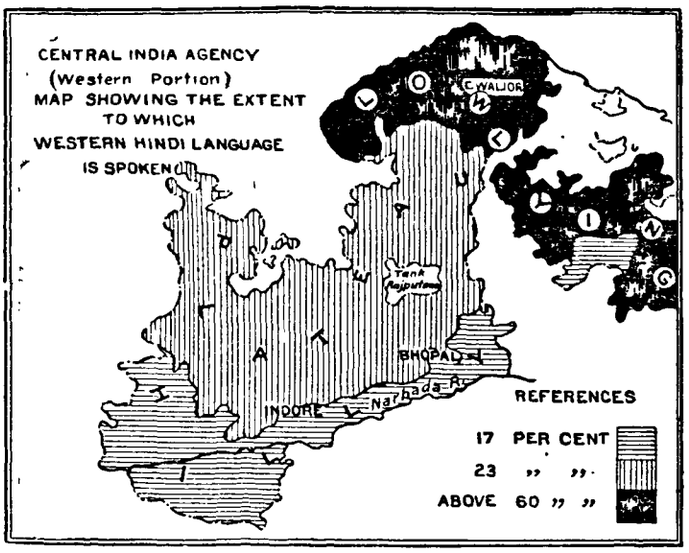
In Bhopal, however, there was a strong feeling that not only all Musalmans but even Hindus as subjects of a Muhammadan State should be returned as speaking Urdu. The Census Officer, by assiduous attention, overcame this. An attempt was then made by a pseudonymous writer in Bhopal city to the *Paisa Akhbar* at Lahore to make political capital out of these instructions and rouse antipathetic feeling between the Musalman and Hindu officials of the State, while he at the same time condemned the action of the Census Officer in carrying out the orders of the Census Superintendent.

It must be recollected that a record of local dialects is always difficult as philological distinctions are not, in many cases, recognised by separate names in the locality in which they are spoken, though these names are familiar to grammarians, while on the other hand variants are recognized locally which are not sufficiently distinct to be considered as separate dialects. A few dialects such as Malwi, Rangri, Bundelkhandi, and Bagheli are more or less generally recognised and are easily recorded while the rest are apt to become merged in the general classification of Hindi.

76. The maps show clearly how the main groups fall, all the important dialects met with belonging to the Indo-European family, and the Western and Mediate Groups, the Western group tongues pervading the whole Agency except Baghelkhand, where the Mediate group holds sway. Gondi and Korku as spoken in Central India do not deserve to be classed as Munda and Dravidian languages. As spoken locally they are to all intents and purposes merely corrupt forms of Malwi or Baghelkhandi. **Distribution.**

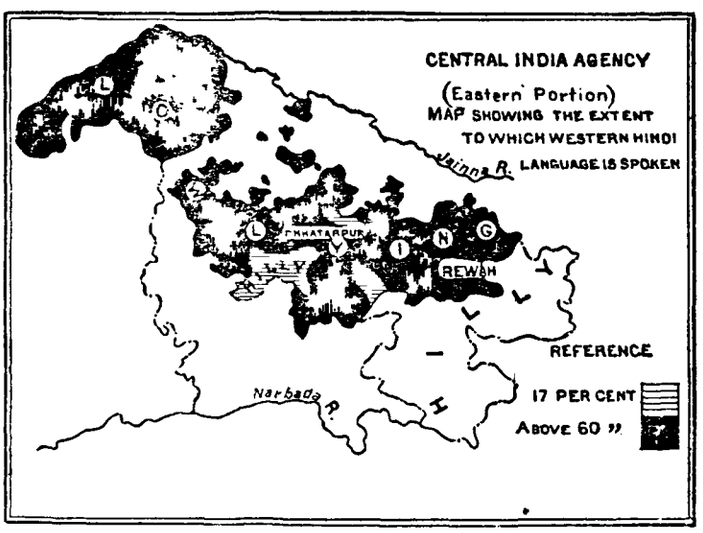


The tongues most favoured by immigrants are Marwari, Marathi and Purbi, the two former in the West and the latter in Northern Gwalior and the East of the Agency. The speakers of Marwari form the merchant community of Western Central India, while Marathi is spoken in towns in Maratha States. These communities have to a great extent become localised, although still maintaining their connections with Marwar and the Dekkhan.



Classification.

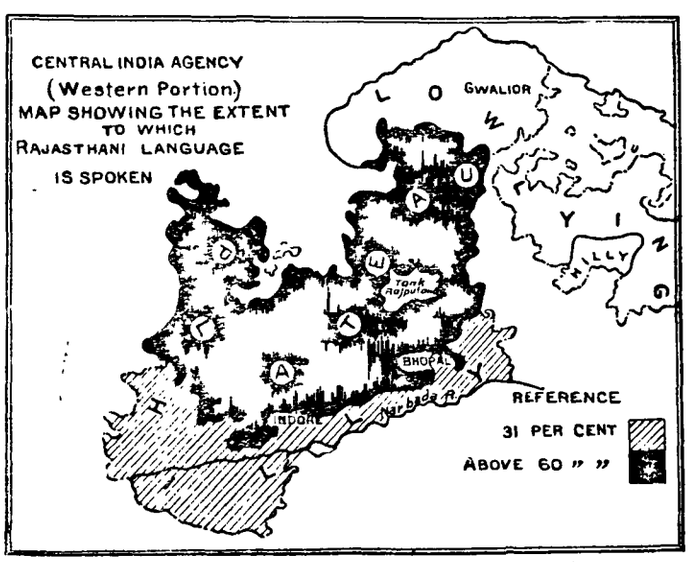
77. The only alteration from the scheme of 1901 is inclusion of Korku under the Austro-Asiatic instead of the Dravidian family, but as noted above Korkus in Central India speak only a bastard form of Malwi and should not be separately classed.



The Aryan sub-family includes 97 per cent. of the languages spoken, and of these languages 81 per cent. fall in the Western group. Western Hindi (40 per cent.) with Bundelkhandi (20 per cent.) and Hindi (11 per cent.) stand first; and next Rajasthani (37) with Malwi (28) per cent.

Province of Aryan tongues.

78. In Central India practically no traces, or only uncertain indications, remain of non-Aryan tongues. It is possible that a few words in the Bhil and Gond dialects are not of Aryan stock, but in no other dialects of this tract is there any such remnant to be found. Non-Aryan the Bhil and Gond no doubt were, ethnically, but as elsewhere the Sanskrit derived languages with their copious vocabularies capable of expressing any idea abstract or concrete, the more advanced civilisation, superiority of intellectual development of the speakers of those tongues, and the fact that these languages were the literary vehicle of an established religion, soon drove the less well-equipped local speech out of use. In no case has a non-Aryan tongue ever been known to supersede an Aryan form of speech. Between Aryan blood and the use of an Aryan tongue there is, of course, no necessary connection whatever.



The only local speech with a literature is Bagheli, and literature is of modern origin, being due to the encouragement given by the Chiefs of Rewah State.

Malwi and its cognate dialects are used for songs and poems, but these are not written down.

79. Various small but sufficiently well-defined local variations are met with in the speech of persons belonging either to certain communities in the same locality or to the same community in different localities. These differences are too slight even to warrant classification as separate dialects, though sufficiently noticeable to the trained ear. Thus, the Audich, Nagar, and Shrimali Brahmans when speaking what is undoubtedly Malwi use certain forms not usual in Malwi. The Audich and Nagars came originally from Gujarat but the Audich have been longest settled in Malwa. A Nagar Brahman in speaking retains the Gujarati तमें (you) क्यारे (when) सवार (morning) विवा (marriage) भात (rice), etc., while the Audich uses तम, कदो, सवेर, ब्याव and चोखा. The men do not, in either caste, now use the Gujarati future or छे, छूं, छो for है, हूं, हो but Nagar womenfolk do so. Both castes also retain the Gujarati genitive in नो and नी and the ablative थो where Malwi has को, कीऊं respectively. The Shrimalis use in their own houses a corrupt Malwi and are inclined to use Rangri genitive in रो or रो instead of the Malwi को or की while there is a tendency to turn स into ह as in Rangri हवारे for सवारे. Local Shibboleths.

The Harina-goth and Bagada Brahmans originally from Jaipur speak a mixed Malwi and Jaipuri dialect retaining छे, छूं or छा and छो using synonyms for various common words not usual in Malwa, *e.g.*, दिनुग्या (दिन+उग्या) for सवेरे, डावडा for लडका, जाण for घास, कोडिक for किचो, etc. In the future also the form is different, *e.g.*, for Malwi आवेगा they use आवेला.

The method of speaking and especially intonation is a great indicator of locality or community. The Gonds even when using ordinary Hindi speak it with a peculiar spasmodic jerking emphasis particularly on the final syllables of long words and they are apt to add aspirates giving a harsher form to consonants, *e.g.*, they say भन for जन (man).

In Bagheli, besides the sibilant past tense in *is* मारीस which forces itself on even an untrained ear, other minor differences discover a man's habitat, and locally five dialects are distinguished, roughly those of North, South, East, West and the portion round the chief town, but men can often be at once assigned even to a certain Tahsil by the use of certain expressions. In Southern portions of Rewah रहो है and चुको है are used where in the North of Rewah a man would say रहा and चुका and in the Eastern part only are the particles वाटो and लो ever heard. A man from Singroli in Bardi Tahsil of Rewah would say मोरे के and तोरे के for the मोहो and तोहो of ordinary Bagheli.

As regards mutual comprehension of each other's speech no difficulty is experienced by persons living in Malwa in understanding the speech of any Rajasthani dialect. Bundelkhandi and Baghelkhandi, however, appear not to be readily understood by people from Malwa. Generally also women are more unintelligible than men, especially in the less developed parts where they use dialect forms more freely.

There do not appear to be any social linguistic differences, such caste variations as are met with being due to the retention of forms of speech belonging to the country of origin of the caste as noticed in the case of Audich and Nagar Brahmans.

All school books are written in Hindi, Urdu or Marathi and are usually those which have been adopted in the United Provinces and Bombay. Practically no languages now remain in Central India except those of Sanskritic origin, but many generations will pass before the dialects disappear, as wives and daughters will use the local forms even after education has banished them from the tongues of their menfolk.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Distribution of Total Population by Languages.**

(a) According to Census.

Language.	Total number of speakers. 1911.	1901.	Number per mille of population of province.	Name of State or locality where chiefly spoken.
1	2	3	4	5
Total	***9,356,980***	***8,628,781***	***1,000***	
Austro-Asiatic Family	**89**	**42**	...	
Korku	89	42	...	Bhopal.
Tibeto-Chinese Family	**1**	...	...	
Burmese	1	...	...	
Dravidian Family	**216,761**	**23,344**	**23·2**	
Gondi	214,276	21,183	22·9	Bhopal and Rewah.
Others	2,485	2,161	0·3	
Indo-European Family	**9,114,492**	**8,590,776**	**974·1**	
Malwi	2,633,790	1,497,264	281·5	Malwa States.
Bundelkhandi	1,877,883	1,828,592	200·7	Bundelkhand States.
Baghelkhandi	1,372,663	1,396,538	146·7	Baghelkhand States.
Hindi	1,060,582	1,445,525	113·3	Gwalior and Indore.
Nimadi	379,695	177,945	40·6	Nimar districts of Indore and Dhar.
Bhadaori	276,047	377,866	29·5	Northern Gwalior.
Urdu	256,771	672,682	27·4	Bhopal and generally throughout Central India.
Bhili	205,635	27,580	22·9	Bhopawar Agency States.
Bhilali	105,385	137,798	11·3	Ditto.
Khichiwadi	104,123	32,826	11·1	Country round Guna.
Umatwadi	90,748	24,304	9·7	Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.
Kachhawahi	90,002	...	9·6	Northern Gwalior.
Marwadi	85,607	93,986	9·2	Wherever Marwadi Banias are settled.
Hindostani	82,541	98,978	8·8	General.
Purbi	78,381	191,135	8·4	Gwalior, Indore and Rewah.
Mewadi	73,289	31,185	7·8	Gwalior and Indore.
Marathi	65,738	110,603	7·0	Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Barwani and Ali-Rajpur.
Gujarati	61,253	57,423	6·6	Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Barwani and Ali-Rajpur.
Brijabhasha	41,389	245,064	4·4	Narsinghgarh and Northern Gwalior.
Sondhia	37,018	27,033	4·0	Malwa districts of Gwalior and Indore, Rewah, and Narsinghgarh.
Rathawi	36,691	53,831	3·9	Barwani and generally in Bhil tract.
Jatwari	22,310	...	2·4	Northern Gwalior.
Mewati	10,458	3,147	1·1	Gwalior, Indore and Jaora.
Others	66,493	59,471	7·1	
Unclassed Languages	**18,350**	**9,578**	**1·9**	
Banjari	17,126	8,004	1·8	Rajgarh, Gwalior, Indore and Barwani.
Others	1,224	1,574	0·1	
Asiatic Languages	**1,405**	**800**	**0·2**	
Indo-European Family	**787**	**262**	**0·1**	
Persian	787	262	0·1	Gwalior and Bhopal.
Semitic Family	**618**	**538**	**0·1**	
Arabic	618	538	0·1	Gwalior and Bhopal.
European Languages	**5,882**	**4,241**	**0·6**	
Indo-European Family	**5,882**	**4,241**	**0·6**	
English	5,850	4,119	0·6	Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong, and Indore Camp.
Others	32	122		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Distribution of Total Population by Languages**—contd.

(*b*) *According to Linguistic Survey.*

Language.	Total number of speakers.	Number per mille of population of province.	Name of State or locality where chiefly spoken.
1	2	3	4
Total	***9,356,980***	***1,000***	
Austro-Asiatic Family	**89**	...	
Munda Sub-Family	**89**	...	
Korku	89	...	Bhopal.
Tibeto-Chinese Family	**1**	...	
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family	**1**	...	
Assam-Burmese Branch	**1**	...	
Burmese	1	..	
Dravidian Family	**216,761**	**23·2**	
Dravida Group	**1,215**	**0·1**	
Tamil	933	0·1	Mhow.
Malayalam	1	...	
Canarese	281	...	
Intermediate Language	**214,276**	**22·9**	
Gondi	214,276	22·9	Bhopal and Rewah.
Andhra Group	**1 270**	**0·2**	
Telugu	1,270	0·2	Mhow.
Indo-European Family	**9,114,492**	**974·1**	
Aryan Sub-Family	**1,754**	**0·2**	
Eranian Branch	**1.754**	**0·2**	
Eastern Group	**1,754**	**0·2**	
Balochi	95	...	
Pashto	1,659	0·2	Gwalior, Bhopal and Mhow.
Indian Branch	**67**	...	
Non-Sanskritic Sub-Branch	**67**	...	
Shina Khowar Group	**67**	...	
Kashmiri	67	...	
Sanskritic Sub-Branch	**9,112,671**	**973·9**	
Sanskrit Group	**3**	...	
Sanskrit	3	...	
North-western Group	**521**	**0·1**	
Lahnda	59	...	
Sindhi	462	0·1	Dhar.
Southern Group	**65,913**	**7·0**	
Marathi	**65,913**	**7·0**	
Marathi	65,738	7·0	Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, Barwani and Ali Rajpur.
Others	175	...	
Eastern Group	**79.302**	**8·5**	
Bihari	**78,398**	**8·4**	
Purbi	78,381	8·4	Gwalior, Indore and Rewah.
Others	17	...	
Oriya	**9**	...	
Bengali	**894**	**0·1**	Gwalior and Rewah.
Assamese	**1**	...	
Mediate Group	**1,376,523**	**147·1**	
Eastern Hindi	**1,376,523**	**147·1**	
Baghelkhandi	1,372,663	146·7	Baghelkhand States.
Others	3,860	0·4	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Distribution of Total Population by Languages**—concld.

(*b*) *According to Linguistic Survey.*

Language.	Total number of speakers.	Number per mille of population of province.	Name of States or localities where chiefly spoken.
1	2	3	4
Western Group	**7,590,344**	**811·2**	
Western Hindi	**3,718,944**	**397·5**	
Brijabhasha	41,389	4·4	Narsinghgarh and Northern Gwalior.
Bundelkhandi	1,877,883	200·7	Bundelkhand States.
Bhadauri	276,047	29·5	Northern Gwalior.
Kachhawahi	90,002	9·6	Do.
Hindostani	82,541	8·8	General.
Hindi	1,060,582	113·3	Gwalior and Indore.
Urdu	256,711	27·4	Bhopal and generally throughout Central India.
Jatwari	22,310	2·4	Northern Gwalior.
Others	11,419	1·4	
Rajasthani	**3,427,442**	**366·3**	
Khichiwadi	104,123	11·1	Country round Guna.
Malwi	2,633,790	281·5	Malwa States.
Marwadi	85,607	9·2	Wherever Marwadi Banias are settled.
Mewadi	73,289	7·8	Gwalior and Indore.
Mewati	10,458	1·1	Gwalior, Indore and Jaora.
Nimadi	379,695	40·6	Nimar districts of Indore and Dhar.
Sondhi	37,018	4·0	Malwa districts of Gwalior and Indore, Rewah and Narsinghgarh.
Umatwadi	90,718	9·7	Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.
Others	12,714	1·3	
Gujarati	**421,726**	**45·1**	
Gujarati	**61,253**	**6·6**	
Bhil dialects	**349,805**	**37·4**	
Bhili	205,635	22·0	Bhopawar Agency States.
Bhilali	105,385	11·3	Ditto.
Rathawi	36,691	3·9	Barwani and generally in Bhil tract.
Others	2,094	0·2	
Khandeshi	**8,272**	**0·9**	Barwani.
Kathiawadi	**2,396**	**0·2**	Gwalior, Jhabua and Barwani.
Punjabi	**19,092**	**2·0**	Gwalior, Indore, Guna, Bhopawar, Minor Estates, Gwalior, Minor Estates and Indore Camp.
Western Pahadi	**3,140**	**0·3**	Gwalior and Rajgarh.
Northern Group	**65**	...	
Central Pahadi	5	...	
Nepali	60	...	
Unclassed languages	**18,350**	**1·9**	
Banjari	17,126	1·8	Rajgarh, Gwalior, Indore and Barwani.
Others	1,224	0·1	
Asiatic Languages	**1,405**	**0·2**	
Indo-European Family	**787**	**0·1**	
Eranian group	**787**	**0·1**	
Persian	787	0·1	Gwalior and Bhopal.
Semitic Family	**618**	**0·1**	
Southern Group	**618**	**0·1**	
Arabic	618	0·1	Gwalior and Bhopal.
Indo-European Family	**5,882**	**0·6**	
Greek Group	**2**	...	
Greek	2	...	
Romance Group	**29**	...	
French	16	...	
Portuguese	13	...	
Teutonic Group	**5,851**	**0·6**	
English	5,850	0·6	Indore, Nimach, Nowgong, and Indore Camp.
German	1	...	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Distribution by Language of the Population of each Natural Division.**

Natural Division.	Number per 10,000 of population speaking						
	Malwi.	Bundel-khandi.	Baghel-khandi.	Hindi.	Nimadi.	Bhil dialect.	Other languages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India.	**2,814·8**	**2,006·9**	**1,467·0**	**1,133·5**	**405·8**	**373·8**	**1,798·2**
Plateau . . .	6,175·9	907·1	2·2	830·5	23·3	113·0	1,948·0
Lowlying Tract . .	25·2	3,950·1	2,458·5	2,101·7	0·9	0·2	1,463·4
Hilly Tract . .	1,483·6	998·8	2,361·2	249·2	1,569·5	1,304·0	2,033·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Comparison of Caste and Language Tables.**

Tribe.	Strength of Tribe (Table XIII).		Number speaking Tribal Language (Table X).	
1	2		3	
Bhil . . { Hindu . .	25,831	295,741		
Animist .	269,910			
Bhilala . { Hindu . .	33,764	123,376		
Animist .	89,612			
		419,117	349,805	
Gond . { Hindu . .		163,285		
Animist .		71,387		
		234,672	214,276	

CHAPTER X.

Infirmities.

80. This Chapter deals with the information recorded in column 16 of the Schedule, and collected in Tables XII and XII-A and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the text.

Accuracy of Return.

81. On this occasion, in order to minimise the danger of missing the entries in this column, which are few and far between, the figures were separately abstracted on special slips.

Classes of Infirmities.

82. The same four infirmities are dealt with as in 1901, *viz.*, Insanity, Deaf-mutism, Blindness and Leprosy. This is only the second occasion in which infirmities have been recorded. In 1901 enumerators received very little instruction and the record was very indifferent.

Persons afflicted per 100,000 of the population.

Province.	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central India 1901 . .	5	2	19	13	41	35	7	4
Central India 1911 . .	10	6	27	19	109	128	19	9
India . .	28	17	62	42	121	120	43	17
United Provinces	19	10	46	28	168	178	36	11

Not much faith can, however, be placed in these returns and it would be idle to theorise on them, although the higher figures show that the instructions have been far more carefully carried out than in 1901. This is clear from the comparative figures in the inset table.

It should be added, however, that it has been impossible to adjust the figures of 1901 to those for 1911 for infirmities, and that comparison is therefore only approximate. The real increase is in fact somewhat, though not very much, larger than that shown.

Actual figures for 1911 and 1901 :—

Name.	1911.			1901.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Insane	751	485	266	331	230	101
Deaf-mutes	2,159	1,302	857	1,392	859	533
Blind	11,058	5,253	5,805	3,303	1,819	1,484
Lepers	1,288	894	394	426	272	154
TOTAL .	15,256	7,934	7,322	5,152	3,180	2,272

In addition to the natural tendency to minimise these defects in the very young and in marriageable girls, especially among the higher classes, there is the difficulty of diagnosis.

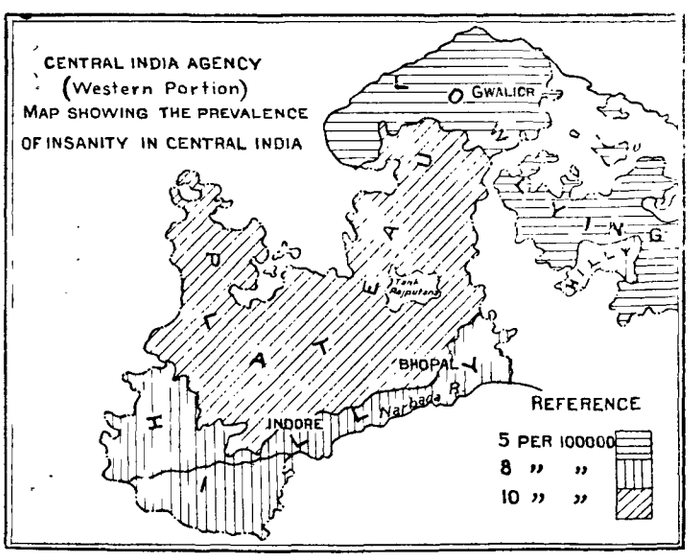
Among the insane many who are only weak-minded are sure to be included. Deaf-mutism is particularly difficult to distinguish, although great stress was laid on the fact that those recorded must have been deaf and dumb from birth, and the returns prove that some persons suffering from senile deafness have been entered. Total blindness is easier to diagnose, as blindness of one eye is distinguished by a special vernacular term (*kana*). Real leprosy is often confounded with leucoderma, syphilitic diseases, etc., and moreover is apt to be concealed except among the lower classes. Of the diseases dealt with, insanity is far more common in Western countries than in the East, the ratio being about 12 to 1, due largely, no doubt, to the strain of modern conditions of life. Deaf-mutism on the other hand is more common in India, where about 6 males and 4 females per 10,000 of the population are afflicted. Blindness is also an eastern affliction, 12 persons in every 10,000 in India being blind to about 8 in England. Leprosy is little met with in the West.

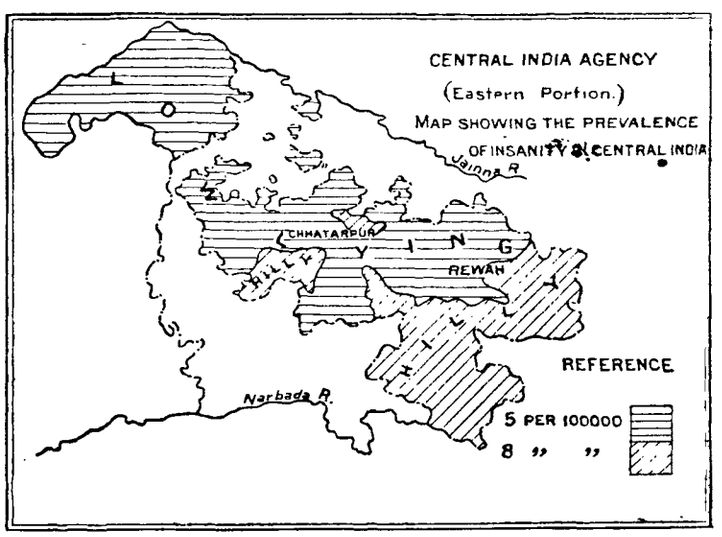
Insanity.

83. The figures this time are double those of 1901 but they are probably still too low, as the figures for the contiguous tracts of the United Provinces and Rajputana in 1901 were higher. **Comparative.**

Province.	Number per 100,000.	
	Males.	Females.
Central India . . .	10	6
India	28	17
United Provinces . . .	19	10
Rajputana	12	8
Central Provinces . .	18	9

In the Natural Divisions the increase is highest in the Hilly tract, where the greatest advance was made in carrying out the enumeration. The figures in the Plateau area are largest, but greater facilities in enumerating and the prevalence of towns would account for this. The local distribution is given in the maps below. **Local distribution.**



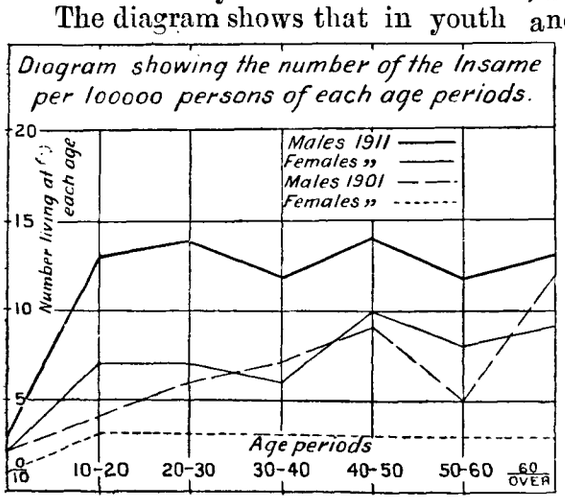


The sex and age figures are dealt with in Subsidiary Tables II and III which show the afflicted in 10,000 of each sex and per 100,000 of each period, as well as the proportion of afflicted females to 1,000 males. **Age, Sex, and Insanity.**

The number of insane is greatest at 20-30 in both sexes. At 5-10, 20-25, 40-45 and 60 and over, females exceed males.

As usual the number of insane males exceeds that of females, the ratio being 5 females to every 10 men. The ratios in the natural divisions are Plateau and Hilly 6 females to 10 males, Lowlying 4 to 10.

The diagram shows that in youth and old age the sex figures approach equality. The curves for males and females on this occasion show a curious similarity. In each case the maximum is reached at 40-50 and the minimum at 30-40. Among females there is practically no variation between 20 and 30. The males show a rise, but it is slight while it does not continue up to 30-40 as might have been expected, this being the period in which virility is most active. The maximum at 40-50 among females coincides with the period of change of life in that sex.



The rise at 60 and over must be due to the inclusion of persons suffering from senile decay.

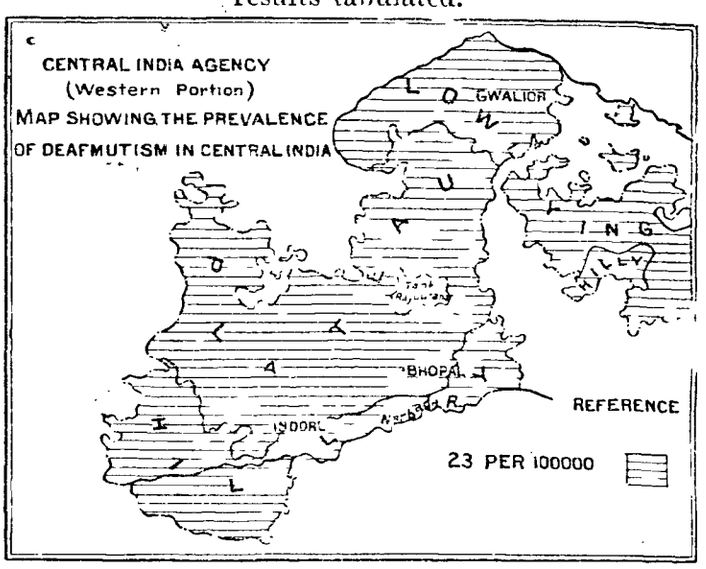
Deaf-Mutism.

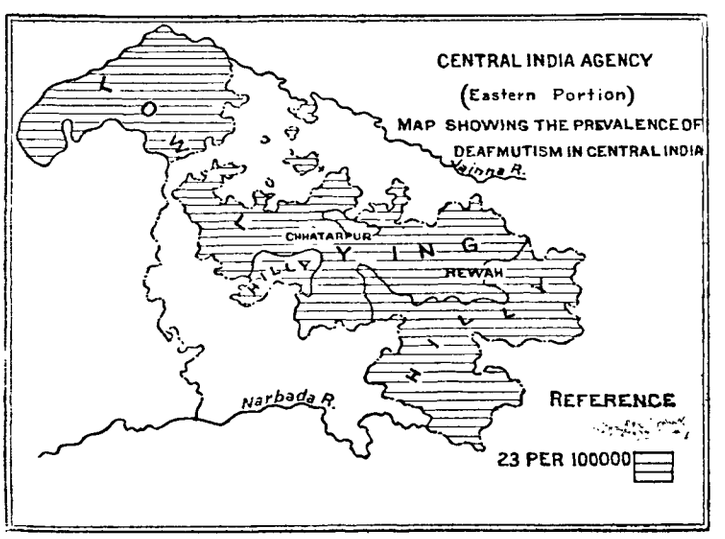
84. The returns for deaf mutes show an increase of 55 per cent. This is certainly not due to an increase in deaf-mutes but to better enumeration. The figure is still, however, in all probability too low.

Province.	Deaf-Mutes.	
	Males.	Females.
Central India, 1911	27	19
India	62	42
United Provinces	46	28
Rajputana	22	15
Central Provinces	54	39

Local distribution

There is little difference in the figures for the three tracts, and it would, in the present state of the return, be unsafe to draw deductions from the results tabulated.

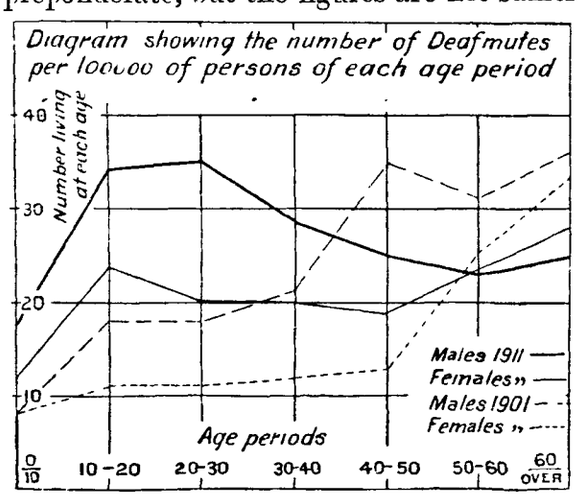




Age, Sex and Deaf-mutism.

Deaf-mutism is a congenital defect and those who suffer from it are weaklings soon left behind in the race of life. An examination of the age returns, however, shows a rise up to the 30-35 age-period among males and the 25-30 among females. The largest returns should, if the record was correct, fall at the earliest periods.

The figures for sex show an excess proportion of males up to 30-35 (except at 0-5) ; after this period there is little difference till 60 and over where females preponderate, but the figures are not sufficiently reliable for dogmatising.



The curves show clearly the improvement which has taken place in the record of this ailment since 1901. Being a congenital defect, the highest point should occur at the lowest age.

Males show the highest ratio at 20-30, females at 10-20, which implies that there is less reluctance in admitting the existence of this affliction among females than among males. The rise at 40-50 among females and 50-60 among males is due to the inclusion of those who have become deaf

through old age, and indicates that females suffer earlier than males from this defect.

Provinces.	Males.	Females.
Central India, 1901 .	41	35
Central India, 1911 .	109	128
United Provinces .	168	178

Blindness.

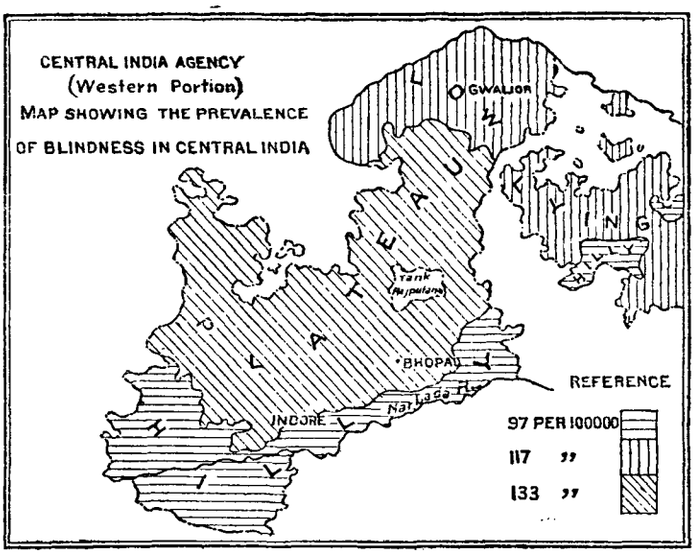
85. The blind have increased by 235 per cent. on the 1901 figures—due to improved enumeration, as a comparison with other parts of India shows. **Comparative.**

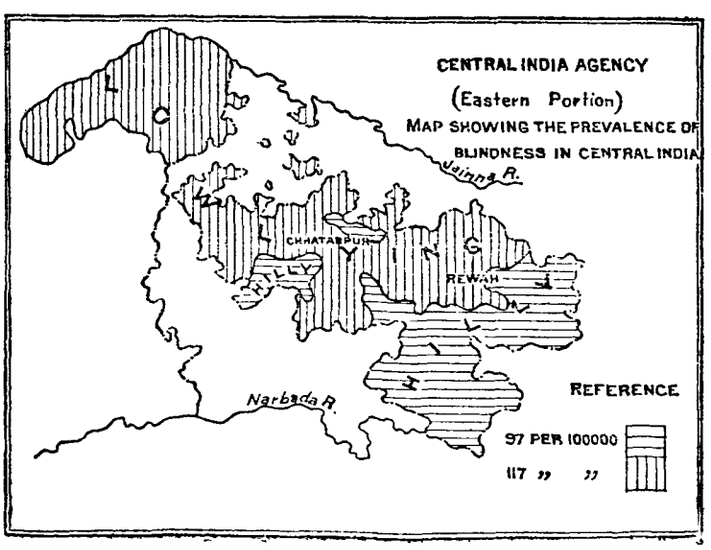
The statement below gives operations for cataract in 1901 and 1911 :—

OPERATIONS FOR CATARACT.

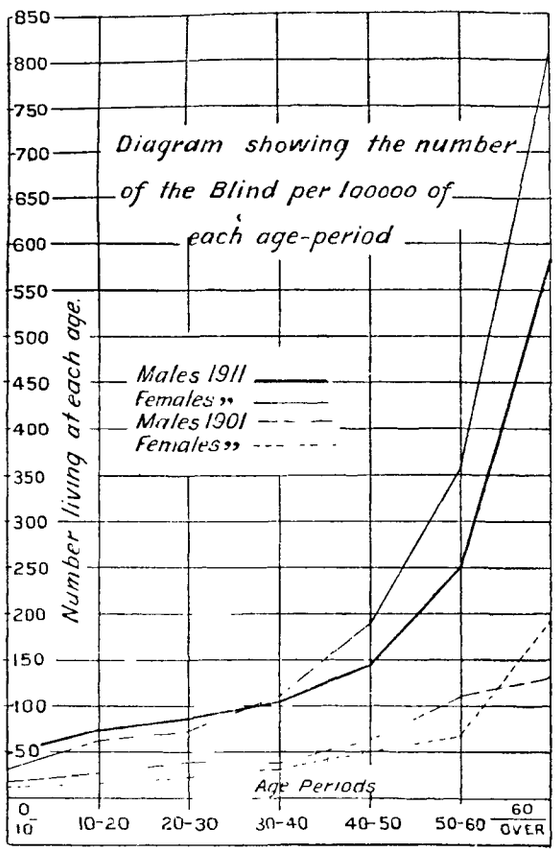
Natural Division.	1911.	1901.
	Successful.	Successful.
Central India.	3,348	1,351
Plateau	2,675	1,024
Lowlying	464	137
Hilly	209	190

Of the Natural Divisions the Plateau shows the highest number, a fact due to the greater number of towns and also to the better enumeration in that tract. **Local distribution**





Age, Sex, and Blindness.



Females in this case exceed males. Under five years of age the balance is in favour of the males but after that the female figures rise rapidly. Congenital eye diseases are said to be more prevalent among males, which would in part account for the difference. Cooking over smoky fires in a small space and the general neglect of disease among females is responsible for much blindness among old women.

The curves show the great improvement made since 1901 in recording this defect. Essentially a defect of old age, the curve should rise rapidly at the later periods. This it does, the female curve commencing a decided upward tendency at 20-30 and the male at 30-40.

The rise among females is rapid and agrees with the known prevalence of blindness in this sex at old age.

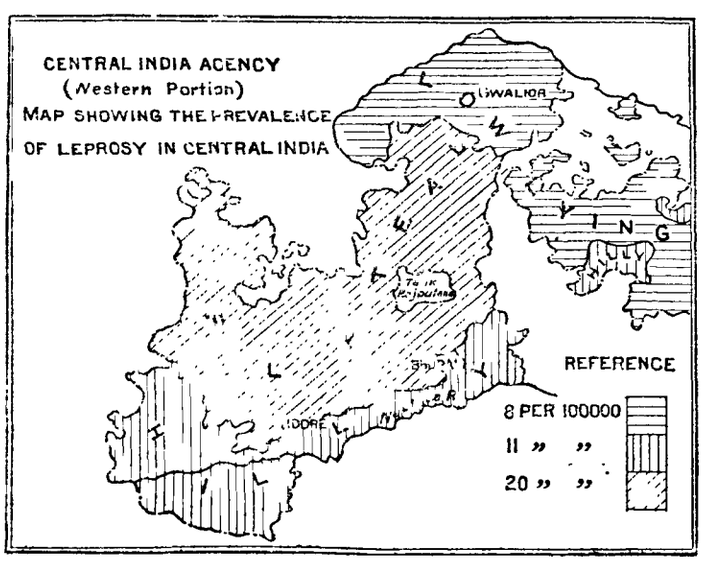
Leprosy.

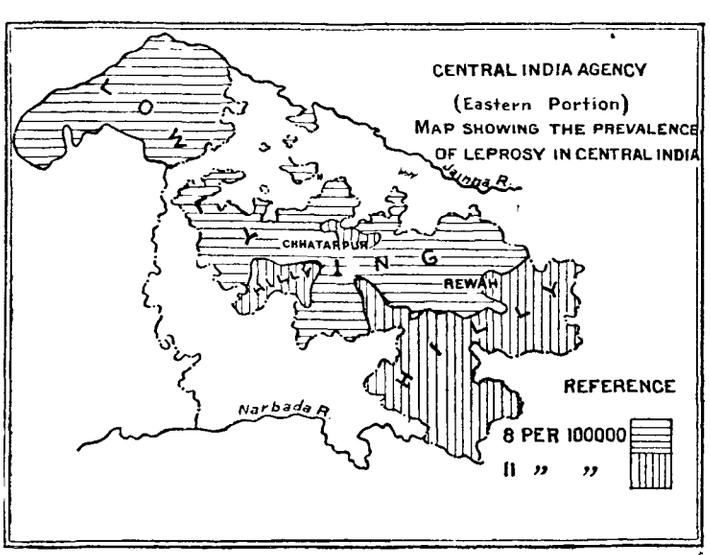
86. The figures in this case are clearly still too low though considerably higher than in 1901, and it would be idle to base any theory upon them.

Local distribution.

Province.	Males.	Females.
India . . .	48	17
United Provinces .	36	11

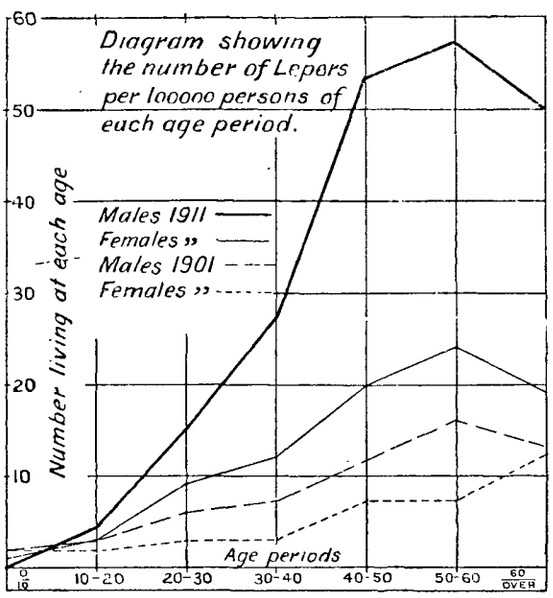
The Plateau with its greater number of towns stands first. There is a leper asylum at Sehore in this tract, with, however, only 32 inmates, 21 males and 11 females, which makes no material difference to the total. These persons were all born in Bhopal State.





Male lepers exceed female. This is a feature noticed wherever leprosy prevails, and though it may be due in part to concealment of female lepers it cannot be entirely due to this cause, but to men being more liable to the disease. The age figures show a great excess of females at 0-5.

Age, Sex and Leprosy.



Age period.	Variation in number of lepers.
0-10	− 22
10-20	+ 12
20-30	+152
30-40	+215
40-50	+264
50-60	+154
60 and over	+ 87

The male curve shows a rapid rise from the 10-20 period while the decline after 50-60 is also sharp showing that lepers are not long lived. The female curve shows similar conditions, the decline setting in at the same age.

The greatest increase among lepers is found at 40-50, the period from 30 to 50 being apparently that at which the disease usually attacks people.

The Census Report for India in 1891 and the Leprosy Commission put the age of greatest susceptibility at 25 to 30.

It is questionable whether the figures in this case are of any value at all for statistical purposes.

Caste and Infirmity.

87. Taking male figures the highest ratio is given by Gahohi Banias, 39 men in every 10,000 being afflicted. Next come Shaikhs 31, Bhadauria Rajputs 27, and Jijhotia, Sanadhya, and Shrigaud Brahmans 28 each, in every 10,000. In other cases the ratios are below. It would be rash to base any particular deductions on these results.

Among the Insane the Shrigaud Brahmans stand first with 51 afflicted in every 100,000, Shaikhs 37, Bundelas 34, and Bhadaurias 30, stand next. Among Deaf-mutes the order is Shaikhs 58, Shrimalis 56, Gahohis 51, Kachhwahas 48, Ponwars 46, Sanadhyas and Bhats 45, while Gahohis 300, Jijhotias 202, Sanadhyas 190, Shaikhs 189, Bhadaurias 178, Oswals 175, Shrigauds 167, and Ponwars 160, show most blind. The female figures are also high in this case, Gahalots 512, Gahohis 324, Jijhotias 242, and Bundelas 222. Among Lepers Bundelas 57, Bhilalas 51, Shrigauds 39, Sondhias 34, Bhils 33, Rathods 32, stand first.

It will also be noticed that while a considerable number of castes show no females afflicted, due no doubt to concealment, only a few, in the case of Insane and Lepers, give a blank return for males.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Number afflicted per 100,000 of the Population at each of the last two Censuses.**

Natural Division.	Insane.				Deaf-Mute.				Blind.				Lepers.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central India	**10**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**27**	**19**	**19**	**13**	**109**	**41**	**128**	**35**	**19**	**7**	**9**	**4**
Plateau . .	13	6	8	3	26	25	19	14	120	56	147	36	27	8	13	6
Lowlying tract .	7	6	3	3	29	23	17	18	110	39	124	50	11	7	5	3
Hilly tract . .	10	2	6	1	27	3	19	2	11	17	104	10	15	1	7	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Distribution of the infirmities by age per 10,000 of each sex.**

	Insane.				Deaf-Mute.				Blind.				Lepers.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total .	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0–5 . .	300	174	113	297	399	373	513	432	516	357	307	411	34	441	152	...
5–10 . .	392	652	940	495	1,421	512	1,284	919	703	605	422	438	34	368	76	974
10–15 . .	1,093	1,044	1,052	1,188	1,290	1,118	992	844	605	665	372	465	168	257	203	455
15–20 . .	1,196	565	845	891	1,021	1,048	1,004	888	621	808	377	411	257	919	381	649
20–25 . .	1,010	1,087	1,128	990	1,183	803	1,038	888	779	808	509	654	627	404	863	649
25–30 . .	1,526	1,087	1,203	1,585	1,229	908	1,085	888	725	957	639	728	928	1,360	1,244	779
30–35 . .	948	1,304	940	594	1,183	803	934	760	860	830	781	977	1,275	1,140	1,193	649
35–40 . .	928	826	489	1,089	530	885	712	633	643	681	501	600	1,051	772	863	779
40–45 . .	866	957	1,203	990	614	1,176	735	694	835	889	958	1,031	2,092	1,250	1,370	1,104
45–50 . .	577	913	451	594	323	745	280	469	463	618	527	579	839	735	939	1,169
50–55 . .	557	348	714	495	369	780	525	1,013	895	913	1,280	937	1,398	1,030	1,447	1,104
55–60 . .	124	304	150	297	108	244	210	375	304	819	420	418	324	625	254	325
60 and over .	474	739	752	495	330	605	688	1,197	1,908	1,050	2,916	2,351	973	699	1,015	1,364

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.**

Age.	Number afflicted per 100,000.										Number of Females afflicted per 1,000 Males.				
	Total afflicted.		Insane.		Deaf-Mute.		Blind.		Lepers.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total .	**165**	**162**	**10**	**6**	**27**	**19**	**109**	**128**	**19**	**9**	**923**	**548**	**658**	**1,105**	**441**
0–5 . . .	48	31	2	...	7	6	39	24	...	1	677	200	846	657	2,000
5–10 . . .	96	70	3	5	31	20	61	44	1	1	663	1,316	595	60	1,000
10–15 . . .	115	88	11	7	35	22	66	57	3	2	608	528	506	679	533
15–20 . . .	134	104	14	7	33	26	81	66	6	5	636	397	647	672	652
20–25 . . .	154	96	11	7	36	19	94	63	13	7	663	612	578	709	607
25–30 . . .	150	119	16	7	34	20	82	81	18	11	781	432	581	974	590
30–35 . . .	161	139	10	6	32	18	95	104	24	11	790	544	507	1,002	412
35–40 . . .	184	155	15	5	23	24	114	113	32	13	731	288	884	861	388
40–45 . . .	235	223	13	10	24	20	141	176	57	17	911	762	788	1,196	289
45–50 . . .	239	264	17	8	26	17	150	213	46	26	977	429	571	1,259	493
50–55 . . .	328	398	13	9	24	21	230	342	61	26	1,290	704	938	1,581	456
55–60 . . .	381	457	9	7	21	30	308	403	43	17	1,078	667	1,286	1,179	345
60 and over . .	673	859	13	10	25	28	584	802	51	19	1,569	868	1,372	1,690	460

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each Caste and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.**

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Number afflicted per 100,000.										Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.				
	Total afflicted.		Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepers.		Total afflicted.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	**66**	**61**	**5**	**3**	**11**	**8**	**43**	**47**	**7**	**3**	**872**	**545**	**678**	**1,027**	**431**
Ajna	92	89	13	...	7	9	46	62	26	18	714	...	1,000	1,000	500
Bania	172	132	12	4	27	28	125	97	8	3	805	353	1,105	811	364
„ Agarwal	198	201	7	3	41	68	146	127	10	3	1,121	500	1,833	1,000	333
„ Gahohi	388	377	22	9	51	35	300	324	15	9	811	333	571	902	500
„ Maheśri	200	88	10	...	30	9	160	79	...	...	500	...	333	563	...
„ Oswal	227	151	26	12	22	41	175	90	4	8	712	500	2,000	556	2,000
„ Porwal	245	168	25	...	40	26	160	142	20	...	653	...	625	844	...
Bhat	239	238	15	16	45	25	157	181	22	16	906	1,000	500	1,048	667
Bhil	102	85	8	4	24	19	37	49	33	13	840	545	806	1,333	388
Bhilala	211	167	18	11	39	50	103	92	51	14	806	636	1,292	905	290
Brahman	111	97	10	3	23	13	71	75	7	6	785	275	516	948	757
„ Bhagor	182	201	12	7	41	7	117	168	12	19	1,000	500	143	1,300	1,500
„ Jijhotia	276	324	12	13	38	49	202	242	24	20	1,054	1,000	1,154	1,073	750
„ Sanadhya	275	203	20	7	45	18	190	173	20	5	701	313	378	865	250
„ Sarwaria	138	98	17	3	42	21	74	66	5	8	746	160	532	936	1,625
„ Shrigaud	283	193	51	...	26	...	167	165	39	28	636	...	...	923	667
„ Shrimali	168	42	...	...	56	...	112	42	...	...	333	...	...	500	...
Chamar	158	171	5	6	21	15	115	141	17	9	1,052	1,130	692	1,193	500
Dhangar	132	116	33	...	...	39	99	77	...	...	750	...	...	667	...
Gond	92	84	5	3	15	8	67	73	5	...	1,020	800	588	1,200	...
Gujar	157	162	7	4	20	21	118	132	12	5	777	429	810	840	308
Kachera	125	31	...	...	31	...	94	31	...	...	250	...	...	333	...
Khangar	149	109	10	5	20	38	104	66	15	...	667	500	1,750	571	...
Kol	84	72	7	4	23	15	49	52	5	1	923	571	714	1,156	200
Mina	146	145	18	8	21	11	89	115	18	11	946	429	500	1,235	571
Pathan	197	140	20	9	25	23	136	105	16	3	628	400	833	680	167
Rajput	68	60	5	3	13	4	42	49	8	4	746	500	279	988	412
„ Baghel	47	25	...	...	16	17	31	8	...	...	500	...	1,000	250	...
„ Bhadauria	267	61	30	...	37	10	178	51	22	...	167	...	200	208	...
„ Bundela	205	280	34	35	23	23	91	222	57	...	1,333	1,000	1,000	2,375	...
„ Chauhan	147	91	16	5	32	14	94	62	5	10	679	333	500	722	2,000
„ Gahlot	133	555	...	11	28	...	77	512	28	32	2,737	...	...	4,364	750
„ Kachhwaha	159	101	...	9	48	9	87	66	24	17	600	...	167	727	667
„ Ponwar	167	230	13	5	46	11	100	203	8	11	1,075	333	182	1,583	1,000
„ Rathod	140	47	11	...	27	...	70	47	32	...	269	...	...	538	...
„ Tonwar	133	97	8	8	20	16	89	49	16	24	364	500	400	273	750
Saharia	65	74	5	3	7	8	41	58	12	5	1,074	500	1,000	1,353	400
Sayad	155	162	17	27	35	33	86	95	17	7	889	1,333	833	933	333
Shaikh	307	268	37	17	58	40	189	200	23	11	812	429	656	986	444
Sondhia	147	119	6	8	18	5	89	106	34	...	938	1,500	333	1,379	...
Teli	138	159	3	8	24	15	104	128	7	8	1,067	2,333	609	1,139	1,000

CHAPTER XI.

Caste, Tribe or Race.

88. This Chapter deals with the statistics collected in column 8 of the schedule. It has been usual in this Chapter to deal with the composition of local castes and peculiar customs, but the delay in receiving information has necessitated the relegation of the information on local castes to a separate note.

Accuracy of return.

89. The return on this occasion is noticeably more accurate. A caste index was compiled on the results of the last census and this together with the very complete instruction given in the census schools has undoubtedly improved the return. There were far fewer doubtful entries and these were, in practically every case, adjusted on reference.

In all 105 names of castes were recorded which comprise 1,000 or more individuals each. The classification adopted on this occasion in Subsidiary Table I is that of *traditional* occupation, that is to say, a Bhil will be classed under Forest, Hill Tribes, etc., even if he is actually a Subadhar in the Malwa Bhil Corps and has never been a professional hunter or fowler. In 1891 this classification was partially adopted, while in 1901 classification by social precedence was introduced, an unsatisfactory method, and one, moreover, which roused a good deal of antagonism between certain classes of the community.

Caste.

90. It is not proposed to enter into the growth of the caste system as the various theories put forward can be studied in the works devoted to that subject. Having thus decided to avoid theoretical discussion and to relegate the caste list to a separate note, all that can be done is to deal with the distribution of the principal castes and their connection with the old traditional occupations. A caste for the purpose of this Chapter may be defined in the words of the census report for 1901 as "An endogamous group or a collection of several groups bearing a common name who, by reason of similarity of traditional occupation and reputed origin, are generally regarded by those of their castemen who are competent to give an opinion, as forming a single homogeneous community, the constituent parts of which are more nearly related to each other than they are to any other section of the society." It may be noted that endogamy, traditional occupation and a common origin are the three principles on which caste is based.

Distribution.

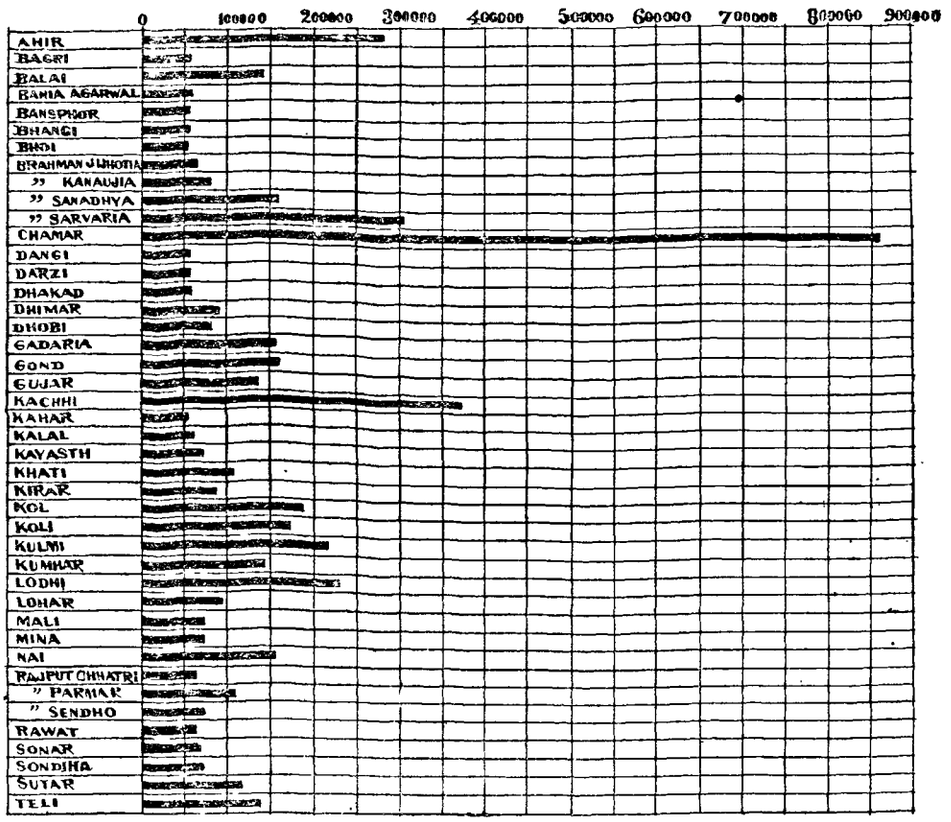
91. The total number of castes or sections of the community recorded are given in the inset. The reduction in the number is solely due to better classification. Brahmans of all clans number 986,050, forming 12 per cent. of the Hindu population and 11 per cent. of the total population. The Sarvarias, found mostly in Baghelkhand, are by far the most numerous in this portion of the community. Rajputs of all clans number 755,819 or 9 per cent. of the Hindu and 8 per cent. of the total population, the Parmar being the most numerous. The Bania community, Jain and Hindu, numbers 373,917 and forms 4 per cent. of the total population, the Agarwals being the most numerous. Of remaining castes the Chamars (859,000) far exceed all others forming 9 per cent. of the whole population, Kachhi (372,000), Ahir (281,000) and Lodhi (228,000) following.

Religion.	1911.	1901.
Hindu . . .	145	238
Jain . . .	24	27
Animist . .	11	12
Musalman . .	48	47
Total	228	324

Hindu Castes.

92. The relative strength of Hindu castes containing 50,000 or more individuals is given in the diagram attached. The first point that is brought out is the enormous excess of Chamars over all other castes. They exceed the Kachhis who come next, by about 490,000 and form 10 per cent. of the Hindu

population. This caste is met with chiefly in Northern Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand where 56 per cent. are found.



93. The Kachhis, a cultivating class, forming 4 per cent. of the population, is met with throughout the Agency, though more numerous in Orchha, Datia, and Northern Gwalior. The Sarvaria Brahmans who are third in order of numerical importance are chiefly found in Baghelkhand. **Kachhi.**

94. Ahirs follow being chiefly met with in Northern Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand where about 70 per cent. reside. A decrease of 12 per cent. has occurred among Ahirs as compared with the figure of 1901. This is due mainly to the fact that the Bharuds, who follow the same profession in the Bhil country, were included among Ahirs in 1901. **Ahir.**

95. This caste has risen by 165 per cent. since 1901. This increase is found chiefly in the Malwa tract. The largest increase is reported from the Malwa districts of Gwalior (Ujjain, Shajapur, Mandsaur), the Bhopal district round Ashta, Dewas, Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh. **Bagri.**

The number in 1911 compares favourably with that of 1891. The famine of 1900 severely affected this wandering tribe while by constantly changing their place of residence they pass from one part of the country to another.

96. This caste is found exclusively in Rewah. The increase of 120 per cent. is entirely due to more careful enumeration. Bemariha, previously shown as a separate caste, was, on investigation, found to be a sub-division of Baiga. The number returned in 1891 compares favourably with the figures of 1911. **Baiga.**

97. This class shows a decrease of 31 per cent. The principal decrease is found in the Malwa districts of Gwalior. Latterly this class has taken to cultivation and working in factories and they are extensively concealing their real caste as they rise. The Balais also being more or less allied with Balahars, Kotwars, Basors, etc., who are all classed together in ordinary parlance, were probably shown under the common term of Balai in 1901. **Balai.**

98. A large increase is perceptible among Bansphors due to reasons noted above. **Bansphor.**

99. This is a very doubtful caste entry at any time as many persons are apt to be classed as Beldars because they work as coolies. The increase is chiefly in the Indore State and is caused apparently by the large public works in progress of which there were none in 1901. **Beldar.**

The explanation against *Ahir* will explain the increase. **Bharua.**

Deswali. 100. The rise of 291 per cent. is found chiefly in the Nimar district of Indore, the Bhopal districts bordering on the Narbada, Dhar, Dewas and Narsinghgarh, and is due to more accurate enumeration.

Gusain. 101. Gusain, Babaji, and Bairagi are all of the same class and are popularly called by any of these names. Taking all these three together a rise of 53 per cent. has taken place since 1901. Compared with the figures of 1891 a small decrease is noticed. In the famine of 1900 these devotees rapidly disappeared from the stricken districts where begging was at a discount.

Khati. 102. Khatis are carpenters and distinction is not always very carefully made between them and Badhai and Sutar.

Korku. 103. The return was in 1901 clearly faulty, only 9,667 being shewn against 21,131 in 1891. The increase shown in 1911 is due to careful enumeration. Unless closely questioned these people invariably call themselves Rajputs.

Gahalot. 104. The Gahalot Rajputs are found mainly in the Shajapur district of Gwalior and the Nizamat-i-Maghrib of Bhopal. The increase is due to better enumeration as the figures of 1891 show.

Raghubansi. 105. These people are met with mainly in the Malwa districts of Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore and in Rewah. The enormous increase is due to better enumeration. In 1901 most of them were simply shown as Rajputs.

Rawat. 106. This is a degraded class of Rajputs and unless very carefully questioned they never give their correct caste. They are cultivators mostly found in Gird Gwalior district and in the east of the Agency. In Western Central India they are sparsely met with.

Tambat. 107. Tambat, Thatera, Tamer and Kasera all belong to one and the same occupational group and their separation is not easy. Tambat is a Dekkani title for a worker in brass known in Central India either as Thatera, Tamera or Kasera.

Brahman. 108. The numerically important sections of this community are the Sarvarias (303,000), Sanadhyas (159,000), Kanaujias (81,000), and Jijhotias (64,000), Bhagor (32,000), Shrigaud (15,000), and Bhadaurias (8,000) forming 29 per cent. of the local Brahman community. All these groups belong to Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand, the Jijhotias being peculiar to that region, while the Shrigauds are chiefly met with in the Gwalior districts in Malwa and in the Indore district of Nimar.

Rajput. 109. Among the Rajputs, the Parmars stand first forming 14 per cent. of the whole Rajput community being found almost wholly in Malwa. It is not possible to show variations as in 1901 these clans were not shown separately, except Gahalot and Raghubansi and in their case the return was very imperfect.

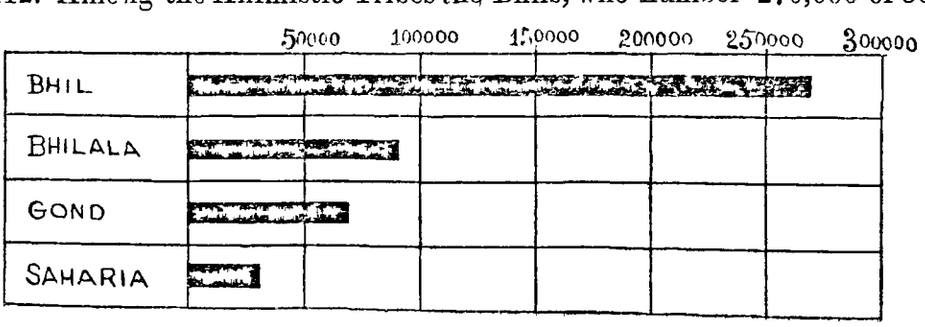
Bania. 110. Here we have both Jain and Hindu members of the community who in many cases intermarry freely and may, therefore, be taken as homogeneous groups.

The Agarwals (61,000) are the most numerous section of the community. They are chiefly found in Northern Gwalior and Rewah. The Gahohis (25,000) are confined to the East of the Agency, while the Kesar (14,000) are peculiar to the Rewah State.

Mahesri (23,000) are met with in appreciable number in the Malwa districts of Gwalior and other States. Only Agarwals, Oswals and Porwals were recorded in 1901. The Agarwals show a rise of 47 per cent., the Porwals of 99 per cent. due to the separate record of all castes. In 1901 they came under Bani.

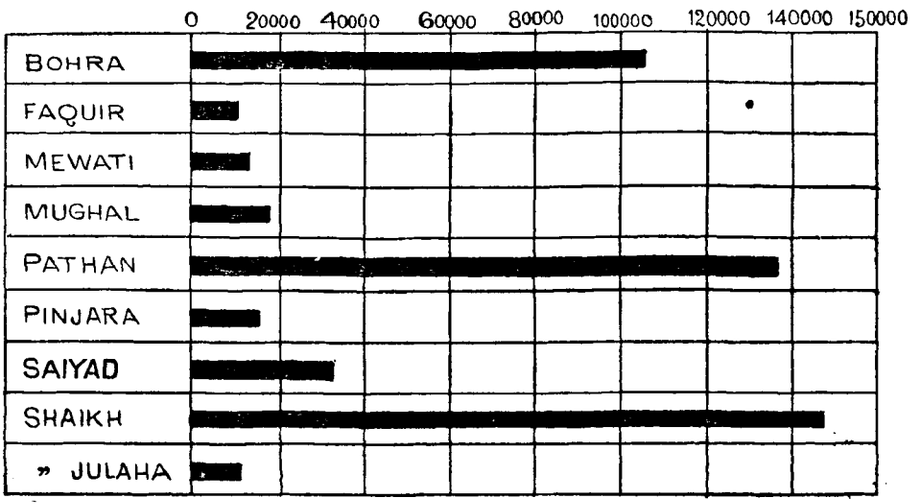
Other Castes. 111. Of the 105 castes in Subsidiary Table II, 59 show a rise since 1901. Among these, as already noted, a very large difference is to be seen in some cases. In one case only, Chhatri, is there any considerable fall. This is due to the separate record of all Rajput clans on this occasion.

Animist. 112. Among the Animistic Tribes the Bhils, who number 270,000 or 56 per



cent. are the strongest; after them come the Bhilala, Gond and Saharia, who form respectively 19, 15 and 7 per cent.

113. Among Muhammadans the Shaikhs are numerically the strongest. **Musalman.**



Next come the Pathans, Bohras, Saiyad, Mughals. The Mughals show a rise of 22 per cent. chiefly in the States of Baghelkhand, Jaora, and Chhatarpur.

Caste and traditional Occupation.

114. Subsidiary Table I gives caste and traditional occupations. The cultivating class stands first with about 18 per cent. following their traditional occupation; Forest and Hill Tribes give 12 per cent.; Priests following with 11 per cent.; leather workers 9 per cent.; and land holders with 8 and Graziers with 5 per cent.; the rest all fall below 5 per cent. only one in every thousand among Bards and Astrologers and confectioners following their real trade.

New castes.

115. New castes are most often formed by new settlements. Being disconnected from their parent stock they form new habits and customs which alienate them. The parent stock, moreover, is apt to suspect their strict adherence to caste rules especially in marriage and refuse to recognise the connection. A few instances are given below :—

The " Dhusar " Banias now claim descent from the Brahman Rishi Bhargava and a Bania woman. They persist in being called Brahmans. They are, however, really Banias and have been treated as such in the United Provinces where they predominate. The real Brahman descendants of Bhargava Rishi are the Bhagor or Bhargava Brahmans found in Orchha and Northern Gwalior. They have no connection with the Dhusar.

The " Lodas " were originally Tonwar Rajputs of Delhi. They assert that at the bidding of the Emperor they subdued Nawagarh but were subsequently expelled and called " Loda." Gradually they increased in number and spread over the Umatwara tract forming a separate caste 13,943, being returned in the census of 1911 They appear to have been included among Lodhas or Lodhis in the previous census.

The Ruwalas were originally inhabitants of Mewar where they were known as Muwala Rajputs. Migrating to Umatwara they abandoned the *purda* system, lost status and were called "Ruwala" and became a separate caste. The number of persons returned in 1911 was 3,377. They appear to have been included among Rajputs previously.

The Chamars of the Jathua sub-caste have begun to form themselves into a separate caste. These people came originally from Bharatpur and having taken to carpentry and manual work renounced all connection with their original caste. In the present census these persons, who were found in Indore and Mhow, have been included under Chamars.

Caste Government.

116. All the functional groups and a majority of the inferior castes, such as Kachchis, Gaolis, Dhobis, Chamars, etc., with the exception of a few tribes, as well as Brahmans and Rajputs are governed by Panchayats or standing caste committees which deal with breaches of caste rules and religious matters.

The chief object of a Panchayat is to regulate matters relating to the calling followed by the caste. It usually consists of a headman, called Chaudhari or Mahton with the leading members of the community, not less than four, selected by him. Other castemen attend but not usually many. These men are the working members, so to speak, of the committee although every caste fellow has a right of voice in a Panchayat meeting. Among the inferior or less educated classes where there is a lack of intelligent men all disputes are settled on the opinion of the headman and the selected members.

A full Panchayat of all castemen is, however, convened whenever the members consider it necessary to decide any important point relating to social or moral questions or whenever a party earnestly desires to place a matter before them for arbitration.

The subjects brought before this body concern matrimony, domestic affairs, restoration to caste or expulsion from it for misbehaviour or action contrary to rules, abduction of women, adultery, taking water and eating *Pakki* or *Kachchi roti* of prohibited castes, following occupations considered derogatory to the caste, taking up work left unfinished by a casteman for non-payment of his just demand by his employer and the like. Pending decision the party in fault is temporarily placed out of caste. No casteman will eat, drink or smoke with him or have any communication with him, and he may even be prevented from following his calling.

The members of the committee hear the complainant and the accused, examine witnesses, hold open discussion and finally decide by majority. The proceedings are generally oral.

The punishment usually awarded is either penance (*Prayaschit*) entailing a visit to the Ganges or some shrine, for the purpose of bathing and washing away the sin, ex-communication, the giving of a caste feast, or a fine, the last being utilized in charitable gifts. For trifling matters an apology with folded hands and bended head is considered sufficient.

In these days the influence of the Panchayats is decreasing, except among the inferior castes such as Gaolis, Dhobis, Bhangis, etc., there being an increasing tendency for each man to judge for himself. The younger and educated generation especially, imbued with western ideas, has commenced to marry more freely beyond the old caste restrictions and to take food and drink anywhere, to visit Europe or America and on their return to quietly rejoin their caste brethren without any Prayaschit. A recent notable instance of marriage outside the old endogamous group is that of the Bundela Chief of Panna with the daughter of the Bhavnagar Chief, who is a Gohil Rajput.

Caste Control by Hindu Rajas.

117. In former days the Hindu Rajas exercised a considerable control over caste matters and up to quite recent date there were religious councils at Gwalior and Indore appointed by the Chief, composed of learned *Shastris* to whom important matters on caste questions were submitted. The decision of these committees was nominally final but their decisions were often overruled by the Maharajas wherever an aggrieved party could obtain the ear of the Chief. His orders were absolutely final. The Chief of Barwani till quite recently had control over the decision of certain caste Panchayats. This control is now no longer exercised.

Caste Restrictions.

118. A number of restrictions have been imposed by Hindu laws with respect to the life of a man. Although nowadays many of these are not very strictly observed, the following may be mentioned as nominally binding on every person in the caste.

(1) That he should not intermarry with his own sub-caste.

(2) That no girl should attain puberty before marriage, that is, she should be married before she passes the age of 12 years.

(3) That a widow of a Brahman, Rajput or Bania should not remarry. Those who practise this were formerly considered degraded and no strict persons in the caste would hold communication with them, intermarry, eat or drink with them.

(4) That a man should not take food or drink from the hands of prohibited castes and castes lower than himself

(5) That he should not follow an occupation derogatory to his caste. The prohibition is never regarded as binding in these days as Brahmans and Banias now freely trade in wines and leather articles. The business, however, is supposed not to pollute them, as they do not themselves make the articles. In eastern Central India Brahmans and Banias, though cultivators, are prohibited from actually holding the plough. In other parts of the Agency they personally plough the land. Castes such as Ahirs and Kumbis are prohibited from begging, others from scavenging, stable service, shoe-making, etc.

(6) The Malwi Brahmans and all Banias are prohibited from eating flesh and fish or drinking wine, fermented liquors and distilled water.

(7) That they should not touch Mochis, Chamars, Dhobis, Domars, Bhangis or Basors. If they do so, they must purify themselves by bathing and washing their clothes.

(8) That they should not draw water from a well used by the above classes or allow them to draw water from their own wells.

Within the last twenty years conditions have materially changed and though to a great extent easy communication has increased the cohesion between different sections of the same community, at the same time caste restrictions are not so strictly adhered to. The first distinction to go was dress. Distinctive caste dress has almost wholly disappeared among educated classes of the younger generation. The *Pagri* has been replaced by a felt cap, *Sapha*, and even sola hats, the *Angrakha* by coats of European cut, the *Kurta* and *Bandi* by shirts, *Paijamas* and *Dhotis* by trousers, native *Juta* by English shoes and boots, and so on. Added to these is the practice of shaving after the western fashion which gives no indication as to whether the person is a Hindu, Musalman, Anglo-Indian or Parsi still less whether he is a Brahman, Rajput, Nai, Teli, etc. Formerly a man's caste could be distinguished at a glance by his peculiar dress. Travelling by rail and education in schools and colleges, where all castes sit on one bench, has done away with pollution by touch or proximity, while public institutions such as hospitals, jails and boarding houses do not respect caste restrictions. Coming in contact with western education and ideas restrictions of food and drink have gone out of fashion and now high and low castes dine freely in public refreshment rooms served by Christians, Musalmans and even low caste Hindus, while articles of food made in Europe and imported are generally eaten.

Caste and Occupation.

119. Agriculture is the principal occupation followed in Central India and Brahmans, Banias, Rajputs and Chamars and even the Bhils all alike pursue it. The true agricultural castes form 26 per cent. of the Hindu population, the most important are shewn below. These eight castes form 13 per cent. of the total population and 14 per cent. of the Hindu population of the Agency :—

Name.	Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Dangi	62,000	52,200	9,200	600
Gujar	185,000	107,700	77,100	200
Jat	46,000	35,100	9,800	1,100
Kachhi	371,000	125,600	186,300	59 100
Kumawat	5,000	4,990	10	...
Kunbi	215,000	108,300	42,400	64,300
Lodhi	228,000	122,100	92,500	13,400
Mali	72,000	57,600	10,500	3,900
TOTAL	1,184,000	613,590	427,810	142,600

Herdsmen.

120. The real herdsmen are confined practically to three castes Ahirs, Gadarias and Gaolis which are not very carefully distinguished in ordinary parlance. They form 5 per cent. of the total and 6 per cent. of the Hindu population :—

Name.	Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Ahir	281,000	124,500	82,700	73,800
Gadaria	159,000	64,900	74,300	19,800
Gaoli	44,000	22,000	21,200	800
TOTAL	484,000	211,400	178,200	94,400

Craftsmen.

121. Genuine craftsmen are included in the castes given below. They form 8 per cent. of the total population and 9 per cent. of the Hindu population :—

Name.	Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Darzi	58,000	33,800	13,500	10,700
Kasera	3,000	1,900	300	800
Kumhar	143,000	72,200	49,700	21,100
Lohar	95,000	46,000	26,000	23,000
Mochi	6,000	3,700	1,400	900
Salvi	2,000	1,980	20	...
Sonar	66,000	33,700	20,000	12,300
Sutar	115,000	75,700	30,100	9,200
Jingar	800	740	60	...
Kachera	6,000	2,100	1,300	2,600
Kanghigar	500	...	500	...
Kandera	19,000	4,300	12,400	2,300
Keli	173,000	59,300	88,700	25,000
Komti	1,000	1,000	...	...
Koshti	2,000	1,500	500	...
Lakhera	8,000	4,200	2,600	1,200
Maru	3,000	2,980	20	...
Tambat	5,000	3,600	1,100	300
Patwa	3,000	1,400	1,300	300
TOTAL	709,300	350,100	249,500	109,700

Traders.

122. Traders have few castes but are a most important body of men. They form 4 per cent. of the total population and 4 per cent. of the Hindu and Jain population :—

Name.	Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Agarwal	61,000	29,200	25,400	6,400
Gahohi	25,000	5,800	18,800	400
Kasaundhan	8,700	...	1,200	7,500
Kesar	14,200	...	200	14,000
Khariaj	4,400	...	...	4,400
Maheshri	23,000	21,840	660	500
Oswal	47,000	43,500	3,000	500
Porwal	39,000	27,300	11,000	700
Others	150,700	97,260	40,840	12,600
TOTAL	373,000	224,900	101,100	47,000

Warrior classes.

123. The principal warrior classes are given below. They form 10 per cent. of the total population and 11 per cent. of Hindus and Musalmans :—

Name.	Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Rajputs	755,000	424,800	190,800	139,400
Dhangar	5,000	4,000	700	300
Maratha	28,000	18,650	9,300	50
Pathan	138,000	92,700	33,600	11,700
TOTAL	926,000	540,150	234,400	151,450

Priests and Devotees.

124. The most important priestly classes are those shown here who form 3 per cent. of the Hindu population :—

Name.	Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Brahman Bhargava	32,000	16,800	15,000	200
„ Jijhotia	63,000	8,400	53,800	800
„ Sanadhya	159,000	41,800	115,500	1,700
„ Shrigaud	15,000	13,800	900	300
TOTAL	269,000	80,800	185,200	3,000

125. Bards, astrologers, actors and mimes are given below :— **Bards and Astrologers.**

Name.	Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Bhat	25,000	13,600	7,300	4,100
Charan	3,000	2,990	10	...
Bhand	2,000	900	1,100	...
Gondhali	80	80	...	...
Nat	8,000	4,900	1,700	1,400
TOTAL	38,080	22,470	10,110	5,500

126. The most numerous of the depressed classes are entered below. They form 11 per cent. of the total population :— **Depressed classes.**

Name.	Total.	Malwa.	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand.
Bhangi (M)	3,000	2,700	300	...
„ (H)	52,300	27,800	19,300	5,200
Chamar	859,000	389,300	351,700	118,000
Dhobi (M)	600	270	200	130
„ (H)	81,000	46,470	34,500	30
Dom	300	150	50	100
Kanjar	1,000	200	200	600
Mahar	6,000	5,700	300	...
Mang	500	500	...	...
Sor	13,000	...	13,000	...
TOTAL	1,016,700	473,090	419,550	124,060

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations.**

Group and caste.	Strength 000's omitted.
Land Holders	**756**
	81
Rajput	756
Cultivators	**1,673**
	179
Ajana	26
Bharud	49
Dangi	63
Dhakad	62
Gujar	186
Jat	47
Kachhi	372
Kalota	22
Kirar	90
Kulmi	215
Lodhi	228
Mali	72
Mina	75
Sondhia	71
Others	95
Labourers	**8**
	1
Kir	6
Lunia	2
Forest and Hill Tribes, Hunters and Fowlers.	**1,164**
	124
Bagri	53
Bhil	296
Bhilala	123
Gond	235
Kol	193
Korku	25
Kotwal	28
Maji	21
Pardhi	25
Patlia	22
Saharia	81
Others	62
Graziers and dairy-men	**485**
	52
Ahir	281
Gadaria	160
Goali	44
Fishermen, boatmen, and palki-bearers.	**236**
	25
Bhoi	52
Dhimar	89
Kahar	57
Kewat	29
Others	9
Priests and devotees	**1,073**
	115
Bairagi	49
Baiga	23
Brahman	986
Others	15
Temple servants (Dhami 634, Gurao 257-891)	**1**
	0
Genealogists	**30**
	3
Bhat	26
Others	4
Bards and astrologers	**10**
	1
Joshi	10
Writers	**74**
	8
Kayasth	71
Others	3
Musicians, singers, dancers, mimes and jugglers.	**62**
	7
Dholi	15
Others	47
Traders and pedlars	**404**
	43
Bania	374
Bohra	16
Others	14
Carriers by pack animals	**36**
	4
Banjara	32
Others	4
Barbers	**156**
	17
Nai	156
Washermen	**82**
	9
Dhobi	82
Weavers	**262**
	28
Chhipa	18
Koli	174
Panika	27
Others	43
Tailors	**59**
	6
Darzi	59
Carpenters	**224**
	24
Khati	107
Sutars	115
Others	2
Masons	**6**
	1
Silawat	6

NOTE.—The number below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion per mille to the total population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations**—*continued.*

Group and caste.	Strength (00's omitted.)
Potters	**145**
	16
Kumhar	145
Glass and lac workers	**22**
	2
Kachera	6
Kasera	4
Lakhera	10
Manihar	2
Black-smiths	**97**
	10
Lohar	97
Gold and silver-smiths	**67**
	7
Sonar	67
Brass and copper-smiths	**29**
	3
Bharewa	23
Others	6
Confectioners and grain parchers	**9**
	1
Bharbunja	6
Halwai	3
Oil-pressers	**187**
	20
Teli	187
Toddy drawers and distillers	**70**
	7
Kalal	64
Others	6
Butchers	**25**
	3
Khatik	21
Others	4
Leather-workers	**874**
	93
Chamar	859
Others	15
Basket workers and mat makers	**59**
	6
Bansphor	52
Bargunda	7
Earth, salt, etc., workers and quarriers.	**32**
	3
Beldar	26
Others	6
Domestic servants	...
Village watchmen and menials	**163**
	18
Balai	140
Mirdha	17
Others	6
Sweepers	**57**
	6
Bhangi	57
Others	**720**
	77
Christians	9
Deswali	34
Gusain	21
Jogi	15
Kandera	20
Khangar	38
Maratha	28
Mughal	18
Pathan	139
Pinjara	19
Rawat	64
Saiyad	32
Shaikh	147
Shaikh Behna	24
Tamboli	15
Others	97

NOTE.—The number below the total strength of each group indicate the proportion per mille to the total population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Variation in Caste, tribe, race, etc., since 1881.**

	Caste, tribe or race.	Persons 000's omitted.				Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (−).			Net variation.	
		1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1911.	1881 to 1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ahir	281	321	374	246	−12·3	−14·1	+51·6	−24·7	+14·2
2	Ajana	26	23	19	...	+13·3	+24·9	...	+41·6	...
3	Bagri	53	20	57		+165·1	−65·2	...	−7·8	...
4	Baiga	23	9	16	...	+152·6	−42·6	...	+45·0	...
5	Bairagi	49	34	59	...	+44·2	−42·3	...	−16·7	...
6	Balai	140	203	347	170	−31·0	−41·5	+103·3	−59·6	−17·9
	Bania	**374**	**359**	**265**	**287**	**+4·1**	**+35·6**	**−7·6**	**+41·1**	**+30·4**
7	Bania Agarwal	61	42	...	...	+47·3	...	...	...	...
8	„ Gahohi	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	„ Kesar	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	„ Mahesri	23	20	...	...	+14·8	...	...	...	...
11	„ Oswal	47	54	36	...	−12·2	+50·2	...	+31·8	...
12	„ Porwal	39	20	...	...	+99·7	...	...	...	...
13	Banjara	32	26	39	...	+20·3	−32·1	...	−18·4	...
14	Banshpor	52	39	44	...	+34·8	−11·4	...	+19·5	...
15	Beldar	26	8	8	.	+250·1	−6·6	...	+227·0	...
16	Bhangi	57	54	38	...	+4·7	+42·7	...	+49·4	...
17	Bharewa	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Bharud	49	9	11	...	+421·6	−18·2	...	+327·7	...
19	Bhat	26	31	39		−18·6	−18·8		−33·1	...
20	Bhil	296	206	354	217	+43·6	−41·8	+63·2	−16·5	+36·3
21	Bhilala	123	131	159	...	−6·9	−17·6	...	−22·6	...
22	Bhoi	52	59	17	...	−11·8	+250·1	...	+208·8	...
	Brahman	**986**	**878**	**955**	**962**	**+11·0**	**−8·2**	**−0·7**	**+3·2**	**+2·5**
23	Brahman Bhagor	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	„ Lakshani	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
25	„ Gujargaud	19	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
26	„ Gujarati	40	...	...	...		...	...	..	...
27	„ Jijhotia	64	54	...	...	+18·9	..	...	...	...
28	„ Kanojia	81	...		...	..		...	...	...
29	„ Sanadhya	159	...	...	...	...	...		...	
30	„ Sarvaria	303	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
31	„ Shrigaud	15	13	...	...	+19·5	...	...	...	...
32	Chamar	859	717	888	1,077	+19·8	−19·1	+17·6	−3·2	−20·2
33	Chhipa	18	17	21	...	+6·6	−20·8	...	−14·1	...
34	Dangi	63	38	59	...	+66·2	−35·6	...	+7·0	...
35	Darzi	59	56	66	...	+5·0	−15·0	...	−10·5	..
36	Deswali	34	9	38	15	+291·2	−77·1	+157·5	−10·5	+130·4
37	Dhakad	63	41	52	...	+53·0	−20·8	...	+21·5	...
38	Dhimar	89	66	69	..	+34·1	−4·6	...	+27·9	...
39	Dhobi	82	79	97	..	+3·7	−17·7	...	−15·4	...
40	Dholi	15	9	17	...	+68·0	−45·1	...	−14·7	...
41	Gadaria	160	148	171	...	+7·6	−13·3	...	−6·8	...
42	Gaoli	44	36	10		+24·1	+255·4	...	+342·2	..
43	Gond	235	195	254	414	+20·3	−23·3	−38·5	−7·8	−43·3
44	Gusain	21	45	36	...	−52·9	−29·1	...	−40·4	...
45	Gujar	186	161	205	337	+16·6	−21·5	−39·4	−9·2	−45·0
46	Jat	47	53	57	..	−12·7	−5·5	...	−17·3	...
47	Jogi	15	...	10	...	..	...	...	+47·0	...
48	Kachhi	372	347	472	183	+10·0	−26·5	+157·9	−21·3	+103·1
49	Kahar	57	29	81	...	+94·4	−64·0	...	−30·1	...
50	Kalal	64	62	12	...	+3·2	+410·0	...	+426·2	...
51	Kalota	27	27	21	...	+2·7	+28·2	...	+31·6	...
52	Kandera	20	17	22	...	+13·6	−20·9	...	−10·2	...
53	Kayasth	71	79	74	...	−9·2	+5·5	...	−4·1	...
54	Kewat	29	28	32	...	+4·1	−12·0	...	−8·4	...
55	Khangar	48	34	38	...	+41·8	−10·6	...	+26·8	...
56	Khati	107	57	85	...	+89·0	−33·5	...	+25·8	...
57	Khatik	21	21	18	...	−0·3	+13·0	...	+12·7	...
58	Kirar	90	94	114	...	−4·6	−17·2	...	−21·0	...
59	Kol	193	156	217	187	+23·2	−27·8	+15·1	−11·3	+2·8
60	Koli	174	170	123	...	+1·9	+38·0	...	+40·6	...
61	Korku	25	10	21	...	+162·4	−58·3	...	+13·6	...
62	Kotwal	28	32	28	...	−13·7	+14·2	...	−2·3	...
63	Kulmi	215	229	222	168	−5·8	+3·0	+32·1	−3·2	+28·1
64	Kumhar	144	136	157	...	+5·8	−18·4	...	−13·7	...
65	Lodhi	228	216	253	...	+5·0	−14·3	...	−9·7	...
66	Lohar	97	93	107	...	+3·6	−13·0	...	−9·8	...
67	Maji	21	26	...	...	−19·4	...	...	...	...
68	Mali	72	72	91	...	+0·6	−21·1	...	−20·7	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Variation in Caste, tribe, race, etc., since 1881**—contd.

	Caste, tribe or race.	Persons 000's omitted.				Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (−).			Net variation.	
		1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1911.	1881 to 1911.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
69	Maratha	28	34	36	...	−18·3	−3·7	...	−21·3	...
70	Mina	75	98	119	50	−24·0	−17·0	+137·8	−37·0	+49·8
71	Mirdha	17	10	16	...	+68·2	−35·9	...	+7·6	...
72	Nai (barber)	156	152	171	...	+2·7	−10·7	...	−8·4	...
73	Panika	27	24	34	...	+9·8	−27·6	...	−20.5	...
74	Pardhi	25	6	6	...	+302·9	−2·9	...	+290·9	...
75	Patlia	22	14	12	...	+53·2	+16·7	...	+78·9	...
	Rajput	**756**	**654**	**602**	**803**	**+15·6**	**+8·6**	**−25·1**	**+26·6**	**−5·9**
76	Rajput Badgujar	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	„ Baghela	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	„ Bhadauria	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	„ Bundela	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	„ Chhatri	62	488	...	...	−87·3	...	...	...	...
81	Chohan	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Gahalot	24	11	21	...	+122·7	−49·1	...	+13·3	...
83	Kachhwaha	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Parihar	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Ponwar	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Parmar	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Raghubansi	40	6	14	...	+516·6	−55·2	...	+175·7	...
88	Rathor	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Sendho	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Solanki	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Tonwar	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Rawat	64	32	24	...	+97·5	+36·9	...	+162·4	...
93	Saharia	81	44	70	...	+83·5	−36·9	...	+15·8	...
94	Sonar	67	75	74	...	−10·9	+1·2	...	−11·2	...
95	Sondhia	71	75	8	...	−5·4	+827·4	...	+777·0	...
96	Sor	14	15	...	...	−6·1	...	...	...	...
97	Sutar	115	120	128	...	−3·8	−6·3	...	−9·9	...
98	Tamboli	15	17	24	...	−10·1	−39·9	...	−37·9	...
99	Teli	187	160	211	250	+16·2	−24·3	−15·6	−11·6	−25·3
	Musalman	**511**	**514**	**569**	**511**	**−0·6**	**−9·6**	**+11·3**	**−10·1**	**+0·1**
100	Musalman Bohra	16	16	15	...	+1·5	+5·1	...	+6·6	...
101	„ Mughal	18	15	10	...	+24·9	+46·0	...	+82·4	...
102	„ Pathan	139	144	170	...	−3·8	−15·3	...	−18·5	...
103	„ Pinjara	19	18	22	...	+6·8	−19·2	...	−13·3	...
104	„ Saiyad	32	37	35	...	−13·7	+7·0	...	−7·7	...
105	„ Shaikh	184	199	235	...	−7·5	−15·4	...	−21·7	...

CHAPTER XII.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

127. The statistics dealt with in this Chapter are given in Imperial Tables XV and XVI and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter. Table XV is divided into five parts. The general principles underlying the arrangement adopted in the different parts of Table XV are these. In Table XV-A a man is classified according to his principal occupation, while except partial dependency on agriculture no subsidiary occupations are concerned in this part. In parts B and C subsidiary occupations are dealt with. XV-B gives the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists who are actual workers, these being classed as :—

1. Rent receivers (Landlords).
2. Rent payers (Actual Cultivators).
3. Farm Servants and Field Labourers.

XV-C gives returns for certain common fixed occupations, showing principal and subsidiary means of livelihood.

XV-D shows distribution of occupations by religions.

XV-E gives statistics relating to industrial undertakings employing 20 or more persons at the date of the census.

Scheme of Classification.

128. The scheme of classification adopted on this occasion was entirely different from that employed in 1891 and 1901. The system followed on those occasions was based on Indian conditions only, while that employed in 1911 aims at making the results comparable with those of other countries. The system followed was adapted from that put forward by M. Bertillon, the French statistician, at Paris in 1881 and at Vienna in 1893, before the International Institute of Statistics. This system attempts to secure uniformity in the record of occupational statistics throughout the world, so that results may be comparable. To enable this to be carried out some elasticity is necessary and hence three forms of classification are employed. The first is very condensed and contains only 61 heads, the second reproduces some of the general headings and subdivides them, and a third form makes a still more minute sub-division. While there are strong objections to changing a scheme of classification once adopted there can be no two opinions on the advantages which the present has over that hitherto pursued. Statistics which are comparable only with similar statistics for previous years collected in the same region are far less valuable than those which are recorded on such lines as to make general comparison possible with statistics of the same class of occupation collected in other lands. Another advantage of the present system is its far greater simplicity. This the table below brings out :—

System of 1891 and 1901.				System of 1911.			
Class.	Orders.	Sub-orders.	Groups.	Class.	Sub-classes.	Orders.	Groups.
A.—Government . . .	3	7	24	A.—Production of raw materials .	2	5	20
B.—Pasture and Agriculture .	2	6	35	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	3	36	118
C.—Personal service . .	1	3	16				
D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	11	37	316	C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	4	10	23
E.—Commerce, transport and storage.	2	9	52	D.—Miscellaneous . . .	3	4	8
F.—Professions . . .	2	11	56				
G.—Unskilled labour, not agriculture.	2	4	10				
H.—Means of subsistence, independent of occupation.	1	2	11				
TOTAL .	24	79	520	TOTAL .	12	55	169

That the scheme followed in the previous enumerations was far too elaborate had been recognised and it was, therefore, wise to seize the opportunity of making the Indian returns simpler and at the same time comparable with those of other countries.

M. Bertillon's Scheme.

129. The essence of M. Bertillon's scheme is that the main divisions of classes and sub-classes should be retained in order that the statistics may be comparable with those of other communities, while the minor sub-divisions can be adapted to local circumstances. M. Bertillon in his scheme has four Classes, 12 Sub-classes, 61 Orders and 499 Groups. Mr. Gait has retained the Classes and Sub-classes but has reduced the Orders from 61 to 55 by omitting 5 Orders not needed in India and combining Maritime and Fresh water transport under one head, "Transport by water." Sub-orders are only used under Order No. 1, Pasture and Agriculture, which has 5 Sub-orders. The Groups have been reduced from 499 to 169. This gives:—

M. Bertillon.	India scheme.
4 Classes.	4 Classes.
12 Sub-classes.	12 Sub-classes.
61 Orders.	55 Orders.
	5 Sub-orders (to Order No. 1 only).
499 Groups.	169 Groups.

Accuracy of Record.

130. No class of entries in a census record give such opportunities for error as that of occupation. Very particular attention was paid to the directions issued and the instructions given to the enumerators in the schools on the recording of this information. Three columns had to be filled in:

Column 9. Principal occupation of Actual workers.
„ 10. Subsidiary occupation of Actual workers.
„ 11. Means of subsistence of dependants on workers.

By means of detailed instruction and much training before the census all that was possible was done to ensure accuracy and the return shows an enormous advance on that of 1901, which was the first occasion in which such a record had been attempted.

Limitations of the Return.

131. The Census Report of 1901 notes seven limitations in this record:—

(i) It must be borne in mind that these returns refer to the state of affairs on a single day in a certain month, industries which are seasonable, therefore, may possibly not be recorded at all. As regards the month in which this census was taken, *viz.*, March, the following occupations are in abeyance, agricultural operations generally, grass cutting, ginning of cotton, and transport by carts.

(ii) Another cause is the difficulty of deciding what is actually a principal occupation in many cases. Numbers of people follow more than one pursuit as a means of livelihood; thus fishermen are always boatmen; Chaukidars are generally cultivators; landlords often money-lenders. The caprice of the person enumerated, or the views of census officials may affect the result in such instances.

(iii) Mixed occupations again cause confusion, and in the case of agricultural peasants this is particularly so, a rent-payer may also receive rents from others, a man may own a field but also work for another.

(iv) Vague entries are also a source of trouble; but these were comparatively few on this occasion, great stress being laid on the necessity of specification and the uselessness of entries such as "clerk," "shop-keeper," "railway employé," and the like.

(v) Errors in the entries are likely owing to the confusion between a man's actual and traditional occupation, which he may not be actually following at all, or may only follow as a subsidiary calling. Another fruitful source of mistake was the entry as a dependant of a man who was working as the servant of some other person, while the entries in the case of the members of a man's household, who actually assisted him in his occupation, often gave rise to difficulty.

(vi) Makers and sellers are often indistinguishable and in most cases are one and the same person; thus a fisherman catches and sells fish, a butcher kills animals and sells their flesh.

(vii) Errors in compilation were minimised by the fact that all the tabulation was done under the supervision of the Census Superintendent and any errors of classification made were at any rate constant. Moreover no abbreviations were allowed which obviated the error so often caused by the use of abbreviated entries in cases where an occupation lengthily described really approximated only in class to one of those indicated by an abbreviation.

Careful re-examination brought a few discrepancies to light which were adjusted by referring back.

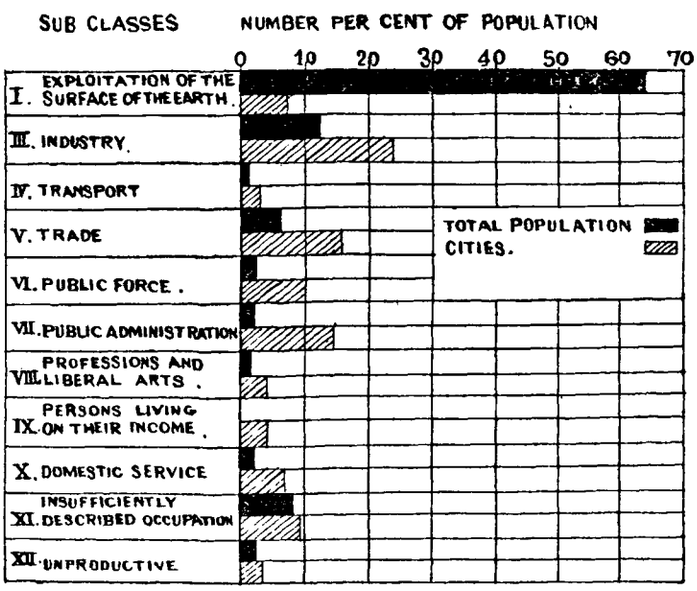
General Conclusion.

132. On the whole the return is probably as accurate as any such return can well be, the taking of a census being obviously not suited to a really accurate record of so complicated a nature. The Classes and Sub-classes, and indeed almost all the Orders may be accepted with confidence, but it is not possible to give equal credence to the Groups.

General discussion of the Result.

133. The diagram below gives at a glance the relative population engaged in the various occupations shown by Sub-classes. As would be expected Agriculture leads, being 52 per cent. ahead of any other pursuit, Industry

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation (Sub-classes)



coming next with only 12 per cent. In cities Industry and Trade take the leading places with 24 and 15 per cent. The artificial occupations of Public Administration and Public forces come next. No other Sub-class can show double figures.

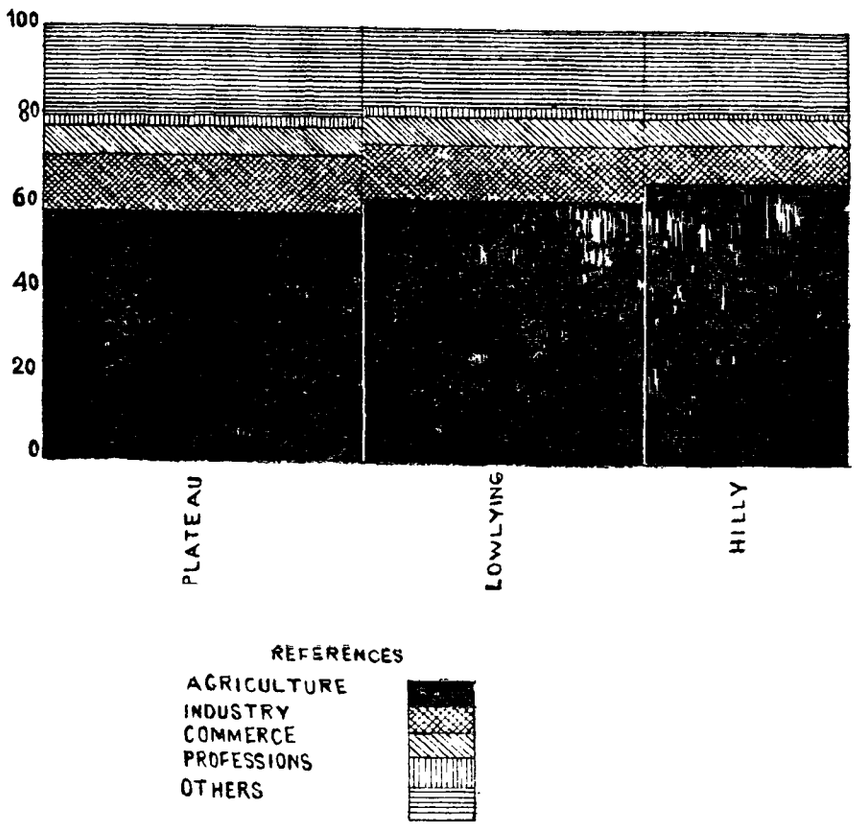
Natural Divisions and Occupations.

134. Turning to the Natural Divisions the Hilly tract shows the highest figure for Agriculture, 66 per cent., the Lowlying 61 and the Plateau 57. As might be expected the more civilised Plateau and Lowlying tracts return the highest percentage for Industry, Commerce and the Professions.

135. When a comparison is made between the occupations in villages and those in Lashkar, Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam, treated locally as cities for the purpose, it appears that the occupations in the latter have distinctly urban

Comparison between the Occupations of Cities and Villages.

Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in each Natural Division.



characteristics while those in villages and the other so-called towns, which are merely overgrown villages, are practically rural. As a rule agriculture is the prevailing occupation in all villages, while the industries, service in the public administration, domestic service, arts and professions predominate in cities.

The statistics of occupations usually followed in rural areas will be found in the subjoined table:—

Occupation.	Groups included.	Number per 10,000 of total population.
1. Landlords and tenants	1,2,6	4,463
2. Labourers	4,98,104,168	1,603
(*a*) Agricultural labourers	4	1,591
(*b*) General labourers	98, 104, 168	12
3. Stock-owners, milkmen and herdsmen	9, 10, 12, 61	225
4. Cotton workers (not in mills)	21, 22	142
5. Goldsmiths and blacksmiths	41, 89	105
6. Brass, Copper and bell metal workers	42	13
7. Carpenters	8, 36	108
8. Fishermen and boatmen	14, 60, 97, 116	14
9. Oil-pressers	53, 118	102
10. Barbers	72	90
11. Washermen	71	59
12. Toddy-drawers and sellers	65, 114	24
13. Grain-parchers	58	8
14. Leather-workers	32, 108, 109	43
15. Basket-makers, scavengers and drummers	37, 93, 160	139
16. Priests	137, 148, 151	32
17. Potters	47, 48, 112	97
18. Mendicants	149, 169	279
19. Village quacks and midwives	155	4
20. Grocers and confectioners	65, 117, 119	96
21. Graind ealers and money-lenders	106, 121	178
22. Tailors	68	63
23. Vegetable and fruit sellers	120	41
24. Other shop-keepers	135	67
25. Makers and sellers of bangles.	45,90, 132	30
26. Silk-worm rearers and silk weavers	13, 27	1
TOTAL	...	8,026

Out of every 100 persons 80 per cent. are supported by the village occupations shown above. In villages, moreover, occupations are largely hereditary, a Kunbi will cultivate, a tailor will sew clothes, a barber will shave, a potter will make earthen vessels and the like and receive in return their recognised share of grain when the crop is reaped. At marriages and similar ceremonies and dinner parties they also receive food, money, presents and clothes. Thus the inhabitants of villages still to a great extent form within themselves an organised community which is capable of supplying most local needs.

The urban occupations are chiefly those given below :—

Occupation.	Number supported per 1,000 in	
	Central India.	Cities.
Public force	19	95
Public administration	15	145
Domestic service	25	66
Agriculture	607	40
Pasture	24	13
Textile industry	18	34
Food industries	7	39
Industries of dress and the toilet	42	56
Professions and liberal arts	15	41
Persons living on their own income	13	44

The occupations in cities differ widely from those of villages. Agriculture here supports only 4 per cent. whereas public force, public administration, industries and professions give employment to a very large number of persons.

The fact that plague was rife in so many towns has, however, materially affected this return.

Workers and Dependants.

136. Subsidiary Table I shows actual workers and dependants for all Sub-classes and Orders. From this it is seen that the number of actual workers and dependants for Central India as a whole is practically equal to that of Class A, *viz.*, 57 workers and 43 dependants in every 100 of the population. The largest number of dependants is found under Sub-class II Order 4 Quarries of hard rocks and 5 Salt, but the total figures under these heads are so very small that a slight variation causes a large difference. As a rule dependants are in a minority, but under Banks and Brokerage (V-24-25) the reverse is the case as also in the Professions (VIII) and Persons living on their incomes (IX). The lowest return occurs in the case of workers in refuse matters (V-40) and inmates of jails and asylums (XII-54).

Agricultural Occupation.

137. The first Order "Pasture and Agriculture" supports 5,900,000 persons or 63 per cent. of the population and gives occupation to 36 per cent. of the actual workers of the community. The importance of this Order has necessitated its being sub-divided into 5 Sub-orders, though none of the remaining 54 Orders is so treated. It is still further divided into 13 Groups.

Subsidiary Table VII gives comparative figures for 1901 and 1911. The figure under Pastoral and Agricultural pursuits has risen from 4,570,000 in 1901 to 5,936,000 in 1911, an increase of just under 30 per cent. This is easily accounted for by the general progress which has taken place since 1901 and the unfavourable conditions obtaining in 1899-1900 just before the census was taken.

Landlords

138. It will be noticed that the general classification of Rent-receivers and Rent-payers used in 1901 has been wisely dropped as it was impossible to separate these two classes effectually. The result has been a considerable fall in the numbers of those who live on the rent of agricultural land. The return in 1901 included many who were merely cultivators or even labourers, and owned a small field insufficient for their support, which they let out to another.

Landlords.		Percentage of variation.
1911.	1901.	
123,000	234,000	−47·4

139. The term "Ordinary cultivators" refers to those who grow the field crops and staple products of the season as distinct from gardeners, tea planters, etc. It would have been better, probably, to have used some term such as "Growers of staple products and ordinary crops" as the Sub-order "Ordinary cultivator" which includes landlords, managers and cultivators of ordinary crops and also of special products is apt to be confused with it. There has been a rise of 28 per cent. in this Group in part due to the inclusion of persons of the Landlord class and in part to the improved agricultural conditions obtaining during the years preceding the census. **Cultivators.**

Cultivators.		Percentage of variation.
1911.	1901.	
4,038,000	3,154,000	+28·0

Subsidiary Table IV gives occupations with which agriculture is combined as a subsidiary means of livelihood.

The inset gives the six principal Sub-classes. Examination of these figures in detail shows that "Industries of dress and the toilet (166)" "Metal industries (127)" "Hotels, cafés, etc. (109)" "Fishing and hunting (107)" "Trade in food stuffs (100)" are the most important. This is accounted for largely in the case of the first two by the grants of land made to barbers, blacksmiths and other village servants; those engaged in "Fishing and hunting" all cultivate; while "Trade in food stuffs" includes "Sellers of milk and butter" "dealers in sheep and goats" who invariably own land.

Sub-class.	Number of mills.
VIII. Professions and liberal arts.	166
III. Industry .	117
V. Trade . .	98
VI. Public force .	75
IV. Transport .	72
X. Domestic service .	47

The Natural Division figures are also interesting. They show that those who belong to Professions, Industry, Trade and Transport in the Lowlying tract engage more in agriculture than elsewhere owing to the small development of industrial concerns. In the case of "Public force" and "Domestic service" the Hilly tract has the highest figures.

Table XV-B shows persons following agriculture as the principal means of livelihood while the details are brought out in Subsidiary Table V where these categories are used. Rent-receivers (Landlords), Rent-payers (Tenants) and Farm-servants and Field Labourers. Of Landlords 2,300 in every 10,000 of the population are also payers of rent, while 699 are labourers and 337 money-lenders and grain dealers. The remaining figures are insignificant. It shows how the land lies almost entirely in the hands of the agricultural classes. Of the Rent-payers (Cultivators) practically none follows any other occupation, though a few also receive rent and some are petty shop-keepers or breeders of cattle. Among Farm-servants none follows any occupation save general labour.

There is, therefore, no danger at present of the land passing out of the hands of the agricultural classes in the Agency.

140. The total number engaged in raising animals is 221,000 or 26 per cent. of the total population. In 1901 stock breeding and dealing were not separated and the comparative figures are very approximate therefore. **Pasture.**

Pastoral.		Percentage of variation.
1911.	1901.	
221,000	176,000	+25·6

141. This form of occupation supports 12,000 persons or below 1 per cent. and shows a rise of 86 per cent. since 1901. This rise is due to the abandonment in 1901 of the jungle tracts where the Bhils could no longer support themselves. This reduced the population in those areas, the great increase which has actually taken place among the jungle tribes being another cause. **Fishing and Hunting.**

142. The extraction of minerals supports only some 4,000 persons of whom 2,000 are found in the Rewah State coal mine at Umaria. **Mining.**

The mining industry is still in its infancy and until a complete scientific economic survey of the mineral deposits in Central India has been made, real development is impossible; that such industries will some day arise seems certain, at any rate in parts of the Agency which is free from Trap rock. The Gwalior and Indore Darbars are taking steps in this direction.

Industry.

143. This is the most important Sub-class next to Agriculture. Over 1,145,000 persons are supported by the groups which fall under this Order or 122 per 1,000 of the population. The most important industries are noted in the inset. Industries of dress and the toilet thus support nearly one-third of the total industrial population.

Order.	Number supported per 1,000.
13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	42
6. Textile	18
8. Wood	14
10. Ceramics	11
9. Metals	8
11. Chemical products	8
18. Industries of luxury	6

Textiles.

144. Among the textile industries cotton spinning-and-weaving takes the first place with 106,000 persons or 63 per cent. of those supported by this Order. Of these most are workers at hand looms, weavers of fine muslin (*saris*, etc.) for which Chanderi, Maheshwar and other places are still noted. Mills only employ in all 2,800 persons out of the 106,000 returned. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing come next with 26,000. The remaining groups are all under 20,000, dyeing and bleaching (17,000) and wool-workers (11,000) being next in importance.

Hides, Skins, etc.

145. Industries connected with hides, skins and hard animal substances support 23,000 persons or 2 per mille of the population, all of whom are either tanners (11,000) or leather workers (12,000), exclusive of shoe-makers who are shown under Order 13. The work they do is of a primitive kind there being no scientifically managed tannery in the Agency, skins being tanned in the usual way with babul bark solution.

Bone.

146. The bone industry is quite in its infancy and only supports 4 persons.

Wood.

147. This is the most important occupation next to textiles, giving support to 133,000 persons, or 14 per 1,000 of the population. It includes sawyers, carpenters, turners, joiners, etc. (64,000) and basket makers, etc. (69,000).

Carpenter is a general term for the man who does all village work such as mending wooden agricultural implements, assisting to build houses, etc., while the turners make *charpoy* legs, swings, cradles, etc. Wood carving is also a part of this industry. Basket makers and leaf plate makers are met with chiefly in Gwalior, Rewah, Indore, Bhopal, Orchha and other States in Bundelkhand.

Metal.

148. Metal workers number 70,000 and form 8 per cent. of the population. The most numerous group is that of "Other workers in iron, etc. (51,800)" workers in brass and copper being next in numerical strength (12,000). The most numerous class includes the Lohars or village blacksmiths who make and repair the iron implements used by the agriculturist, while the brass and copper workers manufacture and mend the necessary household pots and pans.

Ceramics.

149. Ceramics support 100,000 persons or 11 per cent. of the population, 86,000 of whom are potters. They are met with chiefly in Northern Gwalior, Rewah and Bhopal.

Chemical Products.

150. Of the 71,000 persons supported, 66,000 are engaged in refining vegetable oils, the Teli class falling under this head.

Food Industries.

151. Food industries number 65,000 persons of whom most fall under flour-grinders (18,000) and sweetmeat makers (17,000). Rice is little grown in the Agency and those returned in group 56 are all flour-grinders.

Industries of Dress and the Toilet.

152. This is the most important of all the industries supporting 391,000 or 42 per cent. of the population. Far the most numerous class is that of the shoe-makers (189,000); barbers (84,000), tailors (59,000) and dyers and cleaners (55,000) stand next in importance.

Furniture Industries.

153. This only returns 300 persons, and probably they are only domestic, retained to look after palace furniture and the like.

Building.

154. The building industry supports 28,000 persons, of whom 17,000 are bricklayers and masons.

Construction of Means of Transport.

155. This is also a small Order, 1,300 out of the total of 1,400 being saddlers and harness makers.

Production and Transmission of Physical Forces.

156. The State electric works in the cities of Lashkar, Indore and Bhopal provide most of the employment under this head.

Industries of Luxuries.

157. The 52,000 supported are mostly jewellers (46,000).

158. These are the contractors for conservancy and sweepers and scavengers (38,000). **Industries concerned with Refuse Matter.**

159. Of the 52,000 persons supported by transport 37,800 carry on transport by land and of these 22,800 are carters, drivers, etc. Transport by water occupies 1,300, almost all of whom are boatmen plying on the rivers. Of the rest 10,000 are met with on railways and 2,000 in the post and telegraph service. **Transport.**

160. The 513,900 persons supported by trade are mainly traders in textiles (27,000) and shop-keepers (62,000). **Trade.**

161. Public administration in its various branches accounts for 490,900 persons. Of these 89,000 are in military service, 8,000 being in the Imperial Service troops; police employ 92,000 and the various branches of the Public Administration 139,000, of whom 69,000 are officials of the various Darbars. **Public Administration.**

162. The professions employ 138,000, religion claiming the greatest number 94,000. Among these priests, etc., number 54,000, mendicants 32,000, and catechists, etc., about 500. **Professions.**

163. Those with private incomes number 31,000. They are practically all land owners though a few may have invested funds. A certain number are pensioners. **Persons with Private Incomes.**

164. This form of occupation supports 214,000 persons and of these 204,800 are indoor servants. **Domestic Service.**

165. The occupations of 754,000 persons were too insufficiently described to allow of their being classed. Of these 741,000 were workmen and labourers. **Insufficiently described Occupations.**

166. Jails, asylums and the like accounted for 4,000 out of the 230,000 whose occupations were unproductive; beggars complete the tale. **Unproductive.**

Factory Statistics.

167. So far no distinction has been made between factories and home industries. The information for factories has been collected in Table XV-E which gives a return for all factories, mills, etc., which were employing 20 or more people on March 10th 1911.

This Table, while it supplies very little material in itself, only 16,000 persons being supported by work in factories, shows to what a small extent industrial enterprise has spread in Central India. Only 144 institutions were working and of these 86 lay in the Gwalior and Indore Residency Political Charges which supported 9,000 persons between them. The weaving mills at Indore employed the largest individual number of hands (2,234). The east of the Agency only shows 19 such institutions of which 17 lie in Baghelkhand and 2 in Bundelkhand.

The factories classified are shown in the inset. The various processes of dealing with cotton claim 105 of these factories; 112 employ steam wholly or in part. Of those employed 12,000 are males and 3,900 are females. The supervision is in the hands of 37 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 759 Indians while 34 skilled workmen are Europeans or Anglo-Indians and 6,000 are Indians. Of the unskilled labourers who number 5,894 males and 3,233 females, 8,300 are over and 750 are under 14 years of age.

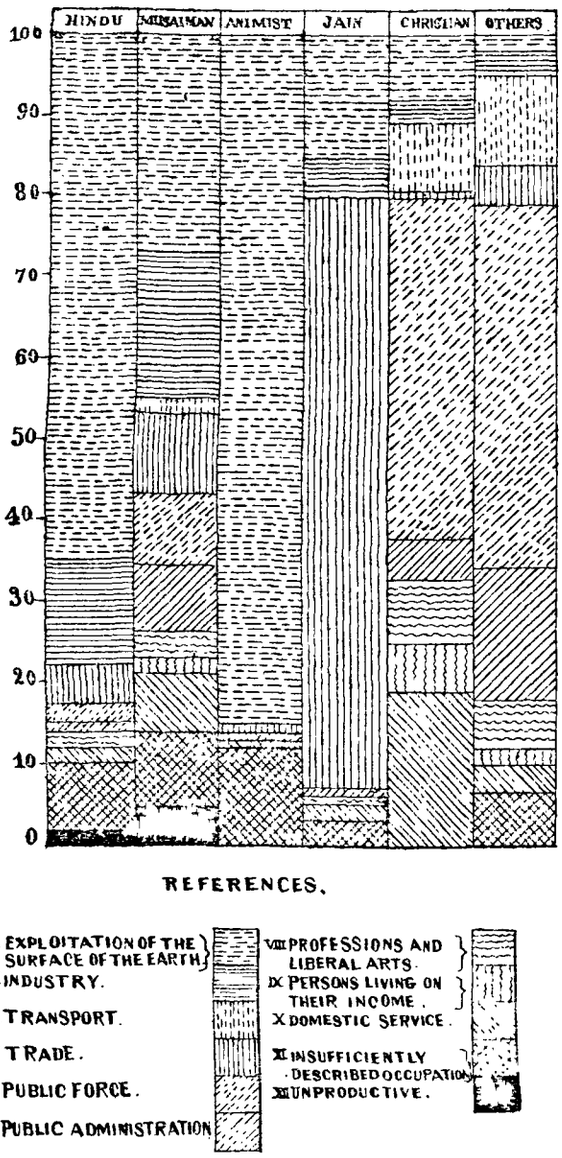
The classification of factories.	Number.
Mines	4
Ginning factories	81
Cotton presses	10
Other factories connected with cotton	14
Food industries	12
Other industries	23
TOTAL	144

Table XV-E. Parts III and IV deal with the owners and managers respectively. The Agarwal Banias head the list, Mahesri Banias and Bohras (Musalman) following, while all classes manage cotton mills or presses.

168. Table XV-D. Subsidiary Table IX and the attached diagram show occupations by religions for the twelve Sub-classes. **Occupation and Religion.**

The diagram deals with all who are supported by the religion and not with actual workers only. Hindus preponderate showing much the same ratios as the whole population; of this religion, 65 per cent. follow agricultural and pastoral pursuits and 13 per cent. transport (Sub-class IV).

Diagram showing the main distribution by occupation (Sub classes) for religion.



The Muhammadans are also mainly found engaged in agriculture, but 18 per cent. follow trade and 10 per cent. are employed in the army and police as against the 5 per cent. of Hindus.

Animists are almost all engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits, 85 per cent. falling under Sub-class I.

Jains, as would be expected, follow trade chiefly, 73 per cent. falling under Sub-class V, while 15 per cent. follow agriculture.

Christians are practically all engaged in the Public force being mainly British soldiers, while 19 per cent. are in domestic service, the latter being Indian-Christians.

"Others" are mainly Sikhs, etc., serving in the army and police.

Caste and Occupation.

169. Imperial Table XVI and Subsidiary Table VIII deal with occupation and caste. This shows that now-a-days no caste adheres strictly to its traditional occupation, if indeed it ever did do so.

Thus of Banias 65 per cent. follow trade and 14 per cent. agriculture. Among the various castes of Bania while all follow trade to about this extent, the Agarwals are the most addicted to cultivation, nearly 19 per cent. following this occupation.

Of Bhats 20 per cent. follow the traditional occupation while some 40 per cent. follow various kinds of agricultural labour and 12 per cent. are beggars and criminals, etc.

Of Brahmans only 9 per cent. follow the traditional occupation, 60 per cent. being cultivators. Of the different castes the Shrimalis (27) and the Shrigaud (24) show the highest percentages following the traditional occupation, while the Sarvarias show only 6 per cent.

Rajputs show 13 per cent. following their traditional occupation, about 60 per cent. being agriculturists. The Baghelas stand first with 24 per cent., the Tonwar last with 7 per cent.

Of Musalmans 20 per cent. follow their traditional occupation and serve in the army or police, while about 30 per cent. live on the land. The occupations followed in this case are very varied.

Decaying Industries.

170. Modern conditions have resulted in the decay of many industries once in a flourishing state.

Tell. The oil pressing industry has decayed largely owing to the export of the seed and the impossibility of competing with modern machines. Kerosine oil, moreover, has ousted country oil to a great extent as an illuminant. Country oil was formerly used universally by classes who now buy imported oils. The Telis are taking to agriculture, merchandise, preparation of foodstuffs, etc.

Kumhar. The country potter finds that cheap china, empty Kerosine oil tins and enamelled ware are taking the place of earthen vessels. Agriculture, water-carrying and mercantile business are now followed freely by Kumhars.

Arms. The maker of arms has been almost wholly ousted under modern conditions. They now enter the public service or become carpenters and blacksmiths.

Patwas. The Patwas find cheap imported ornaments are interfering seriously with this trade.

Stone workers. Iron articles are replacing stone cut grills, balconies and the like.

Badhais. The old form of transport in *Palkis, palanquins*, and the picturesque and often highly ornamented bullock *rath* used by the rich, has been superseded by motors and modern carriages; hence the manufacture of these means of conveyance is yearly diminishing.

Weaving. Fine weaving, for which Malwa was famous, the cloth of Chanderi, Sironj, Sehore and other places being sold all over India, has almost wholly died out in competition with imported cloth. Imported thread has also affected thread makers.

Lac. The lac industry as followed in Central India, where the primitive methods are still largely used, has suffered in competition with the more advanced system introduced in Burma.

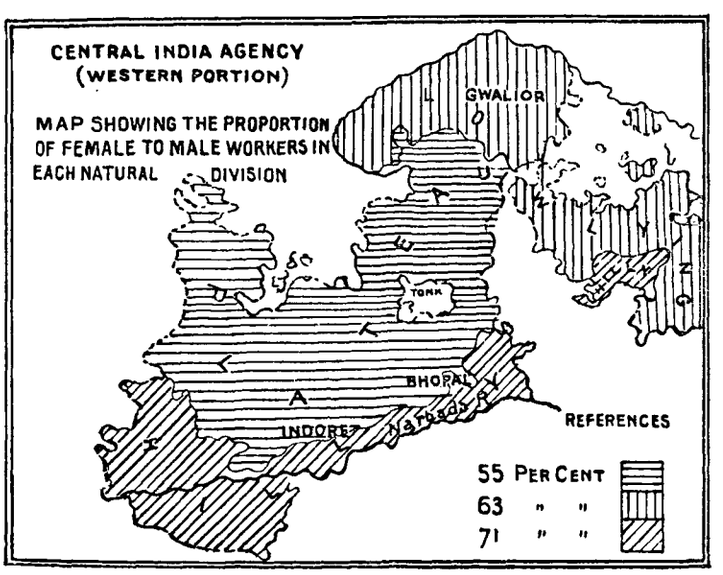
Chhipa. The importation of European goods has seriously injured the stamped cloth industry.

Barudgar. Powder except for fireworks is now scarcely made anywhere, and even fireworks are to some extent imported.

Female Occupations.

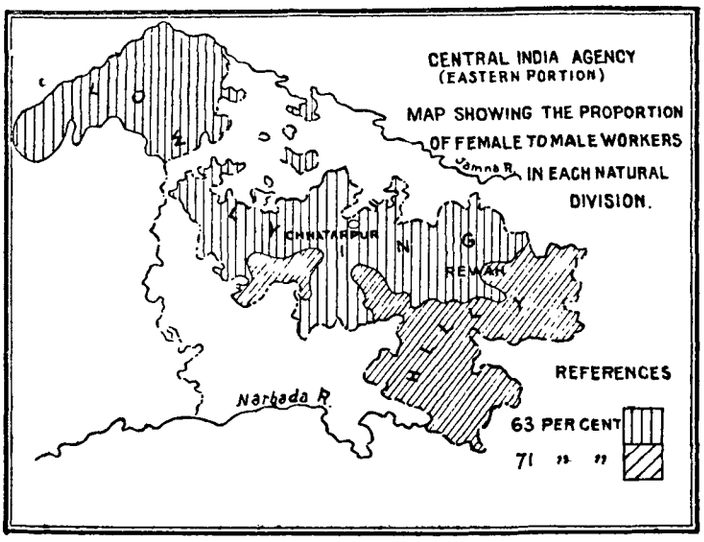
171. The actual workers number 3,288,000 males and 2,900,000 females in the Agency as a whole, therefore in every 1,000 actual workers 618 are females.

The maps below give proportions in the Natural Divisions. This shows



that women work most in the Hilly tract, and least in the Plateau. Towns predominate on the Plateau and with towns the proportions of artisans and

traders increases. Women work most where the country is agricultural and pastoral and hence the predominance in the Hilly tract. Looking at the Sub-classes and Groups this soon becomes clear.



The Orders in which occupations are chiefly feminine are given in the inset.

Order, group and occupation.			Number of females per 1,000 males.
12	56	Flour-grinders .	5,200
28	110	Trade in wood .	2,500
48	155B	Midwives .	2,300
12	62	Sugar-making .	2,100
13	73	Toilet industries.	1,900

Certain occupations are almost monopolised by females; these are flour-grinding, midwifery, sugar-making, toilet industries, toymaking and the wood trade. In no case,however, is the total population engaged large. Among occupations in which women take a large share are basket-making in which there are 90 women to 100 men, potters (57), sweepers (71), sellers of grocery and oil, etc. (68), sellers of milk (86), sellers of betel nut, etc. (102), dealers in grass (130), cooks, etc. (55).

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**General Distribution by Occupation.**

Class, Sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of		Percentage of actual workers employed.		Percentage of dependants to actual worker.	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	In cities.	In rural areas.	In cities.	In rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL INDIA	**10,000**	**5,686**	**56·9**	**43·1**	**1·8**	**98·2**	**85·6**	**75·7**
A.—Production of raw materials	***6,362***	***3,659***	***57·5***	***42·5***	***0·2***	***99·8***	***70·4***	***73·9***
I.—Exploitation of surface of the earth	**6,358**	**3,657**	**57·5**	**42·5**	**0·2**	**99·8**	**71·5**	**73·9**
1. Pasture and agriculture	6,345	3,650	57·5	42·5	0·2	99·8	72·7	73·8
2. Fishing and hunting	13	7	55·5	44·5	8·5	91·5	57·4	82·2
II.—Extraction of minerals	**4**	**2**	**45·2**	**54·8**	**12·2**	**87·8**	**37·1**	**132·9**
3. Mines	3	2	48·7	51·3	15·1	84·9	37·1	117·7
4. Quarries of hard rock	..	...	28·6	76·4	...	100·0	...	323·1
5. Salt, etc.	1	...	36·3	63·7	...	100·0	...	175·7
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	***1,829***	***950***	***51·9***	***48·1***	***4·3***	***95·7***	***92·8***	***91·4***
III.—Industry	**1,224**	**645**	**52·1**	**47·3**	**3·8**	**96·2**	**82·0**	**90·1**
6. Textiles	180	103	57·4	42·6	3·5	96·5	78·5	74·1
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	25	13	53·0	47·0	1·7	98·3	89·2	88·7
8. Wood	142	77	53·8	46·2	2·8	97·2	75·7	86·0
9. Metals	76	35	45·7	54·3	5·0	95·0	122·5	118·4
10. Ceramics	107	63	58·5	41·5	2·2	97·8	70·0	71·9
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	76	40	53·0	47·0	1·5	98·5	84·6	88·6
12. Food industries	70	38	55·1	44·9	11·3	88·7	68·9	83·2
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	418	209	50·0	50·0	2·9	97·1	77·1	100·9
14. Furniture industries	...	...	58·4	41·6	12·7	87·3	137·2	61·6
15. Building industries	31	15	49·7	50·3	11·7	88·3	99·4	101·5
16. Construction of means of transport	2	1	53·6	46·4	17·2	82·8	81·2	87·5
17. Production and transmission of physical forces	...	..	62·1	37·9	57·6	42·4	52·9	72·0
18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences	56	25	43·9	56·1	5·4	94·6	113·9	128·6
19. Industries connected with refuse matter	41	26	62·6	37·4	5·1	94·9	68·5	59·2
IV.—Transport	**56**	**29**	**51·0**	**49·0**	**10·3**	**89·7**	**96·6**	**95·9**
20. Transport by water	2	1	57·4	42·6	0·8	99·2	50·0	74·3
21. Transport by road	40	22	53·3	46·7	7·9	92·1	69·7	89·1
22. Transport by rail	12	5	44·0	56·0	22·8	77·2	127·6	127·5
23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	2	1	43·1	56·9	8·3	91·7	207·3	125·4
V.—Trade	**549**	**276**	**50·3**	**49·7**	**4·9**	**95·1**	**112·4**	**97·9**
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	39	16	40·7	59·3	6·7	93·3	136·2	146·1
25. Brokerage, commission and export	6	2	36·8	63·2	16·1	83·9	177·6	170·4
26. Trade in textiles	29	14	47·8	52·2	7·2	92·8	143·5	106·4
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	2	1	43·7	56·3	2·4	97·6	131·8	128·6
28. Trade in wood	2	1	69·8	30·2	7·8	92·2	125·3	36·3
29. Trade in metals	3	1	38·3	61·7	5·8	94·2	252·9	155·7
30. Trade in pottery	...	...	55·6	44·4	...	100·0	...	80·0
31. Trade in chemical products	7	4	53·4	46·6	2·7	97·3	100·0	87·1
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	26	12	46·5	53·5	6·1	93·9	95·7	116·7
33. Other trade in food stuffs	314	164	52·2	47·8	4·4	95·6	98·0	98·2
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	10	7	68·0	32·0	8·2	91·8	64·5	45·5
35. Trade in furniture	1	...	50·8	49·2	6·3	93·7	170·0	91·9
36. Trade in building materials	...	...	48·3	51·7	9·4	90·6	122·7	105·7
37. Trade in means of transport	5	2	46·0	54·0	0·5	99·5	70·0	117·4
38. Trade in fuel	14	8	55·8	44·2	6·3	93·7	125·8	76·0
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	19	10	52·4	47·6	8·2	91·8	111·6	88·9
40. Trade in refuse matters	...	...	75·0	25·0	...	100·0	...	33·9
41. Trade of other sorts	72	34	47·0	53·0	2·7	97·3	168·7	111·1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—**General Distribution by Occupation**—*contd.*

Class, Sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of		Percentage of actual workers employed.		Percentage of dependants to actual worker.	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	In cities.	In rural areas.	In cities.	In rural areas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	***525***	***235***	***44·8***	***55·2***	***13·0***	***87·0***	***99·0***	***126·5***
VI.—Public force	**195**	**99**	**50·8**	**49·2**	**9·5**	**90·5**	**89·3**	**97·5**
42. Army	96	52	54·5	45·5	13·5	86·5	96·5	81·4
43. Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
44. Police	99	47	47·3	52·7	5·2	94·8	68·5	113·8
VII.—Public administration	**149**	**60**	**40·4**	**59·6**	**20·9**	**79·1**	**113·2**	**156·7**
45. Public administration	149	60	40·4	59·6	20·9	79·1	113·2	156·7
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	**148**	**62**	**42·1**	**57 9**	**6·3**	**93·7**	**94·4**	**140·3**
46. Religion	101	39	38·3	61·7	4·1	95·9	96·1	163·8
47. Law	4	1	36·4	63·6	17·1	82·3	181·8	172·8
48. Medicine	6	3	47·4	52·6	15·8	84·2	91·5	114·5
49. Instruction	8	3	47·1	52·9	12·9	87·1	70·3	118 4
50. Letters and arts and sciences	29	16	53·7	46·3	7·3	92·7	83·4	86·5
IX.—Persons living on their income	**33**	**14**	**40·7**	**59·3**	**33·6**	**66·4**	**83·8**	**177·3**
51. Persons living principally on their income	33	14	40·7	59·3	33·6	66·4	83·8	177·3
D.—Miscellaneous	***1,224***	***842***	***65·6***	***34·4***	***2·6***	***97·4***	***58·0***	***52·3***
X.—Domestic service	**229**	**134**	**58·4**	**41·6**	**5·5**	**94·5**	**69·4**	**71·3**
52. Domestic service	229	134	58·4	41·6	5·5	94·5	69·4	71·3
XI.—Insufficiently described occupation	**806**	**533**	**66·1**	**33·9**	**2·0**	**98·0**	**57·4**	**51·8**
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	806	533	66·1	33·9	2·0	98·0	57·4	51·8
XII.—Unproductive	**249**	**175**	**70·5**	**29·5**	**2·2**	**97·8**	**38·4**	**42·0**
54. Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals	5	4	84·5	15·5	21·9	78·1	8·2	21·2
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	244	171	70·2	29·8	1·8	98·2	46·4	42·4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—**Distribution by Occupation in Natural Division.**

Occupation.	Number per mille of total population supported in			
	Central India.	Plateau.	Lowlying.	Hilly.
1	2	3	4	5
Total	***1,000***	***1,000***	***1,000***	***1,000***
I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth	**636**	**600**	**634**	**695**
1.—(a) Agriculture	**607**	**573**	**606**	**660**
(1) Income from rent of agricultural land	13	9	20	10
(2) Ordinary cultivators	432	391	443	480
(3) Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	1	2	1	1
(4) Farm servants and field labourers	159	170	140	168
(5) Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantation	...	...	...	...
(6) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	2	1	2	1
(b) Pasture	**24**	**21**	**23**	**28**
(9) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	2	3	1	2
(10) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	...	...	...	1
(11) Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	2	...	3	3
(12) Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	20	18	19	22
(13) Birds, bees, silk worms, etc.	...	...	...	...
2.—Fishing and hunting	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Others (7—8)	*4*	*5*	*4*	*5*
II.—Extraction of minerals	...	...	**1**	**1**
III.—Industry	**122**	**132**	**133**	**91**
6. Textile industries	18	17	23	11
8. Wood industries	14	14	16	12
9. Metal industries	7	7	8	7
12. Food industries	7	8	7	6
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	42	50	43	28
Other industries	34	36	36	27
IV.—Transport	**6**	**8**	**3**	**6**
V.—Trade	**55**	**63**	**53**	**44**
26. Trade in textiles	3	3	2	3
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	3	3	2	3
33. Other trade in food stuffs	31	32	33	27
Other trade	18	25	16	11
VI.—Public force	**19**	**22**	**22**	**12**
VII.—Public administration	**15**	**20**	**15**	**8**
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	**15**	**14**	**20**	**8**
IX.—Persons living on their income	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**
X.—Domestic service	**23**	**29**	**21**	**16**
XI.—Insufficiently described occupation	**81**	**73**	**83**	**90**
XII.—Unproductive	**25**	**34**	**14**	**26**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Division.**

Natural Division.	Agriculture.				Industry (including mines).			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on agricultural population.		Population supported by industry.	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on industrial population.	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL INDIA . .	**5,675,281**	**607**	**57·1**	**42·9**	**1,149,140**	**123**	**52·6**	**47·4**
Plateau	2,108,441	572	54·6	45·4	488,301	133	48·1	51·9
Lowlying	2,007,526	606	58·5	41·5	443,690	134	55·7	44·3
Hilly	1,559,314	660	58·6	41·4	217,149	92	56·6	43·4
Cities	**7,060**	**40**	**56·9**	**43·1**	**42,323**	**240**	**55·1**	**44·9**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—**Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in Natural Division.**

Natural Division.	Commerce.				Professions.				Other occupations.			
	Population supported by commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on commercial population.		Population supported by profession.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on professional population.		Population supported by other occupations.	Proportion of other occupation followers per 1,000 of Natural Division population.	Percentage on other occupation followers of	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CENTRAL INDIA .	**566,344**	**60**	**50·4**	**49·6**	**138,390**	**15**	**42·1**	**57·9**	**1,827,825**	**195**	**61·8**	**38·2**
Plateau . .	263,304	71	44·6	55·4	51,372	14	48·0	52·0	772,073	210	57·1	42·9
Lowlying . . .	185,779	56	55·0	45·0	66,566	20	36·2	63·8	607,142	184	63·8	36·2
Hilly	117,261	49	56·1	43·9	20,452	9	46·6	53·4	448,610	190	67·3	32·7
Cities	**32,419**	**184**	**47·7**	**52·3**	**7,148**	**41**	**51·4**	**48·6**	**87,110**	**495**	**55·5**	**44·5**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—**Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).**

OCCUPATION.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS.			
	Central India.	Plateau.	Lowlying.	Hilly.
1	2	3	4	5
Total	*32*	*24*	*46*	*23*
I.—Exploitation of the Surface of the Earth	**11**	**6**	**18**	**9**
1.—(*a*). **Agriculture**	**9**	**4**	**16**	**5**
(1). Income from rent of agricultural land	...	..	...	...
(2). Ordinary cultivators	...	...	...	...
(3). Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	70	78	71	41
(4). Farm servants and field labourers	26	9	58	15
(5). Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations	...	...	...	...
(6). Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	100	47	129	60
(*b*). **Pasture**	**64**	**82**	**52**	**77**
(9). Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	24	21	13	60
(10). Sheep, goat and pig breeders	36	30	...	17
(11). Breeders of other animals, (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	25	8	42	9
(12). Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	72	69	58	86
(13). Birds, bees, silkworms, etc.	45	...	...	400
2.—**Fishing and Hunting**	**107**	**50**	**186**	**108**
Others. (7-8)	*20*	*18*	*38*	*5*
II.—Extraction of Minerals	**29**	**8**	**49**	**6**
III.—Industry	**117**	**85**	**159**	**96**
6. Textile Industries	80	59	116	38
8. Wood Industries	95	88	116	72
9. Metal Industries	127	87	160	126
12. Food Industries	41	11	93	17
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	166	119	24	130
Other Industries	106	67	134	159
IV.—Transport	**72**	**23**	**111**	**141**
V.—Trade	**98**	**68**	**133**	**92**
26. Trade in textiles	42	21	83	36
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	109	84	168	104
33. Trade in food stuffs	100	67	130	96
Other trades	98	75	140	91
VI.—Public Force	**75**	**75**	**71**	**96**
VII.—Public Administration	**7**	**72**	**75**	**105**
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	**166**	**59**	**284**	**94**
IX.—Persons Living on their Income	**26**	**79**	**23**	**50**
X.—Domestic Service	**47**	**19**	**27**	**37**
XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations	**7**	**68**	**9**	**7**
XII.—Unproductive	**12**	**3**	**14**	**9**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—**Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).**

LANDLORDS (Rent Receivers).		CULTIVATORS (Rent Payers).		FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS.	
Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	***4,726***	***Total***	***647***	***Total***	***588***
(*a*) **Agricultural**	**3,012**	(*a*) **Agricultural**	**173**	(*a*) **Agricultural**	**91**
Rent payers	2,313	Rent receivers	79	Rent receivers	29
Agricultural labourers	699	Agricultural labourers	94	Rent payers	62
(*b*) **Non-Agricultural**	**1,714**	(*b*) **Non-Agricultural**	**474**	(*b*) **Non-Agricultural**	**497**
Government employés of all kinds	88	General labourers	93	General labourers	166
Money lenders and grain dealers	337	Government employés of all kinds	...	Village watchmen	12
Other traders of all kinds	146	Money lenders and grain dealers	33	Cattle breeders and milkmen	35
Priests	238	Other traders of all kinds	34	Mill hands	16
Clerks of all kinds (not Government)	77	Fishermen and boatmen	10	Fishermen and boatmen	8
School masters	25	Cattle breeders and milkmen	34	Rice pounders	2
Lawyers	5	Village watchmen	13	Traders of all kinds	16
Estate Agents and Managers	11	Weavers	7	Oil-pressers	8
Medical practitioners	12	Barbers	14	Weavers	18
Artisans	50	Oil-pressers	22	Potters	10
Others	725	Washermen	12	Leather workers	45
		Potters	11	Blacksmiths and carpenters	12
		Blacksmiths and carpenters	17	Washermen	22
		Others	174	Others	127

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—**Occupations of females by subclasses, and selected orders and groups.**

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	CENTRAL INDIA	**3,288,363**	**2,032,029**	**618**
	I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth	**2,065,646**	**1,356,540**	**657**
	1. Pasture and Agriculture	2,059,905	1,355,300	658
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	43,762	10,279	235
2	Ordinary cultivators	1,425,548	711,868	499
4	Farm servants and field labourers	452,295	584,219	1,292
8	Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	14,367	10,781	750
9	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	8,617	2,296	266
11	Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses, etc.)	10,113	1,568	155
12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	93,160	29,708	319
	II.—Extraction of minerals	**1,384**	**454**	**328**
	III.—Industry	**416,117**	**187,117**	**450**
	6. Textiles	56,373	40,065	711
21	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing,	9,817	3,769	384
22	Cotton spinning, pressing and weaving	34,117	29,922	877
30	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	5,794	3,358	580
	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	11,171	1,369	123
	8. Wood	49,369	22,303	452
36	Sawyers, carpenters, turners, and joiners	26,301	1,693	64
37	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves.	22,978	20,610	897
	9. Metals	25,595	6,794	265
41	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	19,073	4,948	259
	10. Ceramics	36,587	21,925	599
47	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	32,052	18,122	569
	11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	21,581	16,334	758
53	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils	19,649	15,237	775
	12. Food industries	19,506	16,307	836
56	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	1,853	9,751	5,262
62	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	41	90	2,195
	13. Industries of dress and toilet	149,756	45,736	305
68	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners, embroiderers on linen	21,927	9,624	439
69	Shoe, boot, and sandal makers	72,071	20,299	282
71	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	19,413	14,055	724
72	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	35,513	1,214	34
73	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.)	17	33	1,941
	15. Building industries	11,412	2,780	244
	18. Industry of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences	19,702	3,318	168
89	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation of jewellery makers and gilders, etc.	17,598	2,295	130
91	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	85	144	1,694
	19. Industries connected with refuse matter	14,136	10,050	711
93	Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractor	14,136	10,050	711
	IV.—Transport	**23,611**	**3,130**	**133**
	21. Transport by road	17,371	2,780	160
99	Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employés (including private servants)	10,971	1,024	93
	V.—Trade	**177,151**	**81,540**	**460**
	24. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	12,065	2,642	219
106	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	12,065	2,642	219
	26. Trade in textile	11,161	1,810	162
108	Trade in textile piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	11,161	1,810	162
	28. Trade in wood	343	879	2,563
110	Trade in wood (not firewood, cork, bark, etc.)	343	879	2,563
	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	8,504	2,725	320

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—**Occupations of females by subclasses, and selected orders and groups.**—*contd.*

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	V.—Trade—*contd.*			
114	Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters	7,941	2,159	272
	33. Other trade in food stuffs	96,745	56,789	587
117	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	19,106	13,016	681
118	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs	9,115	7,852	861
120	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	11,120	11,439	1,029
121	Grain, pulse dealers	45,718	17,107	374
124	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	3,577	4,661	1,303
	41. Trade in other sorts	23,735	7,923	330
135	Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	21,824	7,427	340
	VI.—Public Force	**90,182**	**2,321**	**26**
	44. Police	41,367	2,321	56
143	Village watchmen	22,589	2,321	103
	VII.—Public Administration	**54,282**	**2,056**	**38**
	45. Public administration	54,282	2,056	38
145c	Menials	14,411	2,037	141
	VIII.—Profession and liberal arts	**49,162**	**9,121**	**186**
	46. Religion	33,161	3,087	93
148	Priests, ministers, etc.	19,677	875	44
19	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	9,886	1,990	201
155B	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. (Native States).	521	1,209	2,321
	50. Letters and arts and sciences	10,362	4,238	409
160	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	8,317	4,155	500
	IX.—Persons living on their income	**8,313**	**4,362**	**525**
	51. Persons living on their income	8,313	4,362	525
161	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	8,313	4,362	525
	X.—Domestic service	**81,543**	**43,565**	**534**
	52. Domestic service	81,543	43,565	534
162	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	77,503	43,032	555
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	**223,103**	**275,887**	**1,237**
	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	223,103	275,887	1,237
167	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	218,249	275,641	1,263
	XII.—Unproductive	**97,869**	**65,936**	**674**
	55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	94,865	65,435	690
169	Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners	64,865	65,435	690

SUBSIDIARY TABLES VII.—**Selected Occupations, 1911 and 1901.**

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1901.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth	**5,949,356**	**4,579,754**	**+29·9**
	1. Pasture and Agriculture	5,936,785	4,573,008	+29·8
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	123,516	234,188	—47·3
2	Ordinary cultivators	4,038,048	3,154,343	+28·0
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	11,024	4,959	+122·3
4	Farm servants and field labourers	1,488,402	924,975	+60·9
6	Fruits, flowers, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers	14,140	22,184	—36·3
8	Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors, and charcoal burners.	37,288	43,006	—13·3
9	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	17,745	20,513	—13·6
11	Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses, etc.)	17,402	7,839	+122·0
12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc	182,763	148,421	+23·1
	2. Fishing and hunting	12,571	6,746	+86·3
14	Fishing	10,687	4,846	+120·6
	II.—Extraction of minerals	**4,067**	**4,600**	**—11·6**
	3. Mines	3,039	2,514	+20·9
	4. Quarries of hard rock	110	569	—80·7
	5. Salt, etc.	918	1,517	—39·5
	III.—Industry	**1,145,073**	**1,117,644**	**+2·5**
	6. Textiles	168,024	217,665	—22·8
21	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	26,587	25,453	+4·5
22	Cotton spinning, pressing and weaving	106,726	158,335	—32·6
26	Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	11,198	9,665	+15·9
30	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	17,746	18,742	—5·3
	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	23,570	55,746	—57·7
32	Tanners, curiers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	11,036	44,925	—75·3
33	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	12,630	10,822	+16·7
	8. Wood	133,102	103,592	+28·5
36	Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	64,075	62,730	+2·1
37	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves.	69,027	40,862	+68·9
	9. Metals	70,801	59,152	+19·7
41	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	51,851	45,417	+14·2
42	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	12·036	4,544	+164·8
	10. Ceramics	100·011	76,754	+30·3
47	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	86,035	61,551	+39·8
	11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	71,493	56,117	+27·4
53	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils	66,063	38,325	+72·4
	12. Food industries	65,028	63,708	+2·1
56	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	18,470	21,534	—14·2
59	Butchers	14,179	14,273	—0·7
63	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments	17,599	9,011	+95·3
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet	391,413	352,704	+11·0
68	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners, embroiderers on linen.	59,027	48,849	+20·8
69	Shoe, boot, and sandal makers	189,695	160,147	+18·5
71	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	55,605	52,339	+6·2
72	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	84,441	81,321	+3·8
	14. Furniture industries	363	382	—5·0
	15. Building industries	28,566	33,242	—14·1
78	Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers	17,683	23,114	—23·5
	16. Construction of means of transport	1,443	2,333	—38·1
	17. Production and transmission of physical forces	95	...	+100·0
	18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.	52,450	54,138	—3·1
89	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers and gilders, etc.	46,592	45,297	+2·9
	19. Industries concerned with refuse matter	38,614	42,110	—7·3
93	Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors	38,614	42,110	—7·3
	IV.—Transport	**52,412**	**36,420**	**+44·0**
	20. Transport by water	1,393	1,282	+8·7
	21. Transport by road	37,800	27,194	+39·2
99	Cart owners, and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employés (including private servants.)	22,868	5,739	+298·3
	22. Transport by rail	10,923	6,092	+79·3
103	Railway employés of all kinds other than construction coolies	10,194	6,092	+79·3
	23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	2,296	1,952	+24·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLES VII.—**Selected Occupations, 1911 and 1901**—*contd.*

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1901.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	V.—Trade	**513,932**	**657,264**	**—21·8**
	24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	36,093	46,414	—22·6
	25. Brokerage, commission and export	5,195	9,690	—46·4
	26. Trade in textile	27,121	27,095	+0·1
	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	2,095	2,691	—22·1
	28. Trade in wood	1,750	29,979	—94·2
	29. Trade in metals	3,159	518	+509·8
	30. Trade in pottery	18	19,436	+99·9
	31. Trade in chemical products	6,945	9,313	—25·4
	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	24,152	23,179	+4·2
114	Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters	22,330	22,843	—2·2
	33. Other trade in food stuff	294,305	324,106	—9·2
117	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and their condiments	62,100	59,159	+5·0
118	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	29,194	28,123	+3·8
119	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	10,488	5,087	+106·2
120	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	38,752	65,744	—41·1
121	Grain pulse dealers	130,110	93,133	+39·7
124	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	13,152	52,685	—75·0
	34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	9,614	9,414	+2·1
	35. Trade in furniture	626	11,924	—94·8
	36. Trade in building materials	485	956	—49·2
	37. Trade in means of transport	4,296	3,766	+14·1
	38. Trade in fuel	12,797	13,812	—7·3
	39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.	17,938	16,998	+5·5
132	Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, tans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	14,021	10,997	+27·5
	40. Trade in refuse matters	4	...	+100
	41. Trade in other sorts	67,339	107,773	—37·8
135	Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	62,447	99,724	—37·4
	VI.—Public Force	**181,938**	**104,752**	**+73·7**
	42. Army	89,551	83,839	+6·8
139	Army (Government)	11,474	12,454	—8·0
140	Army (Imperial and Native States)	78,077	71,384	+9·4
	43. Navy	...	...	...
	44. Police	92,387	20,913	+341·8
142	Police (Government and Native States)	40,707	4,630	+779·2
143	Village watchmen	51,680	16,283	+217·4
	VII.—Public administration	**139,485**	**262,508**	**—46·9**
145	Service of Native and Foreign States	108,143	251,044	—56·9
147	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	24,095	5,038	+378·3
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	**138,390**	**103,099**	**+34·2**
	46. Religion	94,629	63,799	+48·3
148	Priests, ministers, etc.	54,227	37,148	+46·0
149	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	32,327	9,611	+236·4
	47. Law	3,663	3,241	+13·0
	48. Medicine	5,954	7,708	—22·8
	49. Instruction	6,951	6,588	+5·5
	50. Letters and arts and sciences	27,193	21,763	+24·9
160	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	22,706	17,593	+29·1
	IX.—Persons living on their income	**31,173**	**38,817**	**—19·8**
	X.—Domestic service	**214,177**	**293,583**	**—27·0**
162	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	204,889	279,272	—26·6
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	**754,480**	**1,149,240**	**—34·3**
167	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	741,728	1,109,608	—33·2
	XII.—Unproductive	**232,497**	**281,100**	**—17·3**
	54. Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals	4,148	5,154	—19·5
	55. Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes	228,349	275,946	—17·2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—**Occupation of Selected Castes.**

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Ajana.—Agriculture	**725**	**44**
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	74	141
Labourers, unspecified	152	175
Others	49	23
Bania.—Trade	**653**	**36**
Income from rent of land	20	822
Cultivators of all kinds	145	63
Artisans and other workmen	9	95
Public administration	5	...
Arts and professions	8	15
Persons living on their income	24	58
Domestic service	46	20
Labourers, unspecified	76	170
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	6	171
Others	8	29
Bania Agarwal.—Trade	**659**	**32**
Income from rent of land	31	617
Cultivators of all kinds	132	24
Persons living on their income	25	176
Domestic service	41	19
Labourers, unspecified	82	187
Others	30	21
Bania Gahohi.—Trade	**685**	**40**
Income from rent of land	186	53
Cultivators of all kinds	24	32
Labourers, unspecified	71	94
Others	34	44
Bania Mahesri.—Trade	**598**	**46**
Cultivators of all kinds	90	47
Persons living on their income	54	18
Domestic service	99	16
Labourers, unspecified	87	250
Others	72	46
Bania Oswal.—Trade	**695**	**27**
Cultivators of all kinds	100	53
Artisans and other workmen	24	141
Domestic service	60	15
Labourers, unspecified	58	315
Others	63	67
Bania Porwal.—Trade	**650**	**26**
Cultivators of all kinds	123	39
Persons living on their income	29	33
Domestic service	45	29
Labourers, unspecified	105	170
Others	48	63
Bhat.—Legend Singer	**198**	**38**
Income from rent of land	33	17
Cultivators of all kinds	290	51
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	132	116
Labourers, unspecified	120	199
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	118	91
Others	109	31

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—**Occupation of Selected Castes**—*contd.*

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Bhil.—Agriculture	**537**	**54**
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	261	156
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	29	35
Artisans and other workmen	4	37
Public force	5	...
Public administration	4	...
Domestic service	8	41
Labourers, unspecified	143	105
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	3	40
Others	6	39
Bhilala.—Agriculture	**864**	**100**
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	72	103
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	16	37
Domestic service	7	40
Labourers, unspecified	33	62
Others	8	31
Brahman.—Priest	**89**	**36**
Income from rent of land	34	28
Cultivators of all kinds	596	42
Agents and Managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	4	...
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	60	87
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	8	18
Artisans and other workmen	3	33
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers	3	22
Trade	13	77
Public force	13	...
Public administration	15	...
Arts and professions	3	9
Persons living on their income	7	48
Domestic service	24	24
Labourers, unspecified	67	131
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	59	69
Others	2	19
Brahman Bhagor.—Priest	**148**	**38**
Income from rent of land	52	176
Cultivators of all kinds	489	54
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	80	220
Labourers, unspecified	41	74
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	79	24
Others	111	15
Brahman Jijhotia.—Priest	**157**	**20**
Income from rent of land	87	10
Cultivators of all kinds	593	39
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	91	133
Public force	16	...
Public administration	21	...
Domestic service	32	44
Labourers, unspecified	91	127
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	69	81
Others	42	23
Brahman Sanadhya.—Priest	**88**	**13**
Income from rent of land	29	21
Cultivators of all kinds	568	48
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	54	51
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	7	11
Trade	16	28
Public force	22	...
Public administration	17	...
Persons living on their income	11	20
Domestic service	28	14
Labourers, unspecified	102	151
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	46	29
Others	12	13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—**Occupation of Selected Castes** —*contd.*

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Brahman Sarwaria.—Priest	**59**	**54**
Income from rent of land	23	27
Cultivators of all kinds	687	40
Agents and Managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	6	...
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	54	82
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	9	25
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers	3	31
Trade	11	5
Public force	5	...
Public administration	10	...
Persons living on their income	4	67
Domestic service	17	22
Labourers, unspecified	47	128
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	61	105
Others	4	23
Brahman Shrigaud.—Priest	**249**	**99**
Cultivators of all kinds	222	25
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	70	132
Domestic service	92	37
Labourers, unspecified	71	74
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	60	13
Others	236	14
Brahman Shrimali.—Priest	**275**	**217**
Cultivators of all kinds	248	56
Public administration	71	...
Labourers, unspecified	90	43
Others	316	26
Dhangar.—Military and Dominant	**256**	**10**
Cultivators of all kinds	128	33
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	103	153
Domestic service	130	71
Labourers, unspecified	216	123
Others	167	87
Gond.—Agriculture and Hunting	**598**	**84**
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	197	112
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	17	23
Trade	5	62
Domestic service	4	30
Labourers, unspecified	165	126
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	6	90
Others	8	56
Gujar.—Agriculture	**660**	**32**
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	96	58
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	67	9
Artisans and other workmen	5	9
Trade	6	6
Public force	8	...
Domestic service	13	16
Labourers, unspecified	129	100
Others	16	35
Kachera.—Glass and Lac Workers	**590**	**67**
Cultivators of all kinds	120	63
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	112	41
Others	178	84
Khangar.—Watchmen	**166**	**2**
Cultivators of all kinds	334	65
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	159	195
Public administration	23	...
Domestic service	45	119
Labourers, unspecified	190	103
Others	84	44

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—**Occupations of Selected Castes**—*contd.*

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Kol.—Hunting and collecting Jungle produce	**277**	**104**
Cultivators of all kinds	89	41
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	306	110
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	23	34
Persons living on their income	3	7
Domestic service	18	29
Labourers, unspecified	262	163
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	13	31
Others	9	37
Maratha.—Military and Dominant	**405**	**7**
Cultivators of all kinds	170	75
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	76	144
Artisans and other workmen	66	423
Public administration	23	...
Domestic service	78	117
Labourers, unspecified	78	181
Others	104	50
Rajput.—Military and Dominant	**132**	...
Income from rent of land	68	33
Cultivators of all kinds	525	34
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	113	75
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	15	9
Artisans and other workmen	17	42
Trade	9	38
Public administration	4	...
Arts and professions	3	21
Persons living on their income	7	101
Domestic service	27	51
Labourers, unspecified	66	115
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	7	50
Others	7	21
Rajput Baghela.—Military and Dominant	**239**	...
Income from rent of land	151	24
Cultivators of all kinds	414	44
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	46	38
Domestic service	52	46
Labourers, unspecified	51	103
Others	47	30
Rajput Bhadauria.—Military and Dominant	**48**	...
Income from rent of land	170	197
Cultivators of all kinds	614	23
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	64	144
Labourers, unspecified	67	28
Others	37	92
Rajput Bundela.—Military and Dominant	**174**	...
Income from rent of land	126	31
Cultivators of all kinds	475	35
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	118	102
Others	107	41
Rajput Chauhan.—Military and Dominant	**160**	...
Income from rent of land	42	52
Cultivators of all kinds	432	52
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	151	88
Domestic service	40	23
Labourers, unspecified	90	182
Others	85	36
Rajput Gahalot.—Military and Dominant	**136**	...
Cultivators of all kinds	577	35
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	133	87
Labourers, unspecified	80	107
Others	74	35

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—**Occupations of Selected Castes**—*contd.*

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Rajput Kachhwaha.—Military and Dominant	**144**	...
Cultivators of all kinds	604	28
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	68	37
Labourers, unspecified	45	122
Others	139	96
Rajput Ponwar.—Military and Dominant	**146**	...
Income from rent of land	46	11
Cultivators of all kinds	484	28
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	124	48
Artisans and other workmen	40	85
Domestic service	23	26
Labourers, unspecified	83	12
Others	54	12
Rajput Rathod.—Military and Dominant	**125**	....
Income from rent of land	58	114
Cultivators of all kinds	493	57
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	119	66
Artisans and other workmen	29	12
Domestic service	34	63
Labourers, unspecified	71	104
Others	71	39
Rajput Tonwar.—Military and Dominant	**72**	...
Income from rent of land	62	38
Cultivators of all kinds	696	20
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	83	29
Labourers, unspecified	46	55
Others	41	24
Saharia.—Hunting and collecting Jungle produce	**138**	**15**
Cultivators of all kinds	287	55
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	209	11
Public force	28	...
Domestic service	14	136
Labourers, unspecified	302	134
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	11	107
Others	20	18
Sondhia.—Agriculture and Dacoity	**684**	**33**
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	500	154
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	36	16
Labourers, unspecified	40	79
Others	40	17
Musalman.—Military and Dominant	**205**	**2**
Income from rent of land	9	39
Cultivators of all kinds	216	12
Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	3	34
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	106	83
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	11	17
Fishing and hunting	3	51
Artisans and other workmen	76	85
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers	11	14
Trade	72	42
Public administration	24	...
Arts and professions	23	24
Persons living on their income	20	45
Domestic service	81	19
Labourers, unspecified	95	126
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	47	53
Others	4	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—**Occupations of Selected Castes**—*concld*

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Musalman Pathan.—Military and Dominant	**234**	...
Income from rent of land	10	36
Cultivators of all kinds	229	42
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	17	87
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	10	21
Artisans and other workmen	72	97
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers	12	19
Trade	55	44
Public administration	27	...
Arts and professions	21	28
Persons living on their income	21	46
Domestic service	74	24
Labourers, unspecified	88	97
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	42	37
Others	8	23
Musalman Sayad.—Military and Dominant	**265**	...
Income from rent of land	200	29
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	87	133
Artisans and other workmen	55	103
Trade	52	35
Public administration	25	...
Persons living on their income	34	45
Domestic service	64	34
Labourers, unspecified	41	73
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	109	80
Others	68	21
Musalman Shaikh.—Military and Dominant	**171**	**5**
Income from rent of land	7	35
Cultivators of all kinds	197	46
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	116	75
Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen	13	16
Artisans and other workmen	84	76
Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki bearers	9	10
Trade	89	42
Public administration	22	20
Arts and professions	24	...
Persons living on their income	16	44
Domestic service	90	16
Labourers, unspecified	111	155
Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	40	56
Others	11	29
Christians (excluding Indian Christians)	...	...
Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc.	65	...
Public force	846	...
Arts and professions	55	48
Others	34	40
Anglo-Indians	...	...
Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc.	446	...
Arts and professions	315	56
Others	239	42
Europeans	...	...
Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc.	42	...
Public force	895	...
Arts and professions	39	44
Others	24	32

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—Occupations by Religion for Orders and selected Groups.

Orders and selected groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL INDIA	**8,830**	**546**	**517**	**94**	**10**	**3**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
1.—Pasture and Agriculture	**9,057**	**232**	**688**	**22**	**1**	..	**6,507**	**2,699**	**8,445**	**1,422**	**827**	**164**
1. Income from rent of agricultural land	9,399	447	97	56	1	..	141	108	25	80	7	17
2. Ordinary cultivators	9,031	220	719	28	2	..	4,414	1,741	6,601	1,305	738	123
3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	6,081	3,848	21	49	..	1	8	83	..	6	..	3
4. Farm servants and field labourers	9,108	213	675	4	..	..	1,641	619	2,080	73	19	3
6. Fruit, flowers, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers	9,484	439	40	11	26	..	16	12	1	2	40	..
8. Wood cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	8,057	221	1,722	..	..	..	36	16	141	..	..	..
9. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	9,526	434	29	11	..	..	20	15	1	2	..	..
11. Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses, etc.)	9,106	154	734	6	..	..	19	5	26	1	..	..
12. Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	9,356	174	468	1	1	..	207	62	18	2	11	..
2.—Fishing and Hunting	**8,904**	**904**	**192**	..	..	..	**14**	**22**	**5**	..	..	..
14. Fishing	9,006	972	22	..	..	..	12	20	..	..	..	..
3.—Mines	**8,045**	**1,869**	**30**	**39**	**10**	**7**	**3**	**11**	..	**1**	**3**	**7**
4.—Quarries of hard rocks	**9,727**	**273**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.—Salt, etc.	**6,253**	**3,671**	..	**76**	..	..	**1**	**7**	..	**1**	..	..
6.—Textiles	**8,020**	**1,900**	**53**	**25**	**1**	**1**	**163**	**625**	**19**	**48**	**11**	**45**
21. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	5,772	4,206	..	18	..	4	19	219	..	5	..	34
22. Cotton spinning, pressing and weaving	8,957	938	77	27	1	..	116	196	17	33	11	..
26. Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	9,706	289	5	..	..	..	13	6	..	..	..	..
30. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	4,293	5,691	2	12	..	2	9	198	..	3	..	10
7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	**9,817**	**179**	**4**	..	..	..	**28**	**8**	..	..	..	..
32. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	9,797	202	..	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..
33. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	9,836	160	4	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..
8.—Wood	**9,870**	**90**	**36**	**3**	**1**	..	**159**	**23**	**10**	**4**	**6**	**10**
36. Sawyers, carpenters, and joiners, etc	9,833	142	19	5	1	..	76	18	3	3	6	..
37. Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves	9,904	42	52	..	1	1	83	5	7	1	..	10
9.—Metals	**8,717**	**1,252**	**13**	**18**	..	..	**75**	**173**	**2**	**14**	..	**10**
41. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	8,774	1,206	17	3	..	..	55	122	2	2	..	7
42. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	9,349	580	1	69	..	1	14	14	..	10	..	3
10.—Ceramics	**9,691**	**301**	**7**	**1**	..	..	**117**	**59**	**1**	**1**	..	..
47. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	9,966	29	5	..	..	..	104	5	1	..	..	..
11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	**9,709**	**279**	**11**	**1**	..	..	**84**	**39**	**2**	**1**	..	..
53. Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils	9,925	69	5	1	..	..	79	9	1	1	..	..
12.—Food industries	**7,608**	**1,808**	**57**	**251**	**3**	**3**	**60**	**230**	**8**	**387**	**16**	**68**
56. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	7,967	1,627	155	250	1	..	18	59	6	53	1	..
59. Butchers	5,387	4,608	5	..	..	..	9	128	..	..	..	..
63. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	8,338	186	22	1,454	..	..	18	6	1	292	..	..
13.—Industries of dress and the toilet	**9,665**	**323**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**158**	**247**	**2**	**21**	**92**	**182**
68. Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners, embroiderers on linen	9,172	771	14	30	12	1	66	89	2	20	77	17
69. Shoe, boot and sandal makers.	9,878	119	..	..	..	3	227	44	..	..	6	161
71. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.	9,312	886	..	..	2	..	63	75	..	..	9	..
72. Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	9,824	175	1	..	..	..	100	29	..	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—**Occupation by Religion for Orders and selected Groups**—*contd.*

Orders and selected groups.	Distribution by religion of 10,000 persons following each occupation.						Distribution by occupation of 10,000 persons of each religion.					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.—Furniture industries	3,774	6,226	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
15.—Building industries	7,902	2,056	28	14	..	..	27	115	2	5	1	..
78. Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers	7,791	2,183	25	1	..	..	17	76	1	..	..	..
16.—Construction of means of transport	9,723	201	48	21	7	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
17.—Production and transmission of physical forces	5,789	3,474	..	..	737	..	..	2	..	..	8	..
18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences	8,414	1,543	..	33	9	1	53	158	..	20	48	17
89. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers and gilders	8,653	1,312	..	35	..	..	49	120	..	19	..	..
19.—Industries concerned with refuse matter	8,690	1,286	10	1	11	2	41	97	1	..	46	24
93. Swee ers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors	8,690	1,286	10	1	11	2	41	97	1	..	46	24
20.—Transport by water	9,382	553	36	29	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
21.—Transport by road	7,510	2,304	139	35	4	8	34	170	11	15	16	110
99. Cart owners, and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employés (including private servants)	6,753	2,996	189	47	7	8	19	134	9	12	16	65
22.—Transport by rail	6,613	2,252	176	39	660	260	9	48	4	5	771	973
103. Railway employés of all kinds other than construction coolies	6,515	2,388	79	42	704	272	8	48	2	5	767	95
23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	7,400	1,912	505	9	139	35	2	9	2	..	34	27
24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	6,648	354	4	2,990	..	4	29	25	..	1,234	..	55
106. Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	6,648	354	4	2,990	..	4	29	25	..	1,234	..	55
25.—Brokerage, commission and export	7,111	776	13	2,089	12	..	4	8	..	124	6	..
107. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés	7,111	776	13	2,089	12	..	4	8	..	124	6	..
26.—Trade in textiles	6,538	1,313	2	2,134	12	1	21	70	..	662	35	7
108. Trade in textile piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	6,583	1,313	2	2,134	12	1	21	70	..	662	35	7
27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	7,207	1,356	14	1,418	5	..	2	5	..	34	1	..
28.—Trade in wood	7,497	1,394	772	337	..	..	2	5	3	7	..	..
29.—Trade in metals	6,895	2,976	81	48	..	..	3	18	1	2	..	..
30.—Trade in pottery	5,000	2,222	..	2,778	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
31.—Trade in chemical products	6,554	3,374	29	30	4	9	6	46	..	2	3	20
32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	9,268	590	43	68	9	22	27	28	2	19	24	185
114. Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters	9,433	420	46	74	3	24	25	18	2	19	7	116
33.—Other trade in food stuffs.	7,974	822	102	1,102	..	..	284	473	62	3,708	11	41
117. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and their condiments.	7,833	1,121	21	1,016	1	..	59	195	4	722	6	..
118. Sellers of milk, butter, hee, poultry, eggs	9,583	315	3	98	1	..	34	18	..	33	3	..
119. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	9,298	172	2	528	..	..	12	4	..	63	..	..
120. Cardimom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	8,757	1 175	74	14	..	..	41	89	4	6	..	..
121. Grain and pulse dealers	7,491	623	5	1,881	..	..	118	159	1	2,797	1	21
124. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	6,571	1,511	1,418	.	..	..	10	39	52	..	..	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—**Occupation by Religion for Orders and selected Groups**—*concld.*

Orders and selected groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION.						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist.	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	4,842	4,760	..	398	..	..	6	89	..	44	..	..
35.—Trade in furniture	8,418	1,358	..	224	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..
36.—Trade in building materials	7,981	2,011	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
37.—Trade in means of transport	8,121	1,578	203	98	..	..	4	13	2	5	..	..
38.—Trade in fuel	7,731	1,068	1,168	31	..	2	12	27	31	5	..	10
130. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	7,731	1,068	1,168	31	..	2	12	27	31	4	..	10
39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences	7,269	2,215	..	513	..	3	16	78	..	105	..	14
132. Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, tans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers	7,308	2,678	..	14	..	..	12	73	..	2	..	..
40.—Trade in refuse matters.	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.—Trade in other sorts	7,145	1,1[illegible]	4	1,[illegible]32	2	5	58	153	1	1,295	15	123
135. Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	7,152	1,031	4	1,8[illegible]5	2	6	54	126	1	1,288	15	120
42.—Army	6,742	261[illegible]	68	3	434	135	73	459	13	3	4,158	4,128
139. Army (Government)	3,345	2,500	138	..	3,328	689	5	156	3	..	4,080	2,710
140. Army (Native States and Imperial Service)	7,281	2,635	58	3	10	53	68	403	10	3	78	1,418
43.—Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44.—Police	7,379	2,190	406	7	5	13	83	396	78	8	50	418
142. Police (Native States and Government)	5,325	4,275	355	3	12	30	26	341	30	1	50	418
143. Village watchmen	8,996	547	446	11	..	..	57	55	48	7	..	..
45.—Public administration	6,979	2,7[illegible]5	104	64	35	33	118	760	30	103	516	1,572
145B. Durbar officials	7,124	2,713	..	108	35	20	60	348	..	86	254	480
145C. Menials	5,506	4,417	13	19	4	41	26	333	1	8	18	534
147. Village officials and servants other than watchmen	9,046	342	581	31	..	..	26	16	27	9	..	..
46.—Religion	9,636	250	1[illegible]	46	42	8	110	46	3	50	427	240
148. Priests, ministers, etc.	9,764	167	6	41	11	11	64	18	1	25	62	212
149. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	9,643	247	40	64	5	1	38	16	3	24	18	7
47.—Law	7,144	2,697	..	115	..	44	3	19	..	5	..	55
48.—Medicine	7,306	2,410	29	54	176	25	5	28	..	4	112	51
49.—Instruction	7,941	1,790	12	63	131	63	7	24	..	5	97	151
50.—Letters and arts and sciences	7,322	2,58[illegible]	45	6	35	8	24	137	3	2	103	79
160. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers	7,135	2,800	51	7	7	..	20	163	2	2	16	..
51.—Persons living principally on their income.	6,326	3,362	24	102	165	21	24	205	2	36	550	223
161. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship and pensioners	6,326	3,362	24	102	165	21	24	205	2	36	550	223
52.—Domestic service	7,960	1,722	143	84	84	4	206	722	63	212	1,925	301
162. Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	8,001	1,694	140	90	72	3	198	679	59	211	1,571	202
53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	8,619	598	745	34	1	3	787	883	1,163	296	43	690
167. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	8,634	582	754	29	1	..	775	845	1,158	244	38	69
54.—Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals	8,194	1,005	702	10	89	..	4	8	6	..	40	..
55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	8,769	170	49	12	..	..	242	523	23	32	4	..
169. Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners	8,769	1,170	49	12	..	..	242	523	23	32	4	..

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—**Number of persons employed on the 10th March 1911 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.**

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3
RAILWAYS.		
Total Persons Employed	***188***	***8,641***
Persons directly employed	**186**	**6,737**
Officers	15	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	134	46
Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 per mensem	37	885
Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20 per mensem	...	5,806
Persons indirectly employed	**2**	**1,904**
Contractors	2	107
Contractor's regular employés	...	164
Coolies	...	1,633
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.		
Total Persons Employed.	***28***	***29,010***
Persons directly employed	**4**	**791**
Officers	4	34
Upper subordinates	...	99
Lower subordinates	...	290
Peons and other servants	...	339
Coolies	...	29
Persons indirectly employed	**24**	**28,219**
Contractors	2	310
Contractor's regular employés	22	1,295
Mistri	...	46
Dâk Runners	...	8
Coolies	...	26,560
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.		
Total Persons Employed	...	***1,157***
Officers (including probationery Superintendents and Inspectors, and all officers of higher rank than these)	...	13
Postmasters (including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters)	...	161
Miscellaneous Agents, School Masters, Station Masters, etc.	...	114
Clerks (English and Vernacular)		72
Postmen and other servants	...	413
Road Establishments, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Boatmen, Syces, Coachmen, Bearers and others	...	336
Sorters	...	17
Mail Guards and Agents	...	1
Combined Officers	...	**30**
Signallers	...	13
Messengers and other servants	...	17
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Total Persons Employed	***28***	***107***
Administrative Establishment	...	...
Signalling Establishment	27	10
Clerks	1	4
Skilled labour	...	39
Unskilled labour	...	1
Messengers and other servants	...	53

Appendix showing the Classes, Sub-classes and Orders of the M. Bertillon's new classification of occupations adopted in 1911 and the total number of persons in the Census as supported by each division given after it in brackets.

Class.	Sub-class.	Orders.
1	2	3
A.—Production of raw materials. (5,953,423.)	I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth. (5,949,356.)	1. Pasture and Agriculture. (5,936,785.) (*a*) Ordinary cultivation. (5,660,991.) (*b*) Growers of special products and market gardening. (14,290.) (*c*) Forestry. (40,139.) (*d*) Raising of farm stock. (221,276.) (*e*) Raising of small animals. (89.) 2. Fishing and hunting. (12,571.)
	II.—Extraction of minerals. (4,067.)	3. Mines. (3,039.) 4. Quarries of hard rocks. (110.) 5. Salt, etc. (918.)
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances. (1,711,417.)	III.—Industry. (1,145,073.)	6. Textiles. (168,024.) 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. (23,670.) 8. Wood. (133,102.) 9. Metals. (70,801.) 10. Ceramics. (100,011.) 11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous. (71,493.) 12. Food industries. (65,028.) 13. Industries of dress and the toilet. (391,413.) 14. Furniture industries. (363.) 15. Building industries. (28,566.) 16. Construction of means of transport. (1,443.) 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) (95.) 18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences. (52,450.) 19. Industries concerned with refuse matter. (38,614.)
	IV.—Transport. (52,412.)	20. Transport by water. (1,393.) 21. Transport by road. (37,800.) 22. Transport by rail. (10,923.) 23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services. (2,296.)
	V.—Trade. (513,932.)	24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance. (36,093.) 25. Brokerage, commission and export. (5,195.) 26. Trade in textiles. (27,121.) 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs. (2,095.) 28. Trade in wood. (1,750.) 29. Trade in metals. (3,159.) 30. Trade in pottery. (18.) 31. Trade in chemical products. (6,945.) 32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. (24,152.) 33. Other trade in food stuffs. (294,305.) 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles. (9,614.) 35. Trade in furniture. (626.) 36. Trade in building materials. (485.) 37. Trade in means of transport. (4,296.) 38. Trade in fuel. (12,797.) 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. (17,938.) 40. Trade in refuse matter. (4.) 41. Trade of other sorts. (67,339.)
C.—Public administration and liberal arts. (490,986.)	VI.—Public force. (181,938.)	42. Army. (89,551.) 43. Navy. (00 .) 44. Police. (92,387.)
	VII.—Public administration. (139,485.)	45. Public Administration. (139,485.)
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts. (138,390.)	46. Religion. (94,629.) 47. Law. (3,663.) 48. Medicine. (5,954.) 49. Instruction. (6,951.) 50. Letters and arts and sciences. (27,193.)
	IX.—Persons living on their income. (31,173.)	51. Persons living principally on their income. (31,173.)
D.—Miscellaneous. (1,201,154.)	X.—Domestic service. (214,177.)	52. Domestic service. (214,177.)
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations. (754,480.)	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation. (754,480.)
	XII.—Unproductive. (232,497.)	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals. (4,148.) 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes. (228,349.)

PART II.—TABLES.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART II.—IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TABLES.

			PAGE
Imperial Table	I.	Area, Houses and Population	1
„ „	II.	Variation in Population since 1881	3
„ „	III.	Towns and Villages Classified by Population	5
„ „	IV.	Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1881	7
„ „	V.	Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion	11
„ „	VI.	Religion	15
„ „	VII.	Part A—Age, Sex and Civil Condition (Agency Summary)	17
		„ B— „ „ „ „ (Details by Natural Divisions)	21
„ „	VIII.	Part A—Education by Religion and Age (Agency Summary)	33
		„ B— „ „ „ „ „ (Details by Natural Divisions)	35
„ „	IX.	Education by Selected Caste, Tribe or Race	41
„ „	X.	Language	43
		Appendix to (Details of Minor Languages)	45
„ „	XI.	Birthplace	49
		Appendix to—(showing the Birthplaces of Persons enumerated in the main States)	52
„ „	XII.	Infirmities	55
		Part I (Distribution by Age)	56
„ „	XIIA.	Infirmities by Selected Caste, Tribe or Race	57
„ „	XIII.	Caste, Tribe or Race	59
„ „	XIV.	Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, etc.	63
„ „	XVA.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood	67
„ „	XVB:—		
		(1) Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturist Rent Receivers	74
		(2) „ „ „ „ Payers	*ib.*
		(3) „ „ „ Farm Servants and Field Labourers	75
„ „	XVC.	Showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each as their (*a*) Principal and (*b*) Subsidiary Means of Livelihood	76
„ „	XVD.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood (Distribution by Religion)	77
„ „	XVE.	Statistics of Industries	83
		Part I. Agency Summary	84
		„ II. Distribution by Political Charges	86
		„ III. Particulars as to Ownership of Factories, etc.	88
		„ IV. Caste or Race of Managers of Factories, etc.	*ib.*
„ „	XVI.	Occupation by Selected Caste, Tribe or Race	91
„ „	XVII.	Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race	101
„ „	XVIII.	Europeans, Armenians, and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age	103
Special Table.		Showing the adjusted figures for different Political Charges for 1901 and 1891	105
Provincial Table	I.	Area and Population of States	i
		Appendix A—Area and Population of minor States, Estates, British Cantonments and Civil Stations	iv
„ „	II.	Population of States by Religion and Education	ix
		Appendix B—Population of minor States, Estates, British Cantonments and Civil Stations by Religion and Education	xii
„ „	III.	Railway Stations in Central India Agency by States, Political Charges and Railway Lines	xvii

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

This table gives figures for each Political Charge. The area of the agencies has been reduced by the transfer of the three Tonk State districts of Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj to the Rajputana Agency, while various internal adjustments have also taken place in Political Charges.

Provincial Tables I and II giving leading statistics for States of any size have been printed at the end of this Volume.

Area of Central India Agency, 1901	78,772
Deduct—Three Tonk Parganas	1,439
	77,333
Add—Certain outlying areas	34
Present area	77,367

Details of areas under British Administration.

Cantonments, Stations, etc.	Area in square miles.	Population.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Total .	**31·84**	**86,712**	**49,400**	**37,312**
CANTONMENTS AND MILITARY STATIONS. .	***22·50***	***67,886***	***38,823***	***29,063***
Mhow Cantonment	6·00	29,820	17,723	12,097
Nimach Cantonment	4·00	12,318	6,741	5,577
Nowgong Cantonment	7·50	9,421	5,454	3,967
Agar Station	1·00	3,487	1,981	1,506
Guna Station	2·00	5,099	2,768	2,331
Sehore Station	2·00	7,741	4,156	3,585
CIVIL STATIONS	***9·34***	***18,826***	***10,577***	***8,249***
Gwalior Residency Head-quarters	0·50	304	223	81
Indore Residency Head-quarters	1·00	9,195	5,362	3,833
Nowgong (Bundelkhand Agency Head-quarters) .	Included in Nowgong	674	439	235
*Sardarpur (Bhopawar Agency Head-quarters) .	1·00	1,650	851	799
Satna (Baghelkhand Agency Head-quarters) . .	0·14	394	257	137
Manpur (British Pargana)	6·70	6,609	3,445	3,164

* This place has since been made over to the Gwalior State, the head-quarters being transferred to Manpur.

TABLE I.—Area, Houses and Population.

Serial No.	Political Charge.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.			Population.								
					Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
								Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Central India	**77,367**	**77**	**33,023**	**2,039,955**	**210,991**	**1,828,964**	**9,356,980**	**786,114**	**8,570,866**	**4,801,459**	**412,859**	**4,388,600**	**4,555,521**	**373,255**	**4,182,266**
1	Gwalior Residency	24,384	28	10,308	*661,424*	75,341	586,083	*3,090,798*	277,789	2,813,009	*1,627,581*	147,812	1,479,769	*1,463,217*	129,977	1,333,240
2	Indore Residency	9,004	11	3,439	*232,732*	39,888	192,844	*979,360*	138,415	840,945	*506,659*	75,287	431,372	*472,701*	63,128	409,573
3	Baghelkhand Agency	14,706	7	6,412	*362,533*	15,799	346,734	*1,772,574*	59,995	1,712,579	*879,090*	31,373	847,717	*893,484*	28,622	864,862
4	Bhopal Agency	9,154	11	4,579	*241,190*	29,027	212,163	*1,050,735*	111,363	939,372	*536,458*	57,483	478,975	*514,277*	53,880	460,397
5	Bhopawar Agency	7,274	3	3,207	*145,550*	5,523	140,027	*698,455*	20,999	677,456	*349,553*	10,488	339,065	*348,902*	10,511	338,391
6	Bundelkhand Agency	10,118	11	3,768	*302,487*	25,037	277,450	*1,375,317*	98,824	1,276,493	*703,042*	50,308	652,734	*672,275*	48,516	623,759
7	Malwa Agency	2,727	6	1,310	*94,039*	20,376	73,663	*389,741*	78,729	311,012	*199,076*	40,108	158,968	*190,665*	38,621	152,044

TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

Various adjustments have been necessary owing to the transfer of certain units to Rajputana and the inclusion of island tracts formerly excluded. These are given below. Numerous minor internal transfers between Political Charges have also taken place. A special table is being given showing all details. This will come in the Report. (See Table at page 105).

Adjustment of Areas.	1901.			1891.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Population of Central India Agency as shown in Central India Imperial Table II.	8,628,781	4,428,790	4,199,991	10,318,812	5,395,536	4,923,276	9,261,907	4,882,823	4,379,084
							Tonk Parganas were not included in Central India totals which dealt with states only and not agencies.		
DEDUCT—									
To Rajputana, 3 Parganas of Tonk.	*—129,871*	*67,155*	*62,716*	*181,135*	*96,345*	*84,790*			
	8,498,910	4,361,635	4,137,275	10,137,677	5,299,191	4,838,486			
To Rajputana, Chhabra Railway Station (in Tonk State).	*—66*	*40*	*26*	*No Railway existed.*					
	8,498,844	4,361,595	4,137,249	10,137,677	5,299,191	4,838,486			
To United Provinces, population of Allahabad villages in Rewah State.	*—2,079*	*1,016*	*1,063*	*2,498*	*1,208*	*1,290*			
	8,496,765	4,360,579	4,136,186	10,135,179	5,297,983	4,837,196			
ADD—									
From United Provinces, population of Rewah villages in Allahabad district.	+ 1,040	557	483	1,224	619	605			
	8,497,805	4,361,136	4,136,669	10,136,403	5,298,602	4,837,801	9,261,907	4,882,823	4,379,084
DISTRIBUTED BY POLITICAL CHARGES—									
Gwalior Residency . .	2,952,000	1,551,250	1,400,750	3,377,922	1,807,308	1,570,614			
Indore Residency . .	842,107	436,680	405,427	1,060,794	561,959	498,835			
Baghelkhand Agency .	1,553,985	770,842	783,143	1,787,058	897,651	889,407			
Bhopal Agency . .	926,619	468,550	458,069	1,284,369	669,722	614,647			
Bhopawar Agency . .	548,694	276,606	272,088	713,595	365,325	348,270			
Bundelkhand Agency .	1,308,326	671,285	637,041	1,457,327	758,888	698,439			
Malwa Agency . .	366,074	185,923	180,151	455,338	237,749	217,589			

TABLE II.—Variation in Population since 1881.

Serial No.	Political Charge.	Persons.				Males.				Females.				Variation, Increase + Decrease —.			Net Variation in Period 1881 to 1911. Increase + Decrease —.
		1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Central India . .	**9,356,980**	**8,497,805**	**10,136,403**	**9,261,907**	**4,801,459**	**4,361,136**	**5,298,602**	**4,882,823**	**4,555,521**	**4,136,669**	**4,837,801**	**4,379,084**	**+859,175**	**—1,638,598**	**+874,496**	**+95,073**
1	Gwalior Residency . .	3,090,798	2,952,000	3,377,922		1,627,581	1,551,250	1,807,308		1,463,217	1,400,750	1,570,614		+138,798	—425 922		
2	Indore Residency . . .	979,360	842,107	1,060,794		506,659	436,680	561,959		472,701	405,427	498,835		+137,253	—218,687		
3	Baghelkhand Agency . .	1,772,574	1,553,985	1,787,058	Not available.	879,090	770,842	897,651	Not available.	893,484	783,143	889,407	Not available.	+218,589	—233,073		
4	Bhopal Agency . . .	1,050,735	926,619	1,284,369		536,458	468,550	669,722		514,277	458,069	614,647		+124,116	—357,750		
5	Bhopawar Agency . . .	698,455	548,694	713,595		349,553	276,606	365,325		348,902	272,088	348,270		+149,761	—164,901		
6	Bundelkhand Agency . .	1,375,317	1,308,326	1,457,327		703,042	671,285	735,888		672,275	637,041	698,439		+66,991	—149,001		
7	Malwa Agency . .	389,741	366,074	455,338		199,076	185,923	237,548		190,665	180,151	217,589		+23,667	—89,264		

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

The Native States in the Central India Agency have not been all cadastrally surveyed and the Mauza or revenue village has, as far as possible, been taken as a village. Every possible care has been taken to include all outlying hamlets in parent villages to which they appertain.

TABLE III.—Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

Serial No.	Political Charge.	Total number of inhabited Towns and Villages.	Population.	Under 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.		10,000—20,000.		20,000—50,000.		50,000—100,000.		Encampment, Boat and Railway Population unclassed.
				Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Central India .	**33,100**	**9,356,980**	**29,007**	**4,778,466**	**2,895**	**2,001,070**	**907**	**1,221,362**	**234**	**647,299**	**39**	**277,542**	**11**	**155,334**	**6**	**215,125**	**1**	**55,953**	**4,829**
1	Gwalior Residency .	10,336	3,090,798	8,983	1,503,995	939	688,110	318	440,016	74	202,212	15	101,599	5	68,002	2	86,247	..	..	617
2	Indore Residency .	3,450	979,360	3,087	515,443	262	171,018	71	96,645	20	61,345	8	60,142	..	..	2	74,767	..	..	..
3	Baghelkhand Agency .	6,419	1,772,574	5,525	955,671	669	445,301	195	251,260	26	73,801	3	20,294	..	..	1	26,247	..	..	..
4	Bhopal Agency .	4,590	1,050,735	4,234	634,280	259	177,947	71	92,404	20	54,062	5	35,825	..	..	..	..	1	55,953	264
5	Bhopawar Agency .	3,210	698,455	2,995	461,173	157	109,244	33	44,113	22	62,926	3	20,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bundelkhand Agency .	3,779	1,375,317	3,001	518,384	510	342,680	199	268,260	61	155,386	4	32,759	4	53,993	..	..	..	..	3,855
7	Malwa Agency .	1,316	389,741	1,182	189,520	99	66,770	20	28,664	11	37,567	1	5,924	2	33,339	1	27,864	..	..	93

TABLE IV.

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1881.

The population of certain towns fell below the normal figures owing to the prevalence of plague at the time of the actual census (10th March 1911). These localities were accordingly recounted on convenient dates in July 1911 after the normal condition was re-established. The figures for both enumerations are given below :—

Localities.	Date of re-counting.	Total on 10th March 1911, excluding railway population.			Recount total in July 1911, exclusive of railway population.			Difference.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lashkar City . .	8th July 1911	46,952	24,245	22,707	60,921	32,241	28,680	+13,969
Indore City . .	20th do.	44,385	24,424	19,961	68,733	37,910	30,823	+24,348
Morar . . .	8th do.	13,533	8,579	4,954	16,251	10,213	6,038	+2,718
Lashkar Brigade .	Do.	9,235	6,288	2,947	11,488	7,704	3,784	+2,253
Dhar . . .	2nd do.	7,472	3,850	3,622	17,016	8,821	8,195	+9,544
Sanawad . .	20th do.	3,426	1,818	1,608	5,595	2,886	2,709	+2,169

NOTE—The Bhopal City, also affected with plague, was recounted on 10th July 1911 but practically shewed no difference, hence it has not been included in the above table.

Ten towns, *viz.*, Karahia, Mungaoli, Tal, Manasa, Sunel, Gautampura, Nadigaon, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa treated as towns in the previous Census, have been omitted from this table on the present occasion, the first seven having lost their importance and the last three belonging to the Tonk State, having been transferred with their districts to the Rajputana Agency. Seven new places, on the other hand, *viz.*, Sipri, Morena, Sanawad, Maharajpur, Rajnagar, Nagod and Raisen, have been included in the towns owing to their growing importance in urban characteristics or as trade centres or as being places of historic fame.

TABLE IV.—Towns classified by Population with Variation since 1881.

Serial No.	Towns.	States.	Municipality suburbs, cantonments, etc.	Population.				Variation. Increase (+) Decrease (—).			Variation in period 1881 to 1911. Increase (+) Decrease (—).	Males.			Females.			Serial No.
				1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.		1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Central India			**786,114**	**959,942**	**997,006**	..	**—173,828**	**—37,064**	..	..	**412,359**	**499,846**	**530,874**	**373,255**	**460,096**	**466,132**	
1	Bhopal	Bhopal		56,204	77,023	70,338	55,402	—20,819	+6,685	+14,936	+802	29,043	39,177	36,891	27,161	37,846	33,447	1
2	Lashkar	Gwalior		46,952	89,154	104,083	88,066	—42,202	—14,929	+16,017	—41,114	24,245	45,886	54,553	22,707	43,268	49,530	2
3	Indore	Indore		44,947	86,686	82,984	75,401	—41,739	+3,702	+7,583	—30,454	24,792	46,164	46,328	20,155	40,522	36,656	3
4	Ujjain	Gwalior		39,295	39,892	34,601	32,932	—597	+5,201	+1,759	+6,363	20,864	20,829	18,292	18,431	19,063	16,399	4
5	Mhow (Cantonment)	Indore	Cantonment	29,820	36,039	31,773	27,227	—6,219	+4,266	+4,546	+2,593	17,723	20,788	18,300	12,097	15,251	13,473	5
6	Ratlam	Ratlam		27,957	36,321	29,822	31,066	—8,364	+6,499	—1,244	—3,109	14,340	18,519	15,322	13,617	17,802	14,500	6
7	Rewah	Rewah		26,247	24,608	23,626	22,016	+1,639	+982	+1,610	+4,231	14,248	12,202	12,155	11,999	12,406	11,471	7
8	Jaora	Jaora		18,054	23,854	21,844	19,902	—5,800	+2,010	+1,942	—1,848	9,146	11,805	11,010	8,908	12,049	10,834	8
9	Datia	Datia		17,329	24,071	27,566	28,346	—6,742	—3,495	—780	—11,017	8,766	12,283	14,213	8,563	11,788	13,353	9
10	Mandasor	Gwalior		16,785	20,936	25,785	22,596	—4,151	—4,849	+3,189	—5,811	8,602	10,812	13,164	8,183	10,124	12,621	10
11	Tikamgarh	Orchha		15,495	14,050	17,610	18,344	+1,445	—3,560	—734	—2,849	8,013	7,105	9,200	7,482	6,945	8,410	11
12	Dewas	Dewas		15,285	15,403	15,068	11,921	—118	+335	+3,147	+3,364	7,858	7,914	8,051	7,427	7,489	7,017	12
13	Gwalior	Gwalior		14,694	16,807	15,750	..	—2,113	+1,057	..	..	7,458	8,589	8,023	7,236	8,218	7,727	13
14	Morar	Do.		13,577	19,179	24,518	24,022	—5,602	—5,339	+496	—10,445	8,610	11,450	15,375	4,967	7,729	9,143	14
15	Nimach (Cantonment)	Do.	Cantonment	12,318	15,398	15,291	13,069	—3,080	+107	+2,222	—751	6,741	8,632	8,763	5,577	6,766	6,528	15
16	Panna	Panna		10,756	11,346	14,705	14,676	—590	—3,359	+29	—3,920	5,361	5,702	7,766	5,395	5,644	6,939	16
17	Sipri	Gwalior		10,628	5,592	8,110	..	+5,036	—2,518	..	..	5,603	2,855	4,229	5,025	2,737	3,881	17
18	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur		10,413	10,029	12,957	13,474	+384	—2,928	—517	—3,061	5,055	4,634	6,604	5,358	5,395	6,353	18
19	Maharajnagar	Charkhari		9,879	11,718	13,068	13,196	—1,839	—1,350	—128	—3,317	4,840	5,767	6,668	5,039	5,951	6,400	19
20	Maheshwar	Indore		9,599	7,042	9,230	..	+2,557	—2,188	..	..	4,708	3,544	4,670	4,891	3,498	4,560	20
21	Khargon	Do.		9,423	7,624	9,147	..	+1,799	—1,523	..	..	4,603	3,644	4,388	4,820	3,980	4,759	21
22	Nowgong (Cantonment)	Chhatarpur	Cantonment	9,421	11,507	10,902	7,492	—2,086	+605	+3,410	+1,929	5,454	6,773	6,946	3,967	4,734	3,956	22
23	Lashkar (Brigade	Gwalior		9,235	13,472	11,353	..	—4,237	+2,119	..	..	6,288	8,226	7,257	2,947	5,246	4,096	23
24	Indore Residency	Indore		9,195	11,118	9,345	7,690	—1,923	+1,773	+1,655	+1,505	5,362	6,768	6,099	3,833	4,350	3,246	24
25	Narsinghgarh	Narsinghgarh		9,164	8,778	8,561	11,400	+386	+217	—2,839	—2,236	4,779	4,627	4,548	4,385	4,151	4,013	25
26	Bhind	Gwalior		9,133	8,032	9,188	7,412	+1,101	—1,156	+1,776	—1,721	5,081	4,338	5,576	4,052	3,694	3,612	26
27	Shajapur	Do.		8,876	9,953	11,043	9,247	—1,077	—1,090	+1,796	—371	4,410	5,053	5,592	4,466	4,900	5,451	27
28	Barnagar	Do.		8,634	10,856	10,261	7,908	—2,222	+595	+2,353	+726	4,434	5,583	5,334	4,200	5,273	4,927	28
29	Bhilsa	Do.		8,427	7,481	9,670	7,070	+946	—2,189	+2,600	+1,357	4,428	3,731	5,284	3,999	3,750	4,386	29
30	Rampura	Indore		7,799	8,273	11,935	..	—474	—3,662	..	..	3,815	4,229	6,133	3,984	4,044	5,802	30
31	Sehore (Station)	Bhopal		7,741	11,755	11,124	10,389	—4,014	+631	+735	—2,648	4,156	6,244	6,084	3,585	5,511	5,040	31
32	Dhar	Dhar		7,472	17,792	18,430	15,224	—10,320	—638	+3,206	—7,752	3,850	9,063	9,701	3,622	8,729	8,729	32
33	Samthar	Samthar		7,441	8,286	7,865	7,891	—845	+421	—26	—450	3,799	4,504	4,192	3,642	3,782	3,673	33
34	Barwani	Barwani		7,279	6,277	6,054	5,581	+1,002	+223	+473	+1,698	3,540	3,030	2,930	3,739	3,247	3,124	34
35	Sarangpur	Dewas		7,198	6,339	5,486	7,104	+859	+853	—1,618	+94	3,561	3,026	2,876	3,637	3,313	2,610	35
36	Satna (Raghurajnagar)	Rewah		7,192	7,471	6,771	5,385	—279	+700	+1,386	+1,807	3,829	3,929	3,802	3,363	3,542	2,969	36
37	Barwaha	Indore		7,184	6,094	6,639	..	+1,090	—545	..	..	3,866	3,434	3,650	3,318	2,660	2,989	37
38	Maihar	Maihar		7,094	6,884	6,457	6,487	+210	+427	—30	+607	3,390	3,391	3,179	3,704	3,493	3,278	38
39	Biaora	Rajgarh		6,663	5,607	6,476	..	+1,056	—869	..	..	3,408	2,917	3,339	3,255	2,690	3,137	39
40	Guna (Town)	Gwalior		6,586	5,415	6,000	..	+1,171	—585	..	..	3,514	2,789	3,151	3,072	2,626	2,849	40

41	Jawad	Gwalior	6,505	8,005	8,920	..	—1,500	—915	..	..	3,239	4,007	4,555	3,266	3,998	4,365	41
42	Khachraud	Do.	6,496	9,186	9,034	9,489	—2,690	+152	—455	—2,993	3,415	4,539	4,504	3,081	4,647	4,530	42
43	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	6,389	5,399	5,894	6,881	+990	—495	..	..	3,268	2,795	3,032	3,121	2,604	2,862	43
44	Kukshi	Dhar	6,248	5,402	6,346	6,212	+846	—944	+134	+36	3,098	2,686	3,188	3,150	2,716	3,158	44
45	Bijawar	Bijawar	6,018	5,220	7,543	7,192	+798	—2,323	+351	—1,174	3,042	2,679	4,114	2,976	2,541	3,429	45
46	Umaria	Rewah	6,008	5,381	5,694	..	+627	—313	..	..	3,140	2,925	3,032	2,868	2,456	2,662	46
47	Shujalpur	Gwalior	5,938	5,731	6,669	7,136	+207	—938	—467	—1,198	3,028	2,822	3,351	2,910	2,909	3,318	47
48	Sitamau	Sitamau	5,924	5,877	5,861	5,764	+47	+16	+97	+160	3,020	2,925	3,017	2,904	2,952	2,844	48
49	Khilchipur	Khilchipur	5,868	5,121	5,494	..	+747	—373	..	..	2,964	2,569	2,766	2,904	2,552	2,728	49
50	Bhanpura	Indore	5,859	4,639	6,626	..	+1,220	—1,987	..	..	2,920	2,257	3,290	2,939	2,382	3,336	50
51	Agar (Town)	Gwalior	5,734	6,452	7,692	6,193	—718	—1,240	+1,499	—459	2,928	3,257	4,137	2,806	3,195	3,555	51
52	Mehidpur	Indore	5,620	6,681	8,263	8,908	—1,061	—1,582	—645	—3,288	2,826	3,303	4,017	2,794	3,378	4,246	52
53	Sheopur	Gwalior	5,531	6,712	7,600	8,403	—1,181	—888	—803	—2,872	2,753	3,305	3,894	2,778	3,407	3,706	53
54	Tarana	Indore	5,463	4,490	5,840	..	+973	—1,350	..	..	2,801	2,317	2,973	2,662	2,173	2,867	54
55	Gohad	Gwalior	5,139	5,343	5,378	..	—204	—35	..	..	2,659	2,807	2,778	2,480	2,536	2,600	55
56	Guna (Station)	Do.	5,099	6,037	4,693	..	—938	+1,344	..	..	2,768	3,376	2,729	2,331	2,661	1,964	56
57	Baroda (Sheopur)	Do.	5,073	6,381	6,780	6,787	—1,308	—399	—7	—1,714	2,592	3,146	3,380	2,481	3,235	3,400	57
58	Nimach (Town)	Do.	4,949	6,190	6,309	5,161	—1,201	—119	+1,148	—172	2,565	3,222	3,337	2,424	2,968	2,972	58
59	Sabalgarh	Do.	4,985	6,039	6,111	..	—1,054	—72	..	..	2,605	3,080	3,213	2,380	2,959	2,898	59
60	Govindgarh	Rewah	4,919	5,022	4,970	..	—103	+52	..	..	2,466	2,867	2,666	2,453	2,155	2,304	60
61	Ashta	Bhopal	4,955	5,534	6,280	5,793	—679	—746	+487	—938	2,451	2,785	3,215	2,404	2,749	3,065	61
62	Maharajpur	Chhatarpur	4,783	4,055	4,419	..	+728	—364	..	..	2,398	2,031	2,215	2,385	2,024	2,204	62
63	Unchahra	Nagod	4,507	3,785	5,442	..	+722	—1,657	..	..	2,225	1,768	2,714	2,282	2,017	2,728	63
64	Sehore (Town)	Bhopal	4,364	5,109	5,108	5,206	—745	+1	—98	—842	2,225	2,636	2,563	2,139	2,473	2,545	64
65	Bhander	Gwalior	4,317	5,133	5,967	..	—816	—834	..	..	2,150	2,617	3,065	2,167	2,516	2,902	65
66	Sailana	Sailana	4,311	4,255	5,113	4,659	+56	—858	+454	—348	2,183	2,103	2,626	2,128	2,152	2,487	66
67	Nagod	Nagod	4,028	3,887	3,957	..	+141	—70	..	..	2,075	1,934	2,004	1,953	1,953	1,953	67
68	Seondha	Datia	3,954	5,542	6,409	7,988	—1,588	—867	—1,579	—4,034	2,019	2,767	3,244	1,935	2,775	3,165	68
69	Ichhawar	Bhopal	3,914	4,352	5,018	..	—438	—666	..	..	2,059	2,152	2,653	1,855	2,200	2,365	69
70	Narwar	Gwalior	3,913	4,929	6,190	..	—1,016	—1,261	..	..	1,976	2,453	3,174	1,937	2,476	3,016	70
71	Raisen	Bhopal	3,577	3,495	3,536	..	+82	—41	..	..	1,793	1,728	1,761	1,784	1,767	1,775	71
72	Sanawad	Indore	3,506	7,880	5,693	..	—4,374	+2,187	..	..	1,871	4,140	3,006	1,635	3,740	2,687	72
73	Agar (Station)	Gwalior	3,487	3,990	4,031	..	—503	—41	..	..	1,981	2,401	2,532	1,506	1,589	1,499	73
74	Rajnagar	Chhatarpur	3,335	4,058	3,696	..	—723	+362	..	..	1,561	2,138	1,849	1,774	1,920	1,847	74
75	Chanderi	Gwalior	2,753	4,093	5,073	..	—1,340	—980	..	..	1,414	2,095	2,553	1,339	1,998	2,520	75
76	Morena	Do.	2,690	2,099	2,394	..	+591	—295	..	..	1,461	1,053	1,257	1,229	1,046	1,137	76
77	Berasia	Bhopal	2,624	4,276	5,437	..	—1,652	—1,161	..	..	1,337	2,205	2,832	1,287	2,071	2,605	77

TABLE V.

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

This table gives the religious distribution of the population of each town. The number of towns treated is the same as that in Table IV. The animistic population shews a considerable reduction owing to most of this class having returned themselves as Hindus instead of Animists on the present occasion.

TABLE V.—Towns arranged territorially

Serial No.	District or State.	Town, Municipality, suburbs, cantonments, etc.	POPULATION.			INDO											
						(a) Hindu Brahamanic.			(b) Hindu Arya.			(c) Hindu Brahmos.			(d) Sikh.		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Central India		**786,114**	**412,859**	**373,255**	**546,013**	**286,940**	**259,073**	**77**	**50**	**27**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**1,076**	**759**	**317**
1	Gwalior	Lashkar	46,952	24,245	22,707	35,432	18,263	17,169	7	2	5	..	..	..	15	8	7
2	,,	Ujjain	39,295	20,864	18,431	27,024	14,425	12,599	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	,,	Mandasor	16,785	8,602	8,183	10,889	5,580	5,309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	,,	Gwalior	14,694	7,458	7,236	10,653	5,453	5,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	,,	Morar	13,577	8,610	4,967	9,470	6,092	3,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	,,	Nimach (Cantonment)	12,318	6,741	5,577	7,474	3,972	3,502	8	5	3	..	..	..	3	2	1
7	,,	Sipri	10,628	5,603	5,025	8,360	4,393	3,967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	,,	Lashkar (Brigade)	9,235	6,288	2,947	6,489	4,444	2,045	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	,,	Bhind	9,133	5,081	4,052	6,970	3,883	3,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	,,	Shajapur	8,876	4,410	4,466	6,026	2,993	3,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	,,	Barnagar	8,634	4,434	4,200	5,743	2,934	2,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	,,	Bhilsa	8,427	4,428	3,999	6,652	3,497	3,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	,,	Guna (Town)	6,586	3,514	3,072	5,217	2,763	2,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	,,	Jawad	6,505	3,239	3,266	4,352	2,178	2,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	,,	Khachraud	6,496	3,415	3,081	4,647	2,421	2,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	,,	Shujalpur	5,938	3,028	2,910	4,132	2,104	2,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	,,	Agar (Town)	5,734	2,928	2,806	3,691	1,886	1,805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	,,	Sheopur	5,531	2,753	2,778	3,743	1,866	1,877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	,,	Gohad	5,139	2,659	2,480	4,515	2,361	2,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	,,	Guna (Station)	5,099	2,768	2,331	3,516	1,829	1,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	199	72
21	,,	Baroda (Sheopur)	5,073	2,592	2,481	4,715	2,357	2,358	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	,,	Nimach (Town)	4,989	2,565	2,424	3,521	1,834	1,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	,,	Sabalgarh	4,985	2,605	2,380	4,242	2,216	2,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	,,	Bhander	4,317	2,150	2,167	3,710	1,877	1,833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	,,	Narwar	3,913	1,976	1,937	3,185	1,627	1,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	,,	Agar (Station)	3,487	1,981	1,506	2,219	1,156	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	185	30
27	,,	Chanderi	2,753	1,414	1,339	1,798	929	869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	,,	Morena	2,690	1,461	1,229	2,657	1,441	1,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Indore	Indore	44,947	24,792	20,155	31,663	17,536	14,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	134	77
30	,,	Mhow (Cantonment).	29,820	17,723	12,097	17,379	10,087	7,292	8	4	4	..	..	..	3	1	2
31	,,	Maheshwar	9,599	4,708	4,891	8,265	4,064	4,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
32	,,	Khargon	9,423	4,603	4,820	6,570	3,231	3,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	,,	Indore Residency	9,195	5,362	3,833	5,575	3,374	2,201	17	14	3	..	..	..	12	11	1
34	,,	Rampura	7,799	3,815	3,984	4,855	2,441	2,414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	,,	Barwaha	7,184	3,866	3,318	5,724	3,095	2,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2
36	,,	Bhanpura	5,859	2,920	2,939	3,634	1,798	1,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	,,	Mehidpur	5,620	2,826	2,794	3,087	1,586	1,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	,,	Tarana	5,463	2,801	2,662	4,548	2,345	2,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	,,	Sanawad	3,506	1,871	1,635	2,719	1,445	1,274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Bhopal	Bhopal	56,204	29,043	27,161	22,025	11,566	10,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	125	96
41	,,	Sehore (Station)	7,741	4,156	3,585	5,821	3,133	2,688	3	3	..	..	..	..	8	5	3
42	,,	Ashta	4,855	2,451	2,404	2,876	1,458	1,418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	,,	Sehore (Town)	4,364	2,225	2,139	2,463	1,249	1,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
44	,,	Ichhawar	3,914	2,059	1,855	2,735	1,421	1,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	,,	Raisen	3,577	1,793	1,784	2,258	1,156	1,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	,,	Berasia	2,624	1,337	1,287	1,804	922	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Rewah	Rewah	26,247	14,248	11,999	20,914	11,709	9,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	2
48	,,	Satna (Raghurajnagar)	7,192	3,829	3,363	6,043	3,226	2,817	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	,,	Umaria	6,008	3,140	2,868	4,985	2,627	2,358	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	,,	Govindgarh	4,919	2,466	2,453	4,445	2,203	2,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Orchha	Tikamgarh	15,495	8,013	7,482	11,363	5,903	5,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Datia	Datia	17,329	8,766	8,563	14,435	7,303	7,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	,,	Seondha	3,954	2,019	1,935	3,609	1,858	1,751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Dhar	Dhar	7,472	3,850	3,622	5,476	2,827	2,649	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	,,	Kukshi	6,248	3,098	3,150	3,951	1,994	1,957	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Dewas, Senior Branch and Junior Branch	Dewas	15,285	7,858	7,427	10,801	5,534	5,267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	,,	Sarangpur	7,198	3,561	3,637	4,465	2,230	2,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Samthar	Samthar	7,441	3,799	3,642	6,341	3,273	3,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Jaora	Jaora	18,054	9,146	8,908	7,415	3,780	3,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	3
60	Ratlam	Ratlam	27,957	14,340	13,617	16,189	8,285	7,904	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Panna	Panna	10,756	5,361	5,395	8,741	4,352	4,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18	3
62	Charkhari	Mahatajnagar	9,879	4,840	5,039	7,412	3,711	3,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Bijawar	Bijawar	6,018	3,042	2,976	4,809	2,445	2,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	10,413	5,055	5,358	8,655	4,267	4,388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	,,	Nowgong (Cantonment)	9,421	5,454	3,967	5,461	2,906	2,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	39	10
66	,,	Maharajpur	4,783	2,398	2,385	4,668	2,327	2,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	,,	Rajnagar	3,335	1,561	1,774	2,876	1,370	1,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Sitamau	Sitamau	5,924	3,020	2,904	4,449	2,258	2,191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Sailana	Sailana	4,311	2,183	2,128	3,329	1,651	1,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	6,389	3,268	3,121	4,898	2,512	2,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	,,	Biaora	6,663	3,408	3,275	5,409	2,771	2,638	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
72	Narsinghgarh	Narsinghgarh	9,164	4,779	4,385	7,738	4,026	3,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	5
73	Nagod	Nagod	4,028	2,075	1,953	3,171	1,633	1,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
74	,,	Unchahra	4,507	2,225	2,282	3,796	1,869	1,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Maihar	Maihar	7,094	3,890	3,704	5,668	2,684	2,984	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Barwani	Barwani	7,279	3,540	3,739	4,521	2,240	2,281	12	9	3	9	6	3	4	2	2
77	Khilchipur	Khilchipur	5,868	2,964	2,904	4,937	2,485	2,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

ARYANS.			ANIMISTS.			MUSALMANS.			CHRISTIANS.			PARSIS.			JEWS.			Serial No.
(e) JAINS.																		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
20,956	**10,949**	**10,007**	**3,608**	**1,952**	**1,656**	**205,493**	**106,384**	**99,109**	**7,689**	**5,210**	**2,479**	**1,142**	**581**	**561**	**51**	**28**	**23**	
307	169	138	70	37	33	10,923	5,659	5,264	136	72	64	62	35	27	..	..	..	1
727	392	335	10	7	3	11,404	5,961	5,443	114	66	48	16	13	3	..	..	..	2
968	519	449	9	5	4	4,899	2,491	2,408	9	3	6	11	4	7	..	..	..	3
44	19	25	..	..	..	3,991	1,982	2,009	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
57	38	19	11	6	5	3,980	2,442	1,538	58	31	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
158	82	76	9	5	4	3,530	1,898	1,632	989	711	278	147	66	81	..	..	..	6
143	76	67	32	31	1	2,088	1,099	989	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	7
2	..	2	56	34	22	2,646	1,801	845	29	6	23	13	3	10	..	..	..	8
730	431	299	2	..	2	1,420	762	658	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
361	194	167	4	2	2	2,485	1,221	1,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
755	387	368	1	1	..	2,131	1,109	1,022	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	11
512	249	263	..	..	..	1,255	678	577	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
205	106	99	2	2	..	1,134	627	507	28	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
696	337	359	59	27	32	1,397	697	700	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
450	243	207	..	..	..	1,398	750	648	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	15
359	186	173	..	..	..	1,446	737	709	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
603	315	288	83	43	40	1,357	684	673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
99	53	46	12	7	5	1,677	827	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
17	6	11	..	..	..	607	292	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
100	54	46	75	35	40	1,095	632	463	42	19	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
19	15	4	..	..	..	339	220	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
217	100	117	18	10	8	1,135	571	564	84	41	43	14	9	5	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	743	389	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	607	273	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
177	91	86	..	..	..	551	258	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
78	51	27	15	6	9	928	560	368	32	23	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
203	93	110	..	..	..	752	392	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
6	4	2	..	..	..	26	15	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
915	515	400	27	23	4	11,953	6,484	5,469	157	86	71	21	14	7	..	..	..	29
305	155	150	17	10	7	8,120	4,533	3,587	3,532	2,707	825	427	209	218	29	17	12	30
109	55	54	86	33	53	1,136	554	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
6	4	2	..	..	..	2,839	1,364	1,475	5	1	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	32
25	20	5	817	465	352	1,727	1,011	716	801	367	434	219	99	120	2	1	1	33
556	272	284	..	..	..	2,388	1,102	1,286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
206	103	103	..	..	..	1,247	663	584	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	35
719	385	334	..	..	..	1,502	736	766	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
579	277	302	89	55	34	1,865	908	957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
6	4	2	1	..	1	906	451	455	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
165	91	74	2	1	1	609	326	283	8	5	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	39
644	314	330	21	13	8	33,005	16,859	16,146	218	127	91	64	36	28	6	3	3	40
85	41	44	..	..	..	1,722	915	807	97	55	42	5	4	1	..	..	..	41
251	128	123	11	11	..	1,716	853	863	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
62	27	35	..	..	..	1,836	946	890	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
78	40	38	3	2	1	1,096	594	502	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	44
60	32	28	14	9	5	1,245	596	649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
58	24	34	3	3	..	759	388	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
65	34	31	..	..	..	5,253	2,495	2,758	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
96	58	38	..	..	..	1,031	533	498	22	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
20	6	14	..	..	..	947	479	468	56	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	474	263	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
625	316	309	188	87	101	3,317	1,706	1,611	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
3	2	1	..	..	..	2,886	1,458	1,428	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
6	4	2	..	..	..	339	157	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
74	43	31	185	109	76	1,551	798	753	165	59	106	6	4	2	..	..	..	54
290	148	142	588	296	292	1,417	658	759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
474	260	214	..	..	..	4,003	2,060	1,943	5	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	56
132	66	66	..	..	..	2,601	1,265	1,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	526	574	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
1,273	702	571	127	73	54	9,176	4,556	4,620	18	7	11	24	13	11	6	3	3	59
3,715	1,915	1,800	130	68	62	7,475	3,844	3,631	377	192	185	59	32	27	7	3	4	60
123	66	57	267	139	128	1,581	771	810	23	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,467	1,129	1,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
33	17	16	..	..	..	1,175	579	596	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
84	33	51	..	..	..	1,674	755	919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
38	22	16	1	1	..	3,240	1,956	1,284	619	522	97	12	7	5	1	1	..	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	115	71	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
60	25	35	..	..	..	399	166	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
395	210	185	..	..	..	1,069	546	523	8	4	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	68
266	144	122	68	42	26	647	345	302	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	69
2	1	1	..	..	..	1,489	755	734	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
106	49	57	..	..	..	1,142	584	558	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	71
63	31	32	..	..	..	1,354	718	636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
34	16	18	..	..	..	821	424	397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	711	356	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
30	14	16	..	..	..	1,394	691	703	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
115	61	54	495	254	241	2,111	960	1,151	1	1	..	11	7	4	..	..	..	76
12	9	3	..	..	..	919	470	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77

TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

The animistic population shows a considerable decrease on the present occasion owing to the reluctance of the majority of these tribes to return themselves as animistic. Most of the persons of this class have on this occasion returned their religion as Hindu. The figures for the main tribes are given below :—

Tribes.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Bhil	H. 25,831 A. 269,910	13,693 134,045	12,138 135,865
Bhilala	H. 33,764 A. 89,612	16,351 44,821	17,413 44,791
Gond	H. 163,285 A. 71,387	76,753 34,611	86,532 36,776
Kirar	H. 86,885 A. 3,037	45,547 1,541	41,338 1,496
Kotwal	H. 27,086 A. 523	14,537 254	12,549 269
Patlia	H. 21,816 A. 9	13,568 5	8,048 4
Seheria	H. 49,244 A. 31,798	25,373 16,187	23,871 15,611

Territorial Distribution of Christian Population.

Political Charge.	Population.			European and allied races.			Anglo-Indians.			Indian Christians.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	**9,358**	**6,170**	**3,188**	**4,582**	**3,716**	**866**	**565**	**296**	**269**	**4,211**	**2,158**	**2,053**
1 Gwalior Residency	1,670	1,079	591	839	698	141	135	60	75	696	321	375
2 Indore Residency	4,824	3,412	1,412	2,768	2,284	484	259	138	121	1,797	990	807
3 Baghelkhand Agency	163	85	78	101	51	50	9	4	5	53	30	23
4 Bhopal Agency	331	194	137	190	116	74	23	21	2	118	57	61
5 Bhopawar Agency	1,084	533	551	19	13	6	8	3	5	1,057	517	540
6 Bundelkhand Agency	812	626	186	607	522	85	22	11	11	183	93	90
7 Malwa Agency	474	241	233	58	32	26	109	59	50	307	150	157

TABLE VI.—RELIGION.

Serial No.	Political Charge.	Population.			Indo-Aryans.															
					(a) Hindu Brahamanic.			(b) Hindu Arya.			(c) Hindu Brahmos.			(d) Sikh.			(e) Jains.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Central India .	**9,356,980**	**4,801,459**	**4,555,521**	**8,262,638**	**4,241,694**	**4,020,944**	**139**	**90**	**49**	**9**	**6**	**3**	**1,384**	**953**	**431**	**87,471**	**45,711**	**41,760**
1	Gwalior Residency .	3,090,798	1,627,581	1,463,217	2,839,443	1,494,919	1,344,524	35	20	15	..	..	..	554	430	124	37,488	19,829	17,659
2	Indore Residency .	979,360	506,659	472,701	848,014	437,860	410,154	29	20	9	..	..	..	438	272	166	10,397	5,418	4,979
3	Baghelkhand Agency	1,772,574	879,090	893,484	1,727,163	856,192	870,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	27	2	700	346	354
4	Bhopal Agency .	1,050,735	536,458	514,277	884,144	452,547	431,597	8	6	2	..	..	..	242	137	105	6,425	3,241	3,184
5	Bhopawar Agency .	698,455	349,553	348,902	369,897	185,572	184,325	61	42	19	9	6	3	16	10	6	8,682	4,526	4,156
6	Bundelkhand Agency	1,375,317	703,042	672,275	1,286,654	657,683	628,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	64	25	12,886	6,605	6,281
7	Malwa Agency .	389,741	199,076	190,665	307,323	156,921	150,402	6	2	4	..	..	..	16	13	3	10,893	5,746	5,147

Serial No.	Political Charge.	Animists.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Parsis.			Jews.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Central India .	**483,394**	**239,618**	**243,776**	**511,200**	**266,494**	**244,706**	**9,358**	**6,170**	**3,188**	**1,330**	**689**	**641**	**57**	**34**	**23**
1	Gwalior Residency .	42,523	21,539	20,984	168,786	89,615	79,171	1,670	1,079	591	299	150	149	..	..	..
2	Indore Residency .	36,092	18,053	18,039	78,839	41,258	37,581	4,824	3,412	1,412	690	342	348	37	24	13
3	Baghelkhand Agency	3,915	1,932	1,983	40,596	20,504	20,092	163	85	78	8	4	4	..	..	..
4	Bhopal Agency .	58,775	23,118	30,657	100,674	52,134	48,540	331	194	137	130	78	52	6	3	3
5	Bhopawar Agency .	285,941	142,088	143,853	32,674	16,723	15,951	1,084	533	551	91	53	38	..	..	..
6	Bundelkhand Agency	27,859	13,742	14,117	46,997	24,313	22,684	812	626	186	19	8	11	1	1	..
7	Malwa Agency .	28,289	14,146	14,143	42,634	21,947	20,687	474	241	233	93	54	39	13	6	7

TABLE VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

This table is divided into two parts. *Part A* shows the distribution for the Agency as a whole of the total population and of each religion by age, sex and civil condition. *Part B* shows the distribution for the three Natural Divisions of the total population and of each religion by age, sex and civil condition.

The distribution by Political Charges from this table onwards has been omitted, as these statistics are not of any value.

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part A.—Agency Summary.

Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India.												
ALL RELIGIONS	**9,356,980**	**4,801,459**	**4,555,521**	**3,626,128**	**2,185,834**	**1,440,294**	**4,616,823**	**2,318,145**	**2,298,678**	**1,114,029**	**297,480**	**816,549**
0—1	329,210	165,912	163,298	326,177	164,137	162,040	2,866	1,688	1,178	167	87	80
1—2	215,313	105,795	109,518	212,287	104,330	107,957	2,790	1,356	1,434	236	109	127
2—3	280,580	134,639	145,941	273,490	130,940	142,550	6,713	3,548	3,165	377	151	226
3—4	315,091	150,352	164,739	305,806	146,648	159,158	7,976	3,485	4,491	1,309	219	1,090
4—5	282,497	143,768	138,729	268,636	136,932	131,704	12,649	6,498	6,151	1,212	338	874
Total 0—5	***1,422,691***	***700,466***	***722,225***	***1,386,396***	***682,987***	***703,409***	***32,994***	***16,575***	***16,419***	***3,301***	***904***	***2,397***
5—10	1,165,603	603,859	561,744	1,044,162	561,699	482,463	116,194	40,575	75,619	5,247	1,585	3,662
10—15	864,283	483,893	380,390	529,397	365,586	163,811	324,622	114,351	210,271	10,264	3,956	6,308
15—20	737,911	403,981	333,930	249,997	217,555	32,442	467,403	178,465	288,938	20,511	7,961	12,550
20—25	890,806	433,021	457,785	156,719	138,251	18,468	687,763	277,981	409,782	46,324	16,789	29,535
25—30	927,638	467,654	459,984	96,302	84,143	12,159	761,789	357,941	403,848	69,547	25,570	43,977
30—35	909,684	474,650	435,034	59,350	50,635	8,715	741,425	389,922	351,503	108,909	34,093	74,816
35—40	553,979	297,470	256,509	27,771	23,162	4,609	436,659	248,159	188,500	89,549	26,149	63,400
40—45	646,273	331,091	315,182	28,810	23,187	5,623	438,060	267,490	170,570	179,403	40,414	138,989
45—50	305,452	161,548	143,904	12,826	10,646	2,180	195,264	126,976	68,288	97,362	23,926	73,436
50—55	421,274	204,029	217,245	15,509	12,586	2,923	212,808	149,948	62,860	192,957	41,495	151,462
55—60	127,594	67,128	60,466	5,433	4,473	960	66,263	46,456	19,807	55,898	16,199	39,699
60—65	246,017	106,253	139,764	7,900	6,354	1,546	86,522	65,750	20,772	151,595	34,149	117,446
65—70	52,776	26,910	25,866	2,075	1,701	374	21,359	16,250	5,109	29,342	8,959	20,383
70 and over	84,999	39,506	45,493	3,481	2,869	612	27,698	21,306	6,392	53,820	15,331	38,489
HINDU	**8,262,638**	**4,241,694**	**4,020,944**	**3,154,459**	**1,911,990**	**1,242,469**	**4,105,234**	**2,062,058**	**2,043,176**	**1,002,945**	**267,646**	**735,299**
0—1	288,721	145,736	142,985	286,094	144,156	141,938	2,474	1,502	972	153	78	75
1—2	188,385	92,610	95,775	185,796	91,382	94,414	2,588	1,132	1,256	201	96	105
2—3	245,201	117,637	127,564	238,641	114,157	124,484	6,224	3,347	2,877	336	133	203
3—4	274,839	131,654	143,835	266,656	127,771	138,885	7,112	3,033	4,079	1,071	200	871
4—5	246,913	125,962	120,951	234,066	119,519	114,547	11,750	6,135	5,615	1,097	308	789
Total 0—5	***1,244,059***	***612,949***	***631,110***	***1,211,253***	***596,985***	***614,268***	***29,948***	***15,149***	***14,799***	***2,858***	***815***	***2,043***
5—10	1,029,043	533,377	495,666	914,091	493,614	420,477	110,222	38,321	71,901	4,730	1,442	3,288
10—15	767,773	431,335	336,438	454,422	318,996	135,426	303,892	108,658	195,234	9,459	3,681	5,778
15—20	654,645	360,849	293,796	213,469	188,659	24,810	422,621	164,976	257,645	18,555	7,214	11,341
20—25	784,659	383,001	401,658	133,270	118,389	14,881	609,555	249,476	360,079	41,834	15,136	26,698
25—30	817,023	412,250	404,773	83,580	73,478	10,102	670,604	315,774	354,830	62,839	22,998	39,841
30—35	803,041	418,642	384,399	52,447	45,342	7,105	652,165	342,619	309,546	98,429	30,681	67,748
35—40	489,935	261,977	227,958	24,595	20,864	3,731	383,923	217,438	166,195	81,407	23,675	57,732
40—45	572,133	292,199	279,934	25,414	20,814	4,600	385,115	234,890	150,225	161,604	36,495	125,109
45—50	272,313	142,276	129,037	11,441	9,675	1,766	172,834	112,004	60,830	88,038	21,597	66,441
50—55	374,890	180,792	194,098	13,781	11,363	2,418	187,810	132,133	55,677	173,299	37,296	136,003
55—60	114,343	59,937	54,406	4,790	3,986	804	58,919	41,232	17,687	50,634	14,719	35,915
60—65	218,231	93,348	124,883	7,009	5,731	1,278	75,204	56,981	18,223	136,018	30,636	105,382
65—70	46,249	23,357	22,932	1,765	1,464	301	18,468	14,033	4,435	26,056	7,860	18,196
70 and over	74,261	34,405	39,856	3,132	2,630	502	23,944	18,374	5,570	47,185	13,401	33,784
ARYA	**139**	**90**	**49**	**54**	**41**	**13**	**77**	**45**	**32**	**8**	**4**	**4**
0—1	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5	***12***	***6***	***6***	***12***	***6***	***6***	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10	13	8	5	11	7	4	2	1	1	..	..	..
10—15	8	5	3	5	4	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
15—20	16	11	5	8	8	..	8	3	5	..	..	..
20—25	29	21	8	12	11	1	17	10	7	..	..	..
25—30	31	20	11	5	4	1	24	15	9	2	1	1
30—35	8	8	..	1	1	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
35—40	6	3	3	..	..	..	4	2	2	2	1	1
40—45	7	3	4	..	..	..	7	3	4	..	..	..
45—50	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..
50—55	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1
55—60	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
60—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRAHMO	**9**	**6**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**	..	..	..
0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5	***1***	***1***	..	***1***	***1***	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—25	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
30—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—40	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—45	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
45—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
50—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—60	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
60—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part A.—Agency Summary.

Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIKH	**1,384**	**953**	**431**	**520**	**387**	**133**	**755**	**508**	**247**	**109**	**58**	**51**
0—1	31	16	15	31	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	19	11	8	19	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	31	21	10	31	21	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	28	13	15	28	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	34	16	18	34	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5	*143*	*77*	*66*	*143*	*77*	*66*	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10	95	48	47	94	48	46	1	..	1	..	..	..
10—15	81	64	17	67	58	9	14	6	8	..	..	..
15—20	139	99	40	73	63	10	64	34	30	2	2	..
20—25	223	180	43	83	81	2	134	93	41	6	6	..
25—30	225	158	67	35	35	..	172	107	65	18	16	2
30—35	180	124	56	13	13	..	153	100	53	14	11	3
35—40	94	71	23	3	3	..	79	61	18	12	7	5
40—45	56	42	14	4	4	..	47	38	9	5	..	5
45—50	44	34	10	2	2	..	33	28	5	9	4	5
50—55	38	22	16	2	2	..	22	16	6	14	4	10
55—60	10	7	3	1	1	..	8	5	3	1	1	..
60—65	28	13	15	..	..	..	16	10	6	12	3	9
65—70	5	2	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	3
70 and over	23	12	11	..	..	..	10	8	2	13	4	9
JAIN	**87,471**	**45,711**	**41,760**	**33,414**	**21,691**	**11,723**	**38,440**	**19,379**	**19,061**	**15,617**	**4,641**	**10,976**
0—1	2,540	1,342	1,198	2,519	1,332	1,187	19	10	9	2	..	2
1—2	1,513	718	795	1,492	711	781	20	7	13	1	..	1
2—3	2,166	1,073	1,093	2,127	1,058	1,069	32	15	17	7	..	7
3—4	2,142	1,064	1,078	2,101	1,045	1,056	36	16	20	5	3	2
4—5	2,071	1,074	997	2,012	1,047	965	50	25	25	9	2	7
Total 0—5	*10,432*	*5,271*	*5,161*	*10,251*	*5,193*	*5,058*	*157*	*73*	*84*	*24*	*5*	*19*
5—10	9,379	4,719	4,660	8,785	4,531	4,254	540	176	364	54	12	42
10—15	8,097	4,563	3,534	5,560	3,979	1,581	2,421	556	1,865	116	28	88
15—20	7,347	3,993	3,354	2,653	2,436	217	4,348	1,485	2,863	346	72	274
20—25	8,651	4,409	4,242	2,006	1,831	175	5,879	2,421	3,458	766	157	609
25—30	8,196	4,308	3,888	1,253	1,122	131	5,843	2,888	2,955	1,100	298	802
30—35	8,279	4,385	3,894	970	883	87	5,712	3,046	2,666	1,597	456	1,141
35—40	5,675	3,067	2,608	497	439	58	3,748	2,185	1,563	1,430	443	987
40—45	6,411	3,242	3,169	521	446	75	3,622	2,199	1,423	2,268	597	1,671
45—50	3,718	2,075	1,643	248	226	22	2,053	1,358	695	1,417	491	926
50—55	4,756	2,395	2,361	315	290	25	1,967	1,380	587	2,474	725	1,749
55—60	1,881	1,029	852	122	103	19	823	581	242	936	345	591
60—65	2,809	1,303	1,506	137	128	9	793	606	187	1,879	569	1,310
65—70	807	435	372	48	41	7	247	196	51	512	198	314
70 and over	1,033	517	516	48	43	5	287	229	58	698	245	453
ANIMIST	**483,394**	**239,618**	**243,776**	**225,896**	**123,603**	**102,293**	**223,340**	**108,632**	**114,708**	**34,158**	**7,383**	**26,775**
0—1	20,313	10,008	10,305	20,144	9,888	10,256	164	115	49	5	5	..
1—2	14,661	7,069	7,592	14,556	6,992	7,564	88	68	20	17	9	8
2—3	18,580	8,806	9,774	18,411	8,699	9,712	154	95	59	15	12	3
3—4	21,910	10,527	11,383	21,519	10,356	11,163	264	166	98	127	5	122
4—5	19,595	9,855	9,740	19,215	9,665	9,550	333	183	150	47	7	40
Total 0—5	*95,059*	*46,265*	*48,794*	*93,845*	*45,600*	*48,245*	*1,003*	*627*	*376*	*211*	*38*	*173*
5—10	66,584	34,538	32,046	64,911	33,824	31,087	1,531	669	862	142	45	97
10—15	40,778	21,709	19,069	33,500	19,530	13,970	7,134	2,138	4,996	144	41	103
15—20	35,318	17,227	18,091	16,079	11,540	4,539	18,788	5,522	13,266	451	165	286
20—25	44,623	18,827	25,796	7,827	6,156	1,671	35,693	12,243	23,450	1,103	428	675
25—30	49,415	23,160	26,255	3,952	3,008	944	43,566	19,477	24,089	1,897	675	1,222
30—35	47,909	24,937	22,972	2,118	1,514	604	42,681	22,537	20,144	3,110	886	2,224
35—40	27,837	15,145	12,692	992	686	306	24 472	13,813	10,659	2,373	646	1,727
40—45	29,485	15,505	13,980	1,129	704	425	22,285	13,702	8,583	6,071	1,099	4,972
45—50	12,340	6,481	5,859	541	364	177	8,871	5,651	3,220	2,928	466	2,462
50—55	15,898	7,563	8,335	450	302	148	8,861	6,198	2,663	6,587	1,063	5,524
55—60	4,156	1,986	2,170	168	127	41	2,476	1,573	903	1,512	286	1,226
60—65	9,236	4,038	5,198	212	128	84	3,913	2,985	928	5,111	925	4,186
65—70	1,922	891	1,031	80	59	21	894	620	274	948	212	736
70 and over	2,834	1,346	1,488	92	61	31	1,172	877	295	1,570	408	1,162
MUSALMAN	**511,200**	**266,494**	**244,706**	**204,700**	**123,001**	**81,699**	**245,711**	**125,872**	**119,839**	**60,789**	**17,621**	**43,168**
0—1	17,308	8,656	8,652	17,092	8,591	8,501	209	61	148	7	4	3
1—2	10,536	5,288	5,248	10,227	5,135	5,092	292	149	143	17	4	13
2—3	14,360	6,987	7,373	14,045	6,890	7,155	296	91	205	19	6	13
3—4	15,903	7,617	8,286	15,241	7,337	7,904	557	269	288	105	11	94
4—5	13,681	6,755	6,926	13,112	6,580	6,532	510	154	356	59	21	38
Total 0—5	*71,788*	*35,303*	*36,485*	*69,717*	*34,533*	*35,184*	*1,864*	*724*	*1,140*	*207*	*46*	*161*
5—10	59,670	30,760	28,910	55,463	29,267	26,196	3,887	1,407	2,480	320	86	234
10—15	46,943	25,933	21,010	35,268	22,737	12,531	11,131	2,991	8,140	544	205	339
15—20	39,503	21,402	18,101	16,986	14,478	2,508	21,368	6,417	14,951	1,149	507	642
20—25	50,033	24,300	25,733	11,302	9,901	1,401	35,926	13,544	22,382	2,605	1,035	1,570
25—30	50,862	26,339	24,523	6,334	5,421	913	40,868	19,348	21,520	3,660	1,570	2,090
30—35	49,400	25,973	23,427	3,511	2,625	886	40,166	21,300	18,866	5,723	2,048	3,675
35—40	29,830	16,815	13,015	1,513	1,044	469	24,032	14,407	9,625	4,285	1,364	2,921
40—45	37,761	19,836	17,925	1,663	1,154	509	26,690	16,473	10,217	9,408	2,209	7,199
45—50	16,756	9,508	7,248	559	357	202	11,275	7,802	3,473	4,922	1,349	3,573
50—55	25,444	13,125	12,319	934	611	323	13,989	10,123	3,866	10,521	2,391	8,130
55—60	7,104	4,109	2,995	341	251	90	3,971	3,017	954	2,792	841	1,951
60—65	15,599	7,485	8,114	532	359	173	6,544	5,126	1,418	8,523	2 000	6,523
65—70	3,716	2,206	1,510	175	133	42	1 731	1,387	344	1,810	686	1,124
70 and over	6,791	3,200	3,591	202	130	72	2,269	1,806	463	4,320	1,264	3,056

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part A.—Agency Summary.

Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CHRISTIAN	**9,358**	**6,170**	**3,188**	**6,360**	**4,713**	**1,647**	**2,678**	**1,362**	**1,316**	**320**	**95**	**225**
0—1	266	138	128	266	138	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	177	38	89	177	88	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	207	101	106	205	101	104	2	..	2	..	..	..
3—4	237	114	123	236	113	123	1	1	..	..	..	..
4—5	171	95	76	170	94	76	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5	*1,058*	*536*	*522*	*1,054*	*534*	*520*	*4*	*2*	*2*	..	..	..
5—10	647	318	329	645	318	327	1	..	1	1	..	1
10—15	471	214	257	450	212	238	20	1	19	1	1	..
15—20	825	348	477	632	321	311	187	26	161	6	1	5
20—25	2,461	2,032	429	1,944	1,844	100	508	182	326	9	6	3
25—30	1,725	1,336	389	1,074	1,032	42	624	295	329	27	9	18
30—35	739	501	238	260	229	31	450	265	185	29	7	22
35—40	498	324	174	145	107	38	318	206	112	35	11	24
40—45	330	208	122	71	61	10	220	137	83	39	10	29
45—50	207	136	71	34	22	12	136	99	37	37	15	22
50—55	179	94	85	20	12	8	109	72	37	50	10	40
55—60	70	40	30	10	5	5	43	31	12	17	4	13
60—65	85	51	34	10	8	2	40	32	8	35	11	24
65—70	22	12	10	4	3	1	8	6	2	10	3	7
70 and over	41	20	21	7	5	2	10	8	2	24	7	17
PARSI	**1,330**	**689**	**641**	**688**	**381**	**307**	**564**	**280**	**284**	**78**	**28**	**50**
0—1	26	15	11	26	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	19	8	11	17	8	9	2	..	2	..	..	..
2—3	32	11	21	27	11	16	5	..	5	..	..	..
3—4	29	12	17	23	12	11	5	..	5	1	..	1
4—5	28	10	18	24	10	14	4	..	4	..	..	..
Total 0—5	*134*	*56*	*78*	*117*	*56*	*61*	*16*	..	*16*	*1*	..	*1*
5—10	163	86	77	154	85	69	9	1	8	..	..	..
10—15	122	63	59	115	63	52	7	..	7	..	..	..
15—20	109	48	61	92	47	45	15	1	14	2	..	2
20—25	121	48	73	72	36	36	48	11	37	1	1	..
25—30	161	83	78	69	43	26	88	37	51	4	3	1
30—35	124	79	45	30	28	2	88	48	40	6	3	3
35—40	96	61	35	20	13	7	71	46	25	5	2	3
40—45	83	50	33	7	3	4	69	44	25	7	3	4
45—50	68	35	33	1	..	1	57	32	25	10	3	7
50—55	63	34	29	7	6	1	47	24	23	9	4	5
55—60	28	19	9	1	..	1	22	16	6	5	3	2
60—65	28	14	14	..	..	..	12	10	2	16	4	12
65—70	15	7	8	3	1	2	9	6	3	3	..	3
70 and over	15	6	9	..	..	..	6	4	2	9	2	7
JEW	**57**	**34**	**23**	**32**	**23**	**9**	**20**	**7**	**13**	**5**	**4**	**1**
0—1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
4—5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total 0—5	*5*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*2*	..	*2*	..	..	..
5—10	7	3	4	6	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
10—15	8	6	2	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	9	4	5	5	3	2	4	1	3	..	..	..
20—25	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
25—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—35	4	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..
35—40	7	6	1	6	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
40—45	6	6	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	1	1	..
45—50	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
50—55	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
55—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60—65	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE VII.

PART B.—PLATEAU.

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Division.	Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PLATEAU	**ALL RELIGIONS**	**3,683,491**	**1,903,120**	**1,780,371**	**1,428,221**	**881,728**	**546,493**	**1,795,496**	**898,698**	**896,798**	**459,774**	**122,694**	**337,080**
	0—1	138,331	69,443	68,888	137,350	69,097	68,253	934	331	603	47	15	32
	1—2	90,860	44,759	46,101	89,667	44,428	45,239	1,100	305	795	93	26	67
	2—3	118,196	57,327	60,869	115,818	56,514	59,304	2,234	777	1,457	144	36	108
	3—4	125,666	60,937	64,729	122,329	59,864	62,465	3,153	1,026	2,127	184	47	137
	4—5	115,068	59,611	55,457	110,676	58,043	52,633	4,047	1,489	2,558	345	79	266
	Total 0—5	***588,121***	***292,077***	***296,044***	***575,840***	***287,946***	***287,894***	***11,468***	***3,928***	***7,540***	***813***	***203***	***610***
	5—10	423,398	222,774	200,624	382,170	211,544	170,626	39,478	10,760	28,718	1,750	470	1,280
	10—15	299,097	169,382	129,715	186,724	135,665	51,059	109,009	32,491	76,518	3,364	1,226	2,138
	15—20	288,640	155,263	133,377	103,353	92,923	10,430	177,186	59,267	117,919	8,101	3,073	5,028
	20—25	369,954	180,964	188,980	72,416	64,781	7,635	278,344	109,124	169,220	19,194	7,059	12,135
	25—30	367,116	186,764	180,352	41,453	36,244	5,209	296,683	139,422	157,261	28,980	11,098	17,882
	30—35	367,288	193,053	174,235	25,038	20,754	4,284	295,981	158,159	137,822	46,269	14,140	32,129
	35—40	234,446	127,811	106,635	11,448	8,955	2,493	182,002	107,426	745,726	40,996	11,430	29,566
	40—45	263,415	136,185	127,230	11,000	8,203	2,797	175,176	111,061	64,115	77,239	16,921	60,318
	45—50	123,091	65,933	57,158	5,258	4,182	1,076	76,391	52,154	24,237	41,442	9,597	31,845
	50—55	168,125	82,500	85,625	6,217	4,675	1,542	82,143	60,206	21,937	79,765	17,619	62,146
	55—60	45,908	24,088	21,820	2,002	1,522	480	23,022	16,708	6,314	20,884	5,858	15,026
	60—65	91,942	40,007	51,935	3,046	2,490	556	30,478	23,727	6,751	58,418	13,790	44,628
	65—70	19,734	10,264	9,470	817	663	154	7,696	5,927	1,769	11,221	3,674	7,547
	70—and over	33,216	16,055	17,161	1,439	1,181	258	10,439	8,338	2,101	21,338	6,536	14,802
	HINDU	**3,213,388**	**1,658,967**	**1,554,421**	**1,234,085**	**764,673**	**469,412**	**1,574,522**	**786,971**	**787,551**	**404,781**	**107,323**	**297,458**
	0—1	121,260	60,800	60,460	120,536	60,578	59,958	683	210	473	41	12	29
	1—2	80,328	39,633	40,695	79,350	39,382	39,968	908	233	675	70	18	52
	2—3	103,564	50,172	53,392	101,508	49,482	52,026	1,942	668	1,274	114	22	92
	3—4	109,766	53,328	56,438	106,888	52,439	54,449	2,724	847	1,877	154	42	112
	4—5	101,185	52,619	48,566	97,293	51,238	46,055	3,592	1,316	2,276	300	65	235
	Total 0—5	***516,103***	***256,552***	***259,551***	***505,575***	***253,119***	***252,456***	***9,849***	***3,274***	***6,575***	***679***	***159***	***520***
	5—10	369,442	194,641	174,801	331,407	184,574	146,833	36,522	9,650	26,872	1,513	417	1,096
	10—15	259,625	147,612	112,013	156,841	116,290	40,551	99,774	30,192	69,582	3,010	1,130	1,880
	15—20	251,890	136,168	115,722	87,748	79,799	7,949	157,051	53,573	103,478	7,091	2,796	4,295
	20—25	321,643	157,296	164,347	60,429	54,377	6,052	244,315	96,659	147,656	16,899	6,260	10,639
	25—30	319,360	162,207	157,153	35,014	30,733	4,281	258,822	121,728	137,094	25,524	9,746	15,778
	30—35	321,821	169,102	152,719	21,597	18,083	3,514	259,367	138,629	120,738	40,857	12,390	28,467
	35—40	205,816	111,700	94,116	9,842	7,777	2,065	159,353	93,832	65,521	36,621	10,091	26,530
	40—45	230,057	118,553	111,504	9,394	7,001	2,393	152,057	96,654	55,403	68,606	14,898	53,708
	45—50	107,694	57,320	50,374	4,620	3,732	888	66,404	45,222	21,182	36,670	8,366	28,304
	50—55	146,238	71,305	74,933	5,331	4,057	1,274	70,723	51,838	18,885	70,184	15,410	54,774
	55—60	39,870	20,675	19,195	1,705	1,312	393	19,781	14,268	5,513	18,384	5,095	13,289
	60—65	78,946	33,679	45,267	2,645	2,202	443	25,273	19,549	5,724	51,028	11,928	39,100
	65—70	16,886	8,617	8,269	684	560	124	6,500	4,941	1,559	9,702	3,116	6,586
	70—and over	27,997	13,540	14,457	1,253	1,057	196	8,731	6,962	1,769	18,013	5,521	12,492
	ARYA	**87**	**57**	**30**	**36**	**28**	**8**	**45**	**26**	**19**	**6**	**3**	**3**
	0—1	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	***8***	***3***	***5***	***8***	***3***	***5***	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	9	5	4	8	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—15	6	4	2	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	15—20	9	6	3	5	5	..	4	1	3	..	..	..
	20—25	17	13	4	9	9	..	8	4	4	..	..	..
	25—30	18	12	6	1	1	..	16	11	5	1	..	1
	30—35	7	7	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
	35—40	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	1
	40—45	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	45—50	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..
	50—55	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1
	55—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70—and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SIKH	**1,091**	**763**	**328**	**393**	**299**	**94**	**613**	**417**	**196**	**85**	**47**	**38**
	0—1	19	11	8	19	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	14	9	5	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	18	12	6	18	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	21	12	9	21	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	25	13	12	25	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	***97***	***57***	***40***	***97***	***57***	***40***	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	77	41	36	76	41	35	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—15	53	39	14	46	38	8	7	1	6	..	..	..
	15—20	114	80	34	63	53	10	49	25	24	2	2	..
	20—25	173	141	32	69	68	1	98	67	31	6	6	..
	25—30	187	133	54	26	26	..	144	92	52	17	15	2
	30—35	150	106	44	9	9	..	129	88	41	12	9	3
	35—40	81	63	18	3	3	..	70	55	15	8	5	3
	40—45	49	36	13	4	4	..	40	22	8	5	..	5
	45—50	37	28	9	..	..	..	30	25	5	7	3	4
	50—55	25	15	10	..	..	..	16	12	4	9	3	6
	55—60	8	5	3	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..
	60—65	19	9	10	..	..	..	10	6	4	9	3	6
	65—70	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	2
	70—and over	17	8	9	..	..	..	9	7	2	8	1	7

Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PLATEAU	JAIN	52,839	27,600	25,239	20,332	13,264	7,068	22,767	11,383	11,384	9,740	2,953	6,787
	0—1	1,526	801	725	1,517	794	723	8	7	1	1	..	1
	1—2	957	458	499	952	458	494	5	..	5	..	..	..
	2—3	1,330	656	674	1,303	644	659	22	12	10	5	..	5
	3—4	1,245	601	644	1,224	591	633	20	9	11	1	1	..
	4—5	1,253	632	621	1,219	619	600	27	12	15	7	1	6
	Total 0—5	*6,311*	*3,148*	*3,163*	*6,215*	*3,106*	*3,109*	*82*	*40*	*42*	*14*	*2*	*12*
	5—10	5,571	2,876	2,695	5,315	2,800	2,515	227	71	156	29	5	24
	10—15	4,633	2,658	1,975	3,326	2,393	933	1,257	253	1,004	50	12	38
	15—20	4,495	2,374	2,121	1,661	1,523	138	2,614	819	1,795	220	32	188
	20—25	5,385	2,721	2,664	1,281	1,161	120	3,618	1,462	2,156	486	98	388
	25—30	4,956	2,602	2,354	760	678	82	3,484	1,723	1,761	712	201	511
	30—35	4,977	2,566	2,411	588	530	58	3,392	1,750	1,642	997	286	711
	35—40	3,569	1,962	1,607	317	281	36	2,335	1,373	962	917	308	609
	40—45	3,945	2,017	1,928	307	271	36	2,211	1,372	839	1,427	374	1,053
	45—50	2,266	1,272	994	144	137	7	1,219	810	409	903	325	578
	50—55	2,939	1,480	1,459	202	194	8	1,162	819	343	1,575	467	1,103
	55—60	1,070	600	470	73	61	12	453	341	112	544	198	346
	60—65	1,684	794	890	81	76	5	450	355	95	1,153	363	790
	65—70	483	266	217	36	32	4	134	104	30	313	130	183
	70—and over	555	264	291	26	21	5	129	91	38	400	152	248
	ANIMIST	110,312	55,248	55,064	47,757	27,070	20,687	53,693	26,287	27,406	8,862	1,891	6,971
	0—1	4,720	2,408	2,312	4,619	2,313	2,306	99	93	6	2	2	..
	1—2	3,225	1,542	1,683	3,150	1,482	1,668	59	52	7	16	8	8
	2—3	4,272	2,044	2,228	4,180	1,978	2,202	80	55	25	12	11	1
	3—4	5,101	2,465	2,636	4,932	2,346	2,586	153	118	35	16	1	15
	4—5	4,416	2,248	2,168	4,273	2,150	2,123	136	96	90	7	2	5
	Total 0—5	*21,734*	*10,707*	*11,027*	*21,154*	*10,269*	*10,885*	*527*	*414*	*113*	*53*	*24*	*29*
	5—10	14,124	7,489	6,635	13,329	7,127	6,202	720	340	380	75	22	53
	10—15	7,946	4,333	3,613	5,848	3,718	2,130	2,044	597	1,447	54	18	36
	15—20	7,971	3,894	4,077	2,980	2,464	516	4,827	1,384	3,443	164	46	118
	20—25	11,121	4,830	6,291	1,803	1,476	327	9,009	3,228	5,781	309	126	183
	25—30	12,004	5,751	6,253	1,024	814	210	10,448	4,732	5,716	532	205	327
	30—35	11,212	5,915	5,297	568	457	111	9,739	5,208	4,531	905	250	655
	35—40	6,580	3,591	2,989	318	246	72	5,561	3,170	2,391	701	175	526
	40—45	6,826	3,619	3,207	285	216	69	5,021	3,140	1,881	1,520	263	1,257
	45—50	3,022	1,573	1,449	161	112	49	2,037	1,338	699	824	123	701
	50—55	3,824	1,774	2,050	142	73	69	2,020	1,468	552	1,662	233	1,429
	55—60	994	452	542	41	24	17	543	348	195	410	80	330
	60—65	2,034	898	1,136	53	36	17	826	654	172	1,155	208	947
	65—70	376	173	203	21	15	6	151	110	41	204	48	156
	70—and over	544	249	295	30	23	7	220	156	64	294	70	224
	MUSALMAN	297,238	154,961	142,277	119,870	72,194	47,676	141,375	72,379	68,996	35,993	10,388	25,605
	0—1	10,554	5,295	5,259	10,407	5,273	5,134	144	21	123	3	1	2
	1—2	6,197	3,050	3,147	6,064	3,030	3,034	126	20	106	7	..	7
	2—3	8,833	4,354	4,479	8,636	4,309	4,327	184	42	142	13	3	10
	3—4	9,329	4,434	4,895	9,068	4,380	4,688	249	51	198	12	3	9
	4—5	8,050	4,024	4,026	7,733	3,949	3,784	286	64	222	31	11	20
	Total 0—5	*42,963*	*21,157*	*21,806*	*41,908*	*20,941*	*20,967*	*989*	*198*	*791*	*66*	*18*	*48*
	5—10	28,582	17,420	16,162	31,453	16,696	14,757	1,996	698	1,298	133	26	107
	10—15	26,360	14,517	11,843	20,205	13,004	7,201	5,906	1,448	4,458	249	65	184
	15—20	23,364	12,410	10,954	10,269	8,766	1,503	12,475	3,447	9,028	620	197	423
	20—25	29,387	14,129	15,258	7,013	5,999	1,014	20,886	7,565	13,321	1,488	565	923
	25—30	29,123	14,956	14,167	3,731	3,151	580	23,223	10,882	12,341	2,169	923	1,246
	30—35	28,457	14,914	13,543	2,058	1,483	575	22,928	12,236	10,692	3,471	1,195	2,276
	35—40	17,937	10,200	7,737	837	556	281	14,384	8,862	5,582	2,716	842	1,874
	40—45	22,216	11,764	10,452	945	658	287	15,629	9,728	5,901	5,642	1,378	4,264
	45—50	9,852	5,611	4,241	306	185	121	6,552	4,661	1,891	2,994	765	2,229
	50—55	14,910	7,822	7,088	518	335	183	8,101	5,994	2,107	6,291	1,493	4,798
	55—60	3,895	2,316	1,579	174	121	53	2,189	1,714	475	1,532	481	1,051
	60—65	9,180	4,580	4,600	260	171	89	3,884	3,134	750	5,036	1,275	3,761
	65—70	1,954	1,190	764	70	53	17	894	759	135	990	378	612
	70—and over	4,058	1,975	2,083	123	75	48	1,339	1,113	226	2,596	787	1,809
	CHRISTIAN	7,368	4,923	2,445	5,144	3,852	1,292	1,992	1,010	982	232	61	171
	0—1	223	113	110	223	113	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	124	61	63	124	61	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	150	77	73	149	77	72	1	..	1	..	..	..
	3—4	178	86	92	177	85	92	1	1	..	..	..	..
	4—5	115	67	48	114	66	48	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*790*	*404*	*386*	*787*	*402*	*385*	*3*	*2*	*1*	..	..	..
	5—10	467	231	236	466	231	235	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—15	367	162	205	353	161	192	13	..	13	1	1	..
	15—20	689	281	408	538	265	273	148	16	132	3	..	3
	20—25	2,117	1,789	328	1,740	1,655	85	372	131	241	5	3	2
	25—30	1,330	1,031	299	833	802	31	475	224	251	22	5	17
	30—35	564	386	178	195	171	24	347	209	138	22	6	16
	35—40	369	235	134	107	74	33	236	155	81	26	6	20
	40—45	247	153	94	57	49	8	157	98	59	33	6	27
	45—50	151	95	56	26	16	10	92	68	24	33	11	22
	50—55	129	73	56	17	10	7	79	55	24	33	8	25
	55—60	48	25	23	8	4	4	30	19	11	10	2	8
	60—65	54	35	19	7	5	2	27	22	5	20	8	12
	65—70	16	9	7	3	2	1	6	5	1	7	2	5
	70—and over	30	14	16	7	5	2	6	6	..	17	3	14

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PLATEAU.	PARSI	1,112	568	544	572	325	247	470	219	251	70	24	46
	0—1	24	14	10	24	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	14	5	9	12	5	7	2	..	2	..	..	..
	2—3	27	10	17	22	10	12	5	..	5	..	..	..
	3—4	23	10	13	17	10	7	5	..	5	1	..	1
	4—5	22	8	14	18	8	10	4	..	4	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*110*	*47*	*63*	*93*	*47*	*46*	*16*	..	*16*	*1*	..	*1*
	5—10	119	68	51	110	67	43	9	1	8	..	..	..
	10—15	99	51	48	93	51	42	6	..	6	..	..	..
	15—20	99	46	53	84	45	39	14	1	13	1	..	1
	20—25	106	42	64	69	34	35	36	7	29	1	1	..
	25—30	138	72	66	64	39	25	71	30	41	3	3	..
	30—35	96	56	40	22	20	2	70	33	37	4	3	1
	35—40	83	51	32	18	12	6	60	37	23	5	2	3
	40—45	68	38	30	7	3	4	56	34	22	5	1	4
	45—50	64	32	32	1	..	1	53	29	24	10	3	7
	50—55	54	27	27	7	6	1	39	18	21	8	3	5
	55—60	23	15	8	1	..	1	18	13	5	4	2	2
	60—65	24	11	13	..	..	..	8	7	1	16	4	12
	65—70	15	7	8	3	1	2	9	6	3	3	..	3
	70—and over	14	5	9	..	..	..	5	3	2	9	2	7
	JEW	56	33	23	32	23	9	19	6	13	5	4	1
	0—1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	4—5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*5*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*2*	..	*2*	..	..	..
	5—10	7	3	4	6	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
	10—15	8	6	2	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	9	4	5	5	3	2	4	1	3	..	..	..
	20—25	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
	25—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—35	4	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..
	35—40	7	6	1	6	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	40—45	5	5	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	1	..
	45—50	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	50—55	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	55—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60—65	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70—and over	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE VII.

PART B.—LOW-LYING.

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Division.

LOW-LYING.

Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	**3,310,703**	**1,713,851**	**1,596,852**	**1,220,067**	**749,189**	**470,878**	**1,666,963**	**847,627**	**819,336**	**423,673**	**117,035**	**306,638**
0—1	100,553	51,707	48,846	99,899	51,327	48,572	626	367	259	28	13	15
1—2	64,041	31,221	32,820	63,333	30,848	32,485	665	358	307	43	15	28
2—3	85,838	41,128	44,710	83,356	39,418	43,938	2,377	1,663	714	105	47	58
3—4	99,617	48,306	51,311	97,388	47,363	50,025	2,007	873	1,134	222	70	152
4—5	88,098	45,690	42,408	82,536	42,292	40,244	5,020	3,230	1,790	542	168	374
Total 0—5	*438,147*	*218,052*	*220,095*	*426,512*	*211,248*	*215,264*	*10,695*	*6,491*	*4,204*	*940*	*313*	*627*
5—10	414,262	213,572	200,690	365,225	194,452	170,773	47,065	18,569	28,496	1,972	551	1,421
10—15	341,667	193,493	148,174	195,505	136,052	59,453	141,605	55,672	85,933	4,557	1,769	2,788
15—20	277,047	157,835	119,212	84,739	75,660	9,079	183,867	78,974	104,893	8,441	3,201	5,240
20—25	309,780	155,570	154,210	49,661	44,343	5,318	242,620	104,691	137,938	17,490	6,536	10,954
25—30	326,399	167,169	159,230	35,174	31,211	3,963	264,281	126,534	137,747	26,944	9,424	17,520
30—35	310,592	162,062	148,530	21,389	19,293	2,096	248,414	129,454	118,960	40,789	13,315	27,474
35—40	189,083	99,774	89,309	10,807	9,840	967	145,945	79,935	66,010	32,331	9,999	22,332
40—45	230,041	115,707	114,334	11,534	9,993	1,541	152,786	90,038	62,748	65,721	15,676	50,045
45—50	114,833	60,205	54,628	5,383	4,769	614	72,020	45,397	26,623	37,430	10,039	27,391
50—55	159,024	77,055	81,969	6,469	5,752	717	79,381	54,925	24,456	73,174	16,378	56,796
55—60	53,963	29,159	24,804	2,297	2,088	209	27,844	19,530	8,314	23,822	7,541	16,281
60—65	94,276	39,866	54,410	3,265	2,683	582	31,757	23,516	8,241	59,254	13,667	45,587
65—70	20,984	10,479	10,505	787	669	118	8,527	6,362	2,165	11,670	3,448	8,222
70—and over	30,605	13,853	16,752	1,320	1,136	184	10,147	7,539	2,608	19,138	5,178	13,960
HINDU	**3,136,307**	**1,622,581**	**1,513,726**	**1,151,093**	**707,695**	**443,398**	**1,582,133**	**804,003**	**778,130**	**403,081**	**110,883**	**292,198**
0—1	95,190	48,936	46,254	94,583	48,575	46,008	583	351	232	24	10	14
1—2	60,569	29,498	31,071	59,929	29,154	30,775	604	331	273	36	13	23
2—3	81,476	39,027	42,449	79,081	37,359	41,722	2,296	1,623	673	99	45	54
3—4	94,233	45,767	48,466	92,210	44,876	47,334	1,892	829	1,063	131	62	69
4—5	83,317	43,292	40,025	77,932	39,969	37,963	4,861	3,162	1,699	524	161	363
Total 0—5	*414,785*	*206,520*	*208,265*	*403,735*	*199,933*	*203,802*	*10,236*	*6,296*	*3,940*	*814*	*291*	*523*
5—10	393,434	203,058	190,376	346,082	184,542	161,540	45,543	18,013	27,530	1,809	503	1,306
10—15	324,836	184,165	140,671	183,736	128,321	55,415	136,813	54,193	82,620	4,287	1,651	2,636
15—20	263,462	150,206	113,256	79,342	71,119	8,223	176,090	76,087	100,003	8,030	3,000	5,030
20—25	292,960	146,902	146,058	46,027	41,213	4,814	230,388	99,569	130,819	16,545	6,120	10,425
25—30	308,870	157,648	151,222	32,740	29,089	3,651	250,505	119,676	130,829	25,625	8,883	16,742
30—35	294,176	153,259	140,917	20,133	18,292	1,841	235,025	122,299	112,726	39,018	12,668	26,350
35—40	179,060	94,291	84,769	10,141	9,354	787	137,982	75,405	62,577	30,937	9,532	21,405
40—45	217,349	109,216	108,133	10,792	9,535	1,257	143,998	84,755	59,243	62,559	14,926	47,633
45—50	108,868	56,873	51,995	5,107	4,568	539	67,914	42,743	25,171	35,847	9,562	26,285
50—55	150,132	72,526	77,606	6,060	5,474	586	74,436	51,490	22,946	69,636	15,562	54,074
55—60	51,106	27,660	23,446	2,177	1,994	183	26,242	18,485	7,757	22,687	7,181	15,506
60—65	89,209	37,529	51,680	3,052	2,550	502	29,680	21,996	7,684	56,477	12,983	43,494
65—70	19,590	9,782	9,808	731	637	94	7,842	5,919	1,923	11,017	3,226	7,791
70—and over	28,470	12,946	15,524	1,238	1,074	164	9,439	7,077	2,362	17,793	4,795	12,998
ARYA	**24**	**12**	**12**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**14**	**7**	**7**	**1**	**..**	**1**
0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5	*1*	*..*	*1*	*1*	*..*	*1*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*
5—10	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
10—15	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
15—20	5	4	1	2	2	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
20—25	4	2	2	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
25—30	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
30—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—40	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
40—45	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
45—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—60	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
60—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70—and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIKH	**118**	**90**	**28**	**39**	**29**	**10**	**72**	**55**	**17**	**7**	**6**	**1**
0—1	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5	*9*	*3*	*6*	*9*	*3*	*6*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*	*..*
5—10	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15	5	3	2	4	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
15—20	8	7	1	5	5	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
20—25	27	26	1	8	8	..	19	18	1	..	..	..
25—30	20	15	5	6	6	..	13	8	5	1	1	..
30—35	20	15	5	1	1	..	17	12	5	2	2	..
35—40	8	7	1	..	..	..	6	5	1	2	2	..
40—45	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
45—50	4	4	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..
50—55	4	2	2	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	1
55—60	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60—65	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70—and over	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
		Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LOW-LYING.	JAIN	21,085	11,135	9,950	7,843	5,067	2,776	9,724	4,997	4,727	3,518	1,071	2,447
	0—1	611	317	294	604	317	287	7	..	7	..	..	..
	1—2	338	154	184	323	147	176	14	7	7	1	..	1
	2—3	466	244	222	455	241	214	9	3	6	2	..	2
	3—4	537	277	260	525	269	256	10	7	3	2	1	1
	4—5	526	292	234	509	280	229	16	11	5	1	1	..
	Total 0—5	*2,478*	*1,284*	*1,194*	*2,416*	*1,254*	*1,162*	*56*	*28*	*28*	*6*	*2*	*4*
	5—10	2,320	1,120	1,200	2,056	1,035	1,021	245	80	165	19	5	14
	10—15	2,245	1,240	1,005	1,375	993	382	818	234	584	52	13	39
	15—20	1,712	998	714	569	520	49	1,067	446	621	76	32	44
	20—25	1,942	976	966	396	359	37	1,376	581	795	170	36	134
	25—30	1,902	1,037	865	290	253	37	1,361	720	641	251	64	187
	30—35	1,954	1,108	846	245	230	15	1,357	765	592	352	113	239
	35—40	1,259	649	610	119	104	15	820	455	365	320	90	230
	40—45	1,539	756	783	133	105	28	890	510	380	516	141	375
	45—50	936	523	413	74	62	12	563	359	204	299	102	197
	50—55	1,120	598	522	75	70	5	526	371	155	519	157	362
	55—60	523	270	253	30	24	6	262	157	105	231	89	142
	60—65	664	317	347	41	37	4	207	150	57	416	130	286
	65—70	209	113	96	10	7	3	81	63	18	118	43	75
	70—and over	282	146	136	14	14	..	95	78	17	173	54	119
	ANIMIST	30,857	15,203	15,654	13,132	6,897	6,235	15,465	7,745	7,720	2,260	561	1,699
	0—1	1,268	633	635	1,261	631	630	7	2	5	..	..	..
	1—2	811	362	449	806	359	447	5	3	2	..	..	..
	2—3	975	453	522	968	449	519	7	4	3	..	..	..
	3—4	1,260	598	662	1,242	592	650	18	6	12	..	..	..
	4—5	1,222	591	631	1,195	578	617	26	12	14	1	1	..
	Total 0—5	*5,536*	*2,637*	*2,899*	*5,472*	*2,609*	*2,863*	*63*	*27*	*36*	*1*	*1*	
	5—10	4,112	1,972	2,140	3,917	1,880	2,037	183	87	96	12	5	7
	10—15	2,799	1,474	1,325	2,067	1,213	854	716	254	462	16	7	9
	15—20	2,220	1,163	1,057	766	578	188	1,413	568	845	41	17	24
	20—25	2,731	1,192	1,539	293	214	79	2,346	949	1,397	92	29	63
	25—30	3,117	1,484	1,633	241	203	38	2,739	1,239	1,500	137	42	95
	30—35	2,869	1,557	1,312	88	69	19	2,579	1,431	1,148	202	57	145
	35—40	1,691	868	823	53	38	15	1,507	795	712	131	35	96
	40—45	2,007	983	1,024	138	26	112	1,468	880	588	401	77	324
	45—50	935	485	450	26	26	..	709	417	292	200	42	158
	50—55	1,264	629	635	29	19	10	817	532	285	418	78	340
	55—60	359	151	208	10	6	4	265	128	137	84	17	67
	60—65	740	379	361	20	9	11	370	267	103	350	103	247
	65—70	222	120	102	1	..	1	166	109	57	55	11	44
	70—and over	255	109	146	11	7	4	124	62	62	120	40	80
	MUSALMAN	121,077	63,989	57,088	47,097	28,842	18,255	59,229	30,656	28,573	14,751	4,491	10,260
	0—1	3,465	1,809	1,656	3,432	1,792	1,640	29	14	15	4	3	1
	1—2	2,302	1,195	1,107	2,254	1,176	1,078	42	17	25	6	2	4
	2—3	2,897	1,397	1,500	2,828	1,362	1,466	65	33	32	4	2	2
	3—4	3,563	1,653	1,910	3,387	1,615	1,772	87	31	56	89	7	82
	4—5	3,007	1,504	1,503	2,874	1,454	1,420	117	45	72	16	5	11
	Total 0—5	*15,234*	*7,558*	*7,676*	*14,775*	*7,399*	*7,376*	*340*	*140*	*200*	*119*	*19*	*100*
	5—10	14,287	7,372	6,915	13,063	6,946	6,117	1,093	388	705	131	38	93
	10—15	11,720	6,579	5,141	8,264	5,491	2,773	3,254	990	2,264	202	98	104
	15—20	9,565	5,427	4,138	4,000	3,413	587	5,273	1,863	3,410	292	151	141
	20—25	11,877	6,279	5,598	2,750	2,373	377	8,447	3,557	4,890	680	349	331
	25—30	12,204	6,744	5,460	1,604	1,436	228	9,611	4,875	4,736	929	433	496
	30—35	11,454	6,041	5,413	859	644	215	9,385	4,923	4,462	1,210	474	736
	35—40	6,979	3,897	3,082	459	314	145	5,585	3,247	2,338	935	336	599
	40—45	9,089	4,715	4,374	463	320	143	6,382	3,864	2,518	2,244	531	1,713
	45—50	4,053	2,291	1,762	169	107	62	2,805	1,856	949	1,079	328	751
	50—55	6,474	3,284	3,190	302	187	115	3,580	2,518	1,062	2,592	579	2,013
	55—60	1,958	1,066	892	79	63	16	1,065	751	314	814	252	562
	60—65	3,634	1,627	2,007	149	84	65	1,486	1,094	392	1,999	449	1,550
	65—70	960	462	498	44	24	20	438	271	167	478	167	311
	70—and over	1,589	647	942	57	41	16	485	319	166	1,047	287	760
	CHRISTIAN	1,137	792	345	789	623	166	294	146	148	54	23	31
	0—1	15	10	5	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	19	11	8	19	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	20	6	14	20	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	18	10	8	18	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*92*	*47*	*45*	*92*	*47*	*45*	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	72	33	39	71	33	38	..	..	..	1	..	..
	10—15	47	21	26	45	21	24	2	..	2	..	..	..
	15—20	72	29	43	52	22	30	18	6	12	2	1	1
	20—25	232	192	40	185	176	9	44	14	30	3	2	1
	25—30	274	238	36	229	222	7	44	15	29	1	1	..
	30—35	111	76	35	60	54	6	47	21	26	4	1	3
	35—40	82	60	22	34	30	4	42	26	16	6	4	2
	40—45	42	26	16	8	7	1	33	18	15	1	1	..
	45—50	36	29	7	6	5	1	26	20	6	4	4	..
	50—55	26	12	14	3	2	1	15	8	7	8	2	6
	55—60	15	11	4	..	..	..	10	9	1	5	2	3
	60—65	25	12	13	3	3	..	10	7	3	12	2	10
	65—70	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
	70—and over	8	4	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	5	2	3

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LOW-LYING.	PARSI	97	48	49	65	31	34	31	17	14	1	..	1
	0—1	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*12*	*3*	*9*	*12*	*3*	*9*	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	29	13	16	29	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15	14	10	4	14	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—25	7	1	6	1	..	1	6	1	5	..	..	..
	25—30	8	2	6	2	1	1	6	1	5	..	..	..
	30—35	8	6	2	3	3	..	4	3	1	1	..	1
	35—40	3	2	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
	40—45	6	5	1	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
	45—50	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	50—55	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
	55—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60—65	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70—and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	JEW	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35—40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—45	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	45—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70—and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII.

PART B.—HILLY.

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Division.	Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HILLY.	ALL RELIGIONS	**2,362,786**	**1,184,488**	**1,178,298**	**977,840**	**554,917**	**422,923**	**1,154,364**	**571,820**	**582,544**	**230,582**	**57,751**	**172,831**
	0—1	90,326	44,762	45,564	88,928	43,713	45,215	1,306	990	316	92	59	33
	1—2	60,412	29,815	30,597	59,287	29,054	30,233	1,025	693	332	100	68	32
	2—3	76,546	36,184	40,362	74,316	35,008	39,308	2,102	1,108	994	128	68	60
	3—4	89,808	41,109	48,699	86,109	39,421	46,668	2,816	1,586	1,230	903	102	801
	4—5	79,331	38,467	40,864	75,424	36,597	38,827	3,582	1,779	1,803	325	91	234
	Total 0—5	*396,423*	*190,337*	*206,086*	*384,044*	*183,793*	*200,251*	*10,831*	*6,156*	*4,675*	*1,548*	*388*	*1,160*
	5—10	327,943	167,513	160,430	296,767	155,703	141,064	29,651	11,246	18,405	1,525	564	961
	10—15	223,519	121,018	102,501	147,168	93,869	53,299	74,008	26,188	47,820	2,343	961	1,382
	15—20	172,224	90,883	81,341	61,905	48,972	12,933	106,350	40,224	66,126	3,969	1,687	2,282
	20—25	211,072	96,487	114,585	34,642	29,127	5,515	166,790	64,166	102 624	9,640	3,194	6,446
	25—30	234,123	113,721	120,402	19,675	16,688	2,987	200,825	91,985	108,840	13,623	5,048	8,575
	30—35	231,804	119,535	112,269	12,923	10,588	2,335	197,030	102,309	94,721	21,851	6,638	15,213
	35—40	130,450	69,885	60,565	5,516	4,367	1,149	108,712	60,798	47,914	16,222	4,720	11,502
	40—45	152,817	79,199	73,618	6,276	4,991	1,285	110,098	66,391	43,707	36,443	7,817	28,626
	45—50	67,528	35,410	32,118	2,185	1,695	490	46,853	29,425	17,428	18,490	4,290	14,200
	50—55	94,125	44,474	49,651	2,823	2,159	664	51,284	34,817	16,467	40,018	7,498	32,520
	55—60	27,723	13,881	13,842	1,134	863	271	15,397	10,218	5,179	11,192	2,800	8,392
	60—65	59,799	26,380	33,419	1,589	1,181	408	24,287	18,507	5,780	33,923	6,692	27,231
	65—70	12,058	6,167	5,891	471	369	102	5,136	3,961	1,175	6,451	1,837	4,614
	70— and over	21,178	9,598	11,580	722	552	170	7,112	5,429	1,683	13,344	3,617	9,727
	HINDU	**1,912,943**	**960,146**	**952,797**	**769,281**	**439,622**	**329,659**	**948,579**	**471,084**	**477,495**	**195,083**	**49,440**	**145,643**
	0—1	72,271	36,000	36,271	70,975	35,003	35,972	1,208	941	267	88	56	32
	1—2	47,488	23,479	24,009	46,517	22,846	23,671	876	668	308	95	65	30
	2—3	60,161	28,438	31,723	58,052	27,316	30,736	1,986	1,056	930	123	66	57
	3—4	70,840	31,909	38,931	67,558	30,456	37,102	2,496	1,357	1,139	786	96	690
	4—5	62,411	30,051	32,360	58,841	28,312	30,529	3,297	1,657	1,640	273	82	191
	Total 0—5	*313,171*	*149,877*	*163,294*	*301,943*	*143,933*	*158,010*	*9,863*	*5,579*	*4,284*	*1,365*	*365*	*1,000*
	5—10	266,167	135,678	130,489	236,602	124,498	112,104	28,157	10,658	17,499	1,408	522	886
	10—15	183,312	99,558	83,754	113,845	74,385	39,460	67,305	24,273	43,032	2,162	900	1,262
	15—20	139,293	74,475	64,818	46,379	37,741	8,638	89,480	35,316	54,164	3,434	1,418	2,016
	20—25	170,056	78,803	91,253	26,814	22,799	4,015	134,852	53,248	81,604	8,390	2,756	5,634
	25—30	188,793	92,395	96,398	15,826	13,656	2,170	161,277	74,370	86,907	11,690	4,369	7,321
	30—35	187,044	96,281	90,763	10,717	8,967	1,750	157,773	81,691	76,082	18,554	5,623	12,931
	35—40	105,059	55,986	49,073	4,612	3,733	879	86 598	48,201	38,397	13,849	4,052	9,797
	40—45	124,727	64,430	60,297	5,228	4,278	950	89,060	53,481	35,579	30,439	6,671	23,768
	45—50	55,751	29,083	26,668	1,714	1,375	339	38,516	24,039	14,477	15,521	3,669	11,852
	50—55	78,520	36,961	41,559	2,390	1,832	558	42,651	28,805	13,846	33,479	6,324	27,155
	55—60	23,367	11,602	11,765	908	680	228	12,896	8,479	4,417	9,563	2,443	7,120
	60—65	50,076	22,140	27,936	1,312	979	333	20,251	15,436	4,815	28,513	5,725	22,788
	65—70	9,813	4,958	4,855	350	267	83	4,126	3,173	953	5,337	1,518	3,819
	70— and over	17,794	7,919	9,875	641	499	142	5,774	4,335	1,439	11,379	3,085	8,294
	ARYA	**28**	**21**	**7**	**9**	**8**	**1**	**18**	**12**	**6**	**1**	**1**	
	0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*3*	*3*	..	*3*	*3*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	20—25	8	6	2	2	2	..	6	4	2	..	..	..
	25—30	9	7	2	2	2	..	6	4	2	1	1	..
	30—35	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	35—40	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	40—45	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	45—50	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	50—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70— and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	BRAHMO	**9**	**6**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**	..	..	..
	0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—25	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	25—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35—40	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	40—45	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	45—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55—60	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	60—65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70— and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age.	Population. Persons.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.	Unmarried. Persons.	Unmarried. Males.	Unmarried. Females.	Married. Persons.	Married. Males.	Married. Females.	Widowed. Persons.	Widowed. Males.	Widowed. Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SIKH	**175**	**100**	**75**	**88**	**59**	**29**	**70**	**36**	**34**	**17**	**5**	**12**
	0—1	10	4	6	10	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	5	2	3	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	11	8	3	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	7	2	5	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*37*	*17*	*20*	*37*	*17*	*20*	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	14	6	8	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15	23	22	1	17	17	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
	15—20	17	12	5	5	5	..	12	7	5	..	..	..
	20—25	23	13	10	6	5	1	17	8	9	..	..	..
	25—30	18	10	8	3	3	..	15	7	8		..	..
	30—35	10	3	7	3	3	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
	35—40	5	1	4	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	..	2
	40—45	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	45—50	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
	50—55	9	5	4	2	2	..	3	2	1	4	1	3
	55—60	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	60—65	7	3	4	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	..	3
	65—70	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	70—and over	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2
HILLY.	**JAIN**	**13,547**	**6,976**	**6,571**	**5,239**	**3,360**	**1,879**	**5,949**	**2,999**	**2,950**	**2,359**	**617**	**1,742**
	0—1	403	224	179	398	221	177	4	3	1	1	..	1
	1—2	218	106	112	217	106	111	1	..	1	..	..	..
	2—3	370	173	197	369	173	196	1	..	1	..	..	..
	3—4	360	186	174	352	185	167	6	..	6	2	1	1
	4—5	292	150	142	284	148	136	7	2	5	1	..	1
	Total 0—5	*1,643*	*839*	*804*	*1,620*	*833*	*787*	*19*	*5*	*14*	*4*	*1*	*3*
	5—10	1,488	723	765	1,414	696	718	68	25	43	6	2	4
	10—15	1,219	665	554	859	593	266	346	69	277	14	3	11
	15—20	1,140	621	519	423	393	30	667	220	447	50	8	42
	20—25	1,324	712	612	329	311	18	885	378	507	110	23	87
	25—30	1,338	669	669	203	191	12	998	445	553	137	33	104
	30—35	1,348	711	637	137	123	14	963	531	432	248	57	191
	35—40	847	456	391	61	54	7	593	357	236	193	45	148
	40—45	927	469	458	81	70	11	521	317	204	325	82	243
	45—50	516	280	236	30	27	3	271	189	82	215	64	151
	50—55	697	317	380	38	26	12	279	190	89	380	101	279
	55—60	288	159	129	19	18	1	108	83	25	161	58	103
	60—65	461	192	269	15	15	..	136	101	35	310	76	234
	65—70	115	56	59	2	2	..	32	29	3	81	25	56
	70—and over	196	107	89	8	8	..	63	60	3	125	39	86
	ANIMIST	**342,225**	**169,167**	**173,058**	**165,007**	**89,636**	**75,371**	**154,182**	**74,600**	**79,582**	**23,036**	**4,931**	**18,105**
	0—1	14,325	6,967	7,358	14,264	6,944	7,320	58	20	38	3	3	..
	1—2	10,625	5,165	5,460	10,600	5,151	5,449	24	13	11	1	1	..
	2—3	13,333	6,309	7,024	13,263	6,272	6,991	67	36	31	3	1	2
	3—4	15,549	7,464	8,085	15,345	7,418	7,927	93	42	51	111	4	107
	4—5	13,957	7,016	6,941	13,747	6,937	6,810	171	75	96	39	4	35
	Total 0—5	*67,789*	*32,921*	*34,868*	*67,219*	*32,722*	*34,497*	*413*	*186*	*227*	*157*	*13*	*144*
	5—10	48,348	25,077	23,271	47,665	24,817	22,848	628	242	386	55	18	37
	10—15	30,033	15,902	14,131	25,585	14,599	10,986	4,374	1,287	3,087	74	16	58
	15—20	25,127	12,170	12,957	12,333	8,498	3,835	12,548	3,570	8,978	246	102	144
	20—25	30,771	12,805	17,966	5,731	4,466	1,265	24,338	8,066	16,272	702	273	429
	25—30	34,294	15,925	18,369	2,687	1,991	696	30,379	13,506	16,873	1,228	428	800
	30—35	33,828	17,465	16,363	1,462	988	474	30,363	15,898	14,465	2,003	579	1,424
	35—40	19,566	10,686	8,880	621	402	219	17,404	9,848	7,556	1,541	436	1,105
	40—45	20,652	10,903	9,749	706	462	244	15,796	9,682	6,114	4,150	759	3,391
	45—50	8,383	4,423	3,960	354	226	128	6,125	3,896	2,229	1,904	301	1,603
	50—55	10,810	5,160	5,650	279	210	69	6,024	4,198	1,826	4,507	752	3,755
	55—60	2,803	1,383	1,420	117	97	20	1,668	1,097	571	1,018	189	829
	60—65	6,462	2,761	3,701	139	83	56	2,717	2,064	653	3,606	614	2,992
	65—70	1,324	598	726	58	44	14	577	401	176	689	153	536
	70—and over	2,035	988	1,047	51	31	20	828	659	169	1,156	298	858
	MUSALMAN	**92,885**	**47,544**	**45,341**	**37,733**	**21,965**	**15,768**	**45,107**	**22,837**	**22,270**	**10,045**	**2,742**	**7,303**
	0—1	3,289	1,552	1,737	3,253	1,526	1,727	36	26	10	..	..	..
	1—2	2,037	1,043	994	1,909	929	980	124	112	12	4	2	2
	2—3	2,630	1,236	1,394	2,581	1,219	1,362	47	16	31	2	1	1
	3—4	3,011	1,530	1,481	2,786	1,342	1,444	221	187	34	4	1	3
	4—5	2,624	1,227	1,397	2,505	1,177	1,328	107	45	62	12	5	7
	Total 0—5	*13,591*	*6,588*	*7,003*	*13,034*	*6,193*	*6,841*	*535*	*386*	*149*	*22*	*9*	*13*
	5—10	11,901	5,968	5,833	10,947	5,625	5,322	798	321	477	56	22	34
	10—15	8,863	4,837	4,026	6,799	4,242	2,557	1,971	553	1,418	93	42	51
	15—20	6,574	3,565	3,009	2,717	2,299	418	3,620	1,107	2,513	237	159	78
	20—25	8,769	4,092	4,677	1,739	1,529	210	6,593	2,422	4,171	437	141	296
	25—30	9,535	4,639	4,896	939	834	105	8,034	3,591	4,443	562	214	348
	30—35	9,489	5,018	4,471	594	498	96	7,853	4,141	3,712	1,042	379	663
	35—40	4,914	2,718	2,196	217	174	43	4,063	2,358	1,705	634	186	448
	40—45	6,456	3,357	3,099	255	176	79	4,679	2,881	1,798	1,522	300	1,222
	45—50	2,851	1,606	1,245	84	65	19	1,918	1,285	633	849	256	593
	50—55	4,060	2,019	2,041	114	89	25	2,308	1,611	697	1,638	319	1,319
	55—60	1,251	727	524	88	67	21	717	552	165	446	108	338
	60—65	2,785	1,278	1,507	123	104	19	1,174	898	276	1,488	276	1,212
	65—70	802	554	248	61	56	5	399	357	42	342	141	201
	70—and over	1,144	578	566	22	14	8	445	374	71	677	190	487

TABLE VII.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HILLY.	CHRISTIAN	853	455	398	427	238	189	392	206	186	34	11	23
	0—1	28	15	13	28	15	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	34	16	18	34	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	37	18	19	36	18	18	1	..	1	..	..	..
	3—4	41	18	23	41	18	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	36	18	18	36	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*176*	*85*	*91*	*175*	*85*	*90*	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..
	5—10	108	54	54	108	54	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15	57	31	26	52	30	22	5	1	4	..	..	..
	15—20	64	38	26	42	34	8	21	4	17	1	..	1
	20—25	112	51	61	19	13	6	92	37	55	1	1	..
	25—30	121	67	54	12	8	4	105	56	49	4	3	1
	30—35	64	39	25	5	4	1	56	35	21	3	..	3
	35—40	47	29	18	4	3	1	40	25	15	3	1	2
	40—45	41	29	12	6	5	1	30	21	9	5	3	2
	45—50	20	12	8	2	1	1	18	11	7	..	..	..
	50—55	24	9	15	..	..	..	15	9	6	9	..	9
	55—60	7	4	3	2	1	1	3	3	..	2	..	2
	60—65	6	4	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	1	2
	65—70	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1
	70—and over	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
	PARSI	121	73	48	51	25	26	63	44	19	7	4	3
	0—1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1—2	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2—3	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—4	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4—5	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0—5	*12*	*6*	*6*	*12*	*6*	*6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5—10	15	5	10	15	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15	9	2	7	8	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—20	7	1	6	5	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	1
	20—25	8	5	3	2	2	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
	25—30	15	9	6	3	3	..	11	6	5	1	..	1
	30—35	20	17	3	5	5	..	14	12	2	1	..	1
	35—40	10	8	2	1	1	..	9	7	2	..	..	..
	40—45	9	7	2	..	..	..	7	5	2	2	2	..
	45—50	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	50—55	5	3	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..
	55—60	5	4	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	1	..
	60—65	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	65—70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70—and over	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

This table like Table VII is divided into two parts. *Part A* shows the extent of literacy in the Agency as a whole amongst the total population for each religion returned; *Part B* gives details for the three Natural Divisions, for the total population and for each religion.

The number of persons literate in English has also been shown. The number of such persons appear both in the column " Literate " and in the column " Literate in English." The latter must, therefore, be left out of account in calculating the literate number of persons.

The number of Christian population literate in English include :—

Age periods.	Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians.			Indians.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	***4,567***	***3,788***	***779***	***440***	***376***	***64***
0—10	154	81	73	6	..	6
10—15	115	64	51	30	9	21
15—20	192	101	91	118	81	37
20 and over . . .	4,106	3,542	564	286	286	..

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age. Part A.—Agency Summary.

Age, etc.	Population. Total. Persons.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Literate. Persons.	Literate. Males.	Literate. Females.	Illiterate. Persons.	Illiterate. Males.	Illiterate. Females.	Literate in English. Persons.	Literate in English. Males.	Literate in English. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India												
ALL RELIGIONS	**9,356,980**	**4,801,459**	**4,555,521**	**242,820**	**231,203**	**11,617**	**9,114,160**	**4,570,256**	**4,543,904**	**18,144**	**16,868**	**1,276**
1—10	2,588,294	1,304,325	1,283,969	7,060	6,257	803	2,581,234	1,298,068	1,283,166	292	194	98
10—15	864,283	483,893	380,390	23,031	21,600	1,431	841,252	462,293	378,959	1,109	985	124
15—20	737,911	403,981	333,930	26,117	24,448	1,669	711,794	379,533	332,261	2,362	2,167	195
20 and over	5,166,492	2,609,260	2,557,232	186,612	178,898	7,714	4,979,880	2,430,362	2,549,518	14,381	13,522	859
HINDU	**8,262,638**	**4,241,694**	**4,020,944**	**184,966**	**179,002**	**5,964**	**8,077,672**	**4,062,692**	**4,014,980**	**10,476**	**10,315**	**161**
1—10	2,273,102	1,146,326	1,126,776	5,220	4,814	406	2,267,882	1,141,512	1,126,370	84	76	8
10—15	767,773	431,335	336,438	17,965	17,244	721	749,808	414,091	335,717	733	715	18
15—20	654,645	360,849	293,796	20,118	19,302	816	634,527	341,547	292,980	1,663	1,632	31
20 and over	4,567,118	2,303,184	2,263,934	141,663	137,642	4,021	4,425,455	2,165,542	2,259,913	7,996	7,892	104
ARYA	**139**	**90**	**49**	**74**	**63**	**11**	**65**	**27**	**38**	**28**	**26**	**2**
1—10	25	14	11	1	1	..	24	13	11	..	..	..
10—15	8	5	3	4	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	..
15—20	16	11	5	10	8	2	6	3	3	3	3	..
20 and over	90	60	30	59	51	8	31	9	22	25	23	2
BRAHMO	**9**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**
1—10	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
10—15	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	3	1	2
SIKH	**1,384**	**953**	**431**	**366**	**353**	**13**	**1,018**	**600**	**418**	**25**	**25**	**..**
1—10	238	125	113	8	8	..	230	117	113	..	..	..
10—15	81	64	17	13	12	1	68	52	16	1	1	..
15—20	139	99	40	28	27	1	111	72	39	2	2	..
20 and over	926	665	261	317	306	11	609	359	250	22	22	..
JAIN	**87,471**	**45,711**	**41,760**	**18,586**	**17,750**	**836**	**68,885**	**27,961**	**40,924**	**255**	**249**	**6**
1—10	19,811	9,990	9,821	625	562	63	19,186	9,428	9,758	3	3	..
10—15	8,097	4,563	3,534	1,809	1,710	99	6,288	2,853	3,435	34	34	..
15—20	7,347	3,993	3,354	2,032	1,930	102	5,315	2,063	3,252	74	73	1
20 and over	52,216	27,165	25,051	14,120	13,548	572	38,096	13,617	24,479	144	139	5
ANIMIST	**483,394**	**239,618**	**243,776**	**303**	**295**	**8**	**483,091**	**239,323**	**243,768**	**3**	**3**	**..**
1—10	161,643	80,803	80,840	6	6	..	161,637	80,797	80,840	..	..	..
10—15	40,778	21,709	19,069	22	21	1	40,756	21,688	19,068	..	..	..
15—20	35,318	17,227	18,091	41	39	2	35,277	17,188	18,089	..	..	..
20 and over	245,655	119,879	125,776	234	229	5	245,421	119,650	125,771	3	3	..
MUSALMAN	**511,200**	**266,494**	**244,706**	**31,284**	**28,437**	**2,847**	**479,916**	**238,057**	**241,859**	**1,776**	**1,745**	**31**
1—10	131,458	66,063	65,395	882	686	196	130,576	65,377	65,199	20	19	1
10—15	46,943	25,933	21,010	2,806	2,418	388	44,137	23,515	20,622	139	134	5
15—20	39,503	21,402	18,101	3,216	2,853	363	36,287	18,549	17,738	260	254	6
20 and over	293,296	153,096	140,200	24,380	22,480	1,900	268,916	130,616	138,300	1,357	1,338	19
CHRISTIAN	**9,358**	**6,170**	**3,188**	**6,273**	**4,787**	**1,486**	**3,085**	**1,383**	**1,702**	**5,007**	**4,164**	**843**
1—10	1,705	854	851	234	130	104	1,471	724	747	160	81	79
10—15	471	214	257	308	136	172	163	78	85	145	73	72
15—20	825	348	477	584	256	328	241	92	149	310	182	128
20 and over	6,357	4,754	1,603	5,147	4,265	882	1,210	489	721	4,392	3,828	564
PARSI	**1,330**	**689**	**641**	**928**	**490**	**438**	**402**	**199**	**203**	**547**	**322**	**225**
1—10	297	142	155	82	48	34	215	94	121	24	14	10
10—15	122	63	59	101	54	47	21	9	12	57	28	29
15—20	109	48	61	84	32	52	25	16	9	49	21	28
20 and over	802	436	366	661	356	305	141	80	61	417	259	158
JEW	**57**	**34**	**23**	**34**	**22**	**12**	**23**	**12**	**11**	**24**	**18**	**6**
1—10	12	5	7	1	1	..	11	4	7	1	1	..
10—15	8	6	2	2	1	1	6	5	1	..	..	..
15—20	9	4	5	4	1	3	5	3	2	1	..	1
20 and over	28	19	9	27	19	8	1	..	1	22	17	5

TABLE VIII.

PART B.—PLATEAU.

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age. Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age, etc.	Population. Total. Persons.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Literate. Persons.	Literate. Males.	Literate. Females.	Illiterate. Persons.	Illiterate. Males.	Illiterate. Females.	Literate in English. Persons.	Literate in English. Males.	Literate in English. Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PLATEAU.	ALL RELIGIONS	3,683,491	1,903,120	1,780,371	127,622	120,218	7,404	3,555,869	1,782,902	1,772,967	12,374	11,391	983
	1—10	1,011,519	514,851	496,668	4,001	3,470	531	1,007,518	511,381	496,137	208	130	78
	10—15	299,097	169,382	129,715	11,053	10,146	907	288,044	159,236	128,808	747	654	93
	15—20	288,640	155,263	133,377	13,092	12,019	1,073	275,548	143,244	132,304	1,525	1,369	156
	20 and over	2,084,235	1,063,624	1,020,611	99,476	94,583	4,893	1,984,759	969,041	1,015,718	9,894	9,238	656
	HINDU	3,213,388	1,658,967	1,554,421	89,091	86,053	3,038	3,124,297	1,572,914	1,551,383	6,393	6,290	103
	1—10	885,545	451,193	434,352	2,707	2,473	234	882,838	448,720	434,118	44	39	5
	10—15	259,625	147,612	112,013	7,778	7,415	363	251,847	140,197	111,650	457	448	9
	15—20	251,890	136,168	115,722	9,059	8,656	403	242,831	127,512	115,319	970	952	18
	20 and over	1,816,328	923,994	892,334	69,547	67,509	2,038	1,746,781	856,485	890,296	4,922	4,851	71
	ARYA	87	57	30	53	45	8	34	12	22	23	21	2
	1—10	17	8	9	1	1	..	16	7	9	..	..	..
	10—15	6	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
	15—20	9	6	3	7	6	1	2	..	2	2	2	..
	20 and over	55	39	16	41	35	6	14	4	10	21	19	2
	SIKH	1,091	763	328	299	294	5	792	469	323	17	17	..
	1—10	174	98	76	7	7	..	167	91	76	..	..	..
	10—15	53	39	14	8	8	..	45	31	14	1	1	..
	15—20	114	80	34	25	24	1	89	56	33	2	2	..
	20 and over	750	546	204	259	255	4	491	291	200	14	14	..
	JAIN	52,839	27,600	25,239	12,748	12,102	646	40,091	15,498	24,593	223	217	6
	1—10	11,882	6,024	5,858	451	411	40	11,431	5,613	5,818	2	2	..
	10—15	4,633	2,658	1,975	1,196	1,121	75	3,437	1,537	1,900	31	31	..
	15—20	4,495	2,374	2,121	1,395	1,316	79	3,100	1,058	2,042	67	66	1
	20 and over	31,829	16,544	15,285	9,706	9,254	452	22,123	7,290	14,833	123	118	5
	ANIMIST	110,312	55,248	55,064	136	136	..	110,176	55,112	55,064	2	2	..
	1—10	35,858	18,196	17,662	1	1	..	35,857	18,195	17,662	..	..	..
	10—15	7,946	4,333	3,613	6	6	..	7,940	4,327	3,613	..	..	..
	15—20	7,971	3,894	4,077	17	17	..	7,954	3,877	4,077	..	..	..
	20 and over	58,537	28,825	29,712	112	112	..	58,425	28,713	29,712	2	2	..
	MUSALMAN	297,238	154,961	142,277	19,315	17,208	2,107	277,923	137,753	140,170	1,151	1,125	26
	1—10	76,545	38,577	37,968	579	427	152	75,966	38,150	37,816	13	12	1
	10—15	26,360	14,517	11,843	1,718	1,438	280	24,642	13,079	11,563	90	86	4
	15—20	23,364	12,410	10,954	1,995	1,748	247	21,369	10,662	10,707	176	171	5
	20 and over	170,969	89,457	81,512	15,023	13,595	1,428	155,946	75,862	80,084	872	856	16
	CHRISTIAN	7,368	4,923	2,445	5,150	3,952	1,198	2,218	971	1,247	4,071	3,438	633
	1—10	1,257	635	622	186	106	80	1,071	529	542	125	63	62
	10—15	367	162	205	255	109	146	112	53	59	116	61	55
	15—20	689	281	408	516	221	295	173	60	113	264	157	107
	20 and over	5,055	3,845	1,210	4,193	3,516	677	862	329	533	3,566	3,157	409
	PARSI	1,112	568	544	797	407	390	315	161	154	471	264	207
	1—10	229	115	114	68	43	25	161	72	89	23	13	10
	10—15	99	51	48	86	45	41	13	6	7	52	27	25
	15—20	99	46	53	74	30	44	25	16	9	43	19	24
	20 and over	685	356	329	569	289	280	116	67	49	353	205	148
	JEW	56	33	23	33	21	12	23	12	11	23	17	6
	1—10	12	5	7	1	1	..	11	4	7	1	1	..
	10—15	8	6	2	2	1	1	6	5	1	..	..	..
	15—20	9	4	5	4	1	3	5	3	2	1	..	1
	20 and over	27	18	9	26	18	8	1	..	1	21	16	5

TABLE VIII.

PART B.—LOW-LYING.

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age. Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age, etc.	Population. Total. Persons.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Literate. Persons.	Literate. Males.	Literate. Females.	Illiterate. Persons.	Illiterate. Males.	Illiterate. Females.	Literate in English. Persons.	Literate in English. Males.	Literate in English. Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LOW-LYING.	ALL RELIGIONS	**3,310,703**	**1,713,851**	**1,596,852**	**70,935**	**68,424**	**2,511**	**3,239,768**	**1,645,427**	**1,594,341**	**4,272**	**4,059**	**213**
	1—10	852,409	431,624	420,785	1,729	1,578	151	850,680	430,046	420,634	67	50	17
	10—15	341,667	193,493	148,174	7,168	6,845	323	334,499	186,648	147,851	271	249	22
	15—20	277,047	157,835	119,212	7,771	7,395	376	269,276	150,440	118,836	599	573	26
	20 and over	1,839,580	930,899	908,681	54,267	52,606	1,661	1,785,313	878,293	907,020	3,335	3,187	148
	HINDU	**3,136,307**	**1,622,581**	**1,513,726**	**60,938**	**59,082**	**1,856**	**3,075,369**	**1,563,499**	**1,511,870**	**2,925**	**2,885**	**40**
	1—10	808,219	409,578	398,641	1,451	1,351	100	803,768	408,227	398,541	34	31	3
	10—15	324,836	184,165	140,671	6,270	6,039	231	318,566	178,126	140,440	202	194	8
	15—20	263,162	150,206	113,256	6,801	6,514	287	256,661	143,692	112,969	495	487	8
	20 and over	1,739,790	878,632	861,158	46,416	45,178	1,238	1,693,374	833,454	859,920	2,194	2,173	21
	ARYA	**24**	**12**	**12**	**3**	**3**	**..**	**21**	**9**	**12**	**..**	**..**	**..**
	1—10	5	3	2	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..
	10—15	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15—20	5	4	1	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
	20 and over	13	4	9	2	2	..	11	2	9	..	..	..
	SIKH	**118**	**90**	**28**	**48**	**41**	**7**	**70**	**49**	**21**	**5**	**5**	**..**
	1—10	13	4	9	1	1	..	12	3	9	..	..	..
	10—15	5	3	2	1	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	..
	15—20	8	7	1	3	3	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
	20 and over	92	76	16	43	37	6	49	39	10	5	5	..
	JAIN	**21,085**	**11,135**	**9,950**	**2,515**	**2,460**	**55**	**18,570**	**8,675**	**9,895**	**19**	**19**	**..**
	1—10	4,798	2,404	2,394	73	65	8	4,725	2,339	2,386	1	1	..
	10—15	2,245	1,240	1,005	268	259	9	1,977	981	996	1	1	..
	15—20	1,712	998	714	277	273	4	1,435	725	710	2	2	..
	20 and over	12,330	6,493	5,837	1,897	1,863	34	10,433	4,630	5,803	15	15	..
	ANIMIST	**30,857**	**15,203**	**15,654**	**42**	**41**	**1**	**30,815**	**15,162**	**15,653**	**..**	**..**	**..**
	1—10	9,648	4,609	5,039	1	1	..	9,647	4,608	5,039	..	..	..
	10—15	2,799	1,474	1,325	3	3	..	2,796	1,471	1,325	..	..	..
	15—20	2,220	1,163	1,057	7	7	..	2,213	1,156	1,057	..	..	..
	20 and over	16,190	7,957	8,233	31	30	1	16,159	7,927	8,232	..	..	..
	MUSALMAN	**121,077**	**63,989**	**57,088**	**6,457**	**6,076**	**381**	**114,620**	**57,913**	**56,707**	**474**	**470**	**4**
	1—10	29,521	14,930	14,591	161	139	22	29,360	14,791	14,569	3	3	..
	10—15	11,720	6,579	5,141	589	524	65	11,131	6,055	5,076	44	43	1
	15—20	9,565	5,427	4,138	632	573	59	8,933	4,854	4,079	62	61	1
	20 and over	70,271	37,053	33,218	5,075	4,840	235	65,196	32,213	32,983	365	363	2
	CHRISTIAN	**1,137**	**792**	**345**	**886**	**690**	**196**	**251**	**102**	**149**	**824**	**661**	**163**
	1—10	164	80	84	36	18	18	128	62	66	29	15	14
	10—15	47	21	26	29	13	16	18	8	10	22	10	12
	15—20	72	29	43	47	23	24	25	6	19	38	22	16
	20 and over	854	662	192	774	636	138	80	26	54	735	614	121
	PARSI	**97**	**48**	**49**	**45**	**30**	**15**	**52**	**18**	**34**	**24**	**18**	**6**
	1—10	41	16	25	6	3	3	35	13	22	..	..	..
	10—15	14	10	4	8	7	1	6	3	3	2	1	1
	15—20	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	1
	20 and over	39	21	18	28	19	9	11	2	9	20	16	4
	JEW	**1**	**1**	**..**	**1**	**1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**1**	**1**	**..**
	1—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

TABLE VIII.

PART B.—HILLY.

TABLE VIII.—Education by Religion and Age. Part B.—Details for Natural Divisions.

Division.	Age, etc.	Population. Total. Persons.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Literate. Persons.	Literate. Males.	Literate. Females.	Illiterate. Persons.	Illiterate. Males.	Illiterate. Females.	Literate in English. Persons.	Literate in English. Males.	Literate in English. Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HILLY.	ALL RELIGIONS	2,362,786	1,184,488	1,178,298	44,263	42,561	1,702	2,318,523	1,141,927	1,176,596	1,498	1,418	80
	1—10	724,366	357,850	366,516	1,330	1,209	121	723,036	356,641	366,395	17	14	3
	10—15	223,519	121,018	102,501	4,810	4,609	201	218,709	116,409	102,300	91	82	9
	15—20	172,224	90,883	81,341	5,254	5,034	220	166,970	85,849	81,121	238	225	13
	20 and over	1,242,677	614,737	627,940	32,869	31,709	1,160	1,209,808	583,028	626,780	1,152	1,097	55
	HINDU	1,912,943	960,146	952,797	34,937	33,867	1,070	1,878,006	926,279	951,727	1,158	1,140	18
	1—10	579,338	285,555	293,783	1,062	990	72	578,276	284,565	293,711	6	6	..
	10—15	183,312	99,558	83,754	3,917	3,790	127	179,395	95,768	83,627	74	73	1
	15—20	139,293	74,475	64,818	4,258	4,132	126	135,035	70,343	64,692	198	193	5
	20 and over	1,011,000	500,558	510,442	25,700	24,955	745	985,300	475,603	509,697	880	868	12
	ARYA	28	21	7	18	15	3	10	6	4	5	5	..
	1—10	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	10—15	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—20	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
	20 and over	22	17	5	16	14	2	6	3	3	4	4	..
	BRAHMO	9	6	3	6	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	2
	1—10	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	10—15	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	3	1	2
	SIKH	175	100	75	19	18	1	156	82	74	3	3	..
	1—10	51	23	28	..	..	..	51	23	28	..	..	..
	10—15	23	22	1	4	4	..	19	18	1	..	..	..
	15—20	17	12	5	..	..	..	17	12	5	..	..	..
	20 and over	84	43	41	15	14	1	69	29	40	3	3	..
	JAIN	13,547	6,976	6,571	3,323	3,188	135	10,224	3,788	6,436	13	13	..
	1—10	3,131	1,562	1,569	101	86	15	3,030	1,476	1,554	..	..	..
	10—15	1,219	665	554	345	330	15	874	335	539	2	2	..
	15—20	1,140	621	519	360	341	19	780	280	500	5	5	..
	20 and over	8,057	4,128	3,929	2,517	2,431	86	5,540	1,697	3,843	6	6	..
	ANIMIST	342,225	169,167	173,058	125	118	7	342,100	169,049	173,051	1	1	..
	1—10	116,137	57,998	58,139	4	4	..	116,133	57,994	58,139	..	..	..
	10—15	30,033	15,902	14,131	13	12	1	30,020	15,890	14,130	..	..	..
	15—20	25,127	12,170	12,957	17	15	2	25,110	12,155	12,955	..	..	..
	20 and over	170,928	83,097	87,831	91	87	4	170,837	83,010	87,827	1	1	..
	MUSALMAN	92,885	47,544	45,341	5,512	5,153	359	87,373	42,391	44,982	151	150	1
	1—10	25,392	12,556	12,836	142	120	22	25,250	12,436	12,814	4	4	..
	10—15	8,863	4,837	4,026	499	456	43	8,364	4,381	3,983	5	5	..
	15—20	6,574	3,565	3,009	589	532	57	5,985	3,033	2,952	22	22	..
	20 and over	52,056	26,586	25,470	4,282	4,045	237	47,774	22,541	25,233	120	119	1
	CHRISTIAN	853	455	398	237	145	92	616	310	306	112	65	47
	1—10	284	139	145	12	6	6	272	133	139	6	3	3
	10—15	57	31	26	24	14	10	33	17	16	7	2	5
	15—20	64	38	26	21	12	9	43	26	17	8	3	5
	20 and over	448	247	201	180	113	67	268	134	134	91	57	34
	PARSI	121	73	48	86	53	33	35	20	15	52	40	12
	1—10	27	11	16	8	2	6	19	9	10	1	1	..
	10—15	9	2	7	7	2	5	2	.	2	3	..	3
	15—20	7	1	6	7	1	6	..	..	..	4	1	3
	20 and over	78	59	19	64	48	16	14	11	3	44	38	6

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

This table repeats the information given in Table VIII in respect of Education, with this difference, that, whereas in that table the population is distributed by age and religion, it is here arranged according to the caste or tribe. Moreover in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, while this table refers only to selected castes and tribes. The minor castes and tribes have been left out of account altogether.

TABLE IX.—Education by Selected Caste, Tribe or Race.

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			Locality.
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.						
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Central India	**2,537,990**	**1,301,624**	**1,236,366**	**104,157**	**99,279**	**4,878**	**2,433,833**	**1,202,345**	**1,231,488**	**5,934**	**5,818**	**116**	
	Hindu	***1,709,119***	***880,449***	***828,670***	***69,920***	***67,222***	***2,698***	***1,639,199***	***813,227***	***825,972***	***4,138***	***4,041***	***97***	
1	Ajna	26,465	15,172	11,293	208	208	..	26,257	14,964	11,293	..	..	..	Malwa.
2	Bania	163,200	79,509	83,691	19,445	18,629	816	143,755	60,880	82,875	868	826	42	
	(1) *Aggrwal*	*58,288*	*27,710*	*30,578*	*7,762*	*7,519*	*243*	*50,526*	*20,191*	*30,335*	*504*	*464*	*40*	General.
	(2) *Gahoi*	*25,082*	*13,657*	*11,425*	*2,679*	*2,646*	*33*	*22,403*	*11,011*	*11,392*	*14*	*14*	..	Bundelkhand.
	(3) *Kasa ndhan*	*8,787*	*4,213*	*4,574*	*359*	*352*	*7*	*8,428*	*3,861*	*4,567*	*1*	*1*	..	Baghelkhand.
	(4) *Kesar*	*14,469*	*7,433*	*7,036*	*792*	*684*	*108*	*13,677*	*6,749*	*6,928*	*3*	*3*	..	Ditto.
	(5) *Kharia*	*4,497*	*1,800*	*2,697*	*157*	*157*	..	*4,340*	*1,643*	*2,697*	..	..	..	Ditto.
	(6) *Maheswri*	*21,412*	*10,008*	*11,404*	*3,685*	*3,378*	*307*	*17,727*	*6,630*	*11,097*	*185*	*183*	*2*	Malwa.
	(7) *Oswal*	*14,309*	*6,672*	*8,237*	*1,773*	*1,701*	*72*	*12,536*	*4,371*	*8,165*	*122*	*122*	..	Ditto.
	(8) *Porwal*	*16,356*	*8,616*	*7,740*	*2,238*	*2,192*	*46*	*14,118*	*6,424*	*7,694*	*39*	*39*	..	Ditto.
3	Bhat	25,161	13,181	11,980	915	851	64	24,246	12,330	11,916	54	52	2	Malwa, Baghelkhand.
4	Bhil	25,831	13,693	12,138	15	15	..	25,816	13,678	12,138	..	..	..	Hilly tracts.
5	Bhilala	33,764	16,351	17,413	13	12	1	33,751	16,339	17,412	..	..	..	Ditto.
6	Brahman	577,968	289,803	288,165	29,529	28,803	726	548,439	261,000	287,439	1,104	1,078	26	
	(1) *Bhagor, Bhargava*	*32,480*	*17,035*	*15,445*	*2,250*	*2,205*	*45*	*30,230*	*14,830*	*15,400*	*44*	*43*	*1*	Northern Gwalior, Bundelkhand.
	(2) *Jijhotia*	*63,932*	*33,696*	*30,236*	*4,130*	*4,064*	*66*	*59,802*	*29,632*	*30,170*	*100*	*100*	..	Bundelkhand.
	(3) *Sanadhya*	*159,124*	*81,579*	*77,545*	*8,685*	*8,497*	*188*	*150,439*	*73,082*	*77,357*	*360*	*353*	*7*	Northern Gwalior, Baghelkhand.
	(4) *Sarwaria*	*303,206*	*147,925*	*155,281*	*11,395*	*11,060*	*335*	*291,811*	*136,865*	*154,946*	*276*	*259*	*17*	
	(5) *Shrigaud*	*15,031*	*7,780*	*7,251*	*2,344*	*2,482*	*62*	*12,487*	*5,298*	*7,189*	*239*	*239*	..	Malwa.
	(6) *Shrimali*	*4,195*	*1,788*	*2,407*	*795*	*495*	*30*	*3,670*	*1,293*	*2,377*	*85*	*84*	*1*	Ditto.
7	Dhangar	5,608	3,027	2,581	292	268	24	5,316	2,759	2,557	28	27	1	Ditto.
8	Gond	163,285	76,753	86,532	80	78	2	163,205	76,675	86,530	..	..	..	Baghelkhand.
9	Gujar	185,728	105,834	79,894	2,020	1,966	54	183,708	103,868	79,840	97	97	..	Northern Gwalior.
10	Khangar	38,443	20,173	18,270	220	212	8	38,223	19,961	18,262	5	5	..	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.
11	Maratha	28,008	14,821	13,187	4,984	4,817	167	23,024	10,004	13,020	1,346	1,337	9	Northern Gwalior and Malwa.
12	Panika	26,656	13,732	12,924	65	64	1	26,591	13,668	12,923	..	..	..	Baghelkhand.
13	Rajput	338,456	185,738	152,718	11,775	10,959	816	326,681	174,779	151,902	632	616	16	
	(1) *Bhadauria*	*23,343*	*13,501*	*9,842*	*624*	*610*	*14*	*22,719*	*12,891*	*9,828*	*98*	*96*	*2*	Northern Gwalior.
	(2) *Baghela*	*24,852*	*12,708*	*12,144*	*1,490*	*1,305*	*185*	*23,362*	*11,403*	*11,959*	*24*	*24*	..	Baghelkhand.
	(3) *Bundela*	*17,362*	*8,785*	*8,577*	*850*	*780*	*70*	*16,512*	*8,005*	*8,507*	*39*	*38*	*1*	Bundelkhand.
	(4) *Bundela Ponwar*	*301*	*266*	*35*	..	..	..	*301*	*266*	*35*	..	..	..	Ditto.
	(5) *Chauhan*	*39,978*	*19,056*	*20,922*	*1,679*	*1,610*	*69*	*38,299*	*17,446*	*20,853*	*153*	*149*	*4*	Northern Gwalior, Malwa.
	(6) *Dhandera*	*3,759*	*1,929*	*1,830*	*122*	*115*	*7*	*3,637*	*1,814*	*1,823*	*3*	*3*	..	Bundelkhand.
	(7) *Dikhit*	*1,330*	*784*	*546*	*35*	*35*	..	*1,295*	*749*	*546*	*1*	*1*	..	Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.
	(8) *Gaharwar*	*2,344*	*1,231*	*1,113*	*114*	*86*	*28*	*2,230*	*1,145*	*1,085*	*1*	*1*	..	Baghelkhand.
	(9) *Gahalot*	*23,653*	*14,288*	*9,365*	*161*	*156*	*5*	*23,492*	*14,132*	*9,360*	..	..	..	Malwa, Baghelkhand.
	(10) *Gaur*	*7,293*	*3,968*	*3,325*	*375*	*370*	*5*	*6,918*	*3,598*	*3,320*	*1*	*1*	..	Bhopal.
	(11) *Kachhwaha*	*24,420*	*12,550*	*11,870*	*651*	*633*	*18*	*23,769*	*11,917*	*11,852*	*64*	*63*	*1*	Northern Gwalior.
	(12) *Khichi*	*2,519*	*1,386*	*1,133*	*196*	*98*	*8*	*2,413*	*1,288*	*1,125*	*2*	*2*	..	Ditto.
	(13) *Parihar*	*18,208*	*9,796*	*8,412*	*691*	*657*	*34*	*17,517*	*9,139*	*8,378*	*38*	*38*	..	Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.
	(14) *Ponwar*	*42,696*	*24,021*	*18,675*	*1,291*	*1,254*	*37*	*41,405*	*22,767*	*18,638*	*57*	*57*	..	Malwa.
	(15) *Maratha Ponwar*	*606*	*311*	*295*	*79*	*40*	*39*	*527*	*271*	*256*	*1*	*1*	..	Ditto.
	(16) *Rathod, Rathor*	*33,395*	*18,479*	*14,916*	*1,491*	*1,330*	*161*	*31,904*	*17,149*	*14,755*	*105*	*99*	*6*	Ditto.
	(17) *Sengar*	*10,819*	*4,817*	*6,002*	*318*	*307*	*11*	*10,501*	*4,510*	*5,991*	*11*	*11*	..	Malwa and Northern Gwalior.
	(18) *Sisodia, Sesodia*	*8,575*	*4,321*	*4,254*	*275*	*196*	*79*	*8,300*	*4,125*	*4,175*	*11*	*11*	..	Baghelkhand.
	(19) *Solanki*	*15,901*	*8,771*	*7,130*	*392*	*370*	*22*	*15,509*	*8,401*	*7,108*	*10*	*10*	..	Malwa.
	(20) *Tonwar*	*37,102*	*24,770*	*12,332*	*1,031*	*1,007*	*24*	*36,071*	*23,763*	*12,308*	*13*	*11*	*2*	Northern Gwalior.
14	Sondhia	70,546	32,662	37,884	359	340	19	70,187	32,322	37,865	4	3	1	Malwa.
	Jain	***55,659***	***28,181***	***27,478***	***11,850***	***11,256***	***594***	***43,809***	***16,925***	***26,884***	***198***	***195***	***3***	
1	Oswal	32,956	16,764	16,192	8,331	7,960	371	24,625	8,804	15,821	162	159	3	Malwa.
2	Porwal	22,703	11,417	11,286	3,519	3,296	223	19,184	8,121	11,063	36	36	..	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.
	Animist	***430,909***	***213,477***	***217,432***	***213***	***209***	***4***	***430,696***	***213,268***	***217,428***	***3***	***3***	..	
1	Bhil	269,910	134,045	135,865	144	142	2	269,766	133,903	135,863	2	2	..	Hilly tracts.
2	Bhilala	89,612	44,821	44,791	33	32	1	89,579	44,789	44,790	1	1	..	Ditto.
3	Gond	71,387	34,611	36,776	36	35	1	71,351	34,576	36,775	..	..	..	Ditto.
	Musalman	***342,303***	***179,517***	***162,786***	***22,174***	***20,592***	***1,582***	***320,129***	***158,925***	***161,204***	***1,595***	***1,579***	***16***	
1	Pathan	138,522	73,476	65,046	8,890	8,203	687	129,632	65,273	64,359	452	446	6	Northern Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal.
2	Savad	32,197	17,459	14,738	3,881	3,561	320	28,316	13,898	14,418	450	447	3	Ditto.
3	Shaikh	171,584	88,582	83,002	9,403	8,828	575	162,181	79,754	82,427	693	686	7	
	(1) *Behna*	*24,368*	*12,323*	*12,045*	*344*	*327*	*17*	*24,024*	*11,996*	*12,028*	*6*	*6*	..	Bhopal and Baghelkhand.
	(2) *Shaikh*	*147,216*	*76,259*	*70,957*	*9,059*	*8,501*	*558*	*138,157*	*67,758*	*70,399*	*687*	*650*	*7*	Northern Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam.

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

This table shows the number of persons speaking the dialects of the Agency as a whole and also gives the details for each Natural Division.

This table is somewhat defective as the majority of persons speaking dialects current round Gwalior returned their language as Hindi and only a few named the actual dialects spoken by them. Similarly a number of persons returned Bundelkhandi and Malwi as their dialects and a few the other forms of Bundelkhandi and Malwi, such as Khatola, Banaphari and Rangari.

The number of persons speaking Hindi, Bundelkhandi and Malwi is, therefore, necessarily high as compared with that returned in 1901.

TABLE X—LANGUAGES.

Languages.	Population.			Plateau.			Low-lying.			Hilly.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	**9,356,980**	**4,801,459**	**4,555,521**	**3,683,491**	**1,903,120**	**1,780,371**	**3,310,703**	**1,713,851**	**1,596,852**	**2,362,786**	**1,184,488**	**1,178,298**
Languages Proper to Central India	*8,866,681*	*4,550,252*	*4,316,429*	*3,403,443*	*1,759,125*	*1,644,318*	*3,254,459*	*1,685,664*	*1,568,795*	*2,208,779*	*1,105,463*	*1,103,316*
Indo-European Family	8,634,138	4,456,593	4,177,545	3,387,043	1,750,766	1,636,277	3,252,361	1,684,751	1,567,610	1,994,734	1,021,076	973,658
EASTERN HINDI	*1,372,863*	*698,011*	*674,852*	*813*	*311*	*502*	*814,102*	*399,294*	*414,808*	*557,908*	*298,406*	*259,502*
Baghelkhandi	1,372,663	697,937	674,726	813	311	502	813,942	399,220	414,722	557,908	298,406	259,502
Barme	160	74	86	..	..	..	160	74	86	..	..	..
GUJARATI	*349,805*	*174,789*	*175,016*	*41,640*	*20,877*	*20,763*	*58*	*30*	*28*	*308,107*	*153,882*	*154,225*
BHIL DIALECTS	**349,805**	**174,789**	**175,016**	**41,640**	**20,877**	**20,763**	**58**	**30**	**28**	**308,107**	**153,882**	**154,225**
Bhagori	74	25	49	19	..	19	..	..	..	55	25	30
Bhili	205,635	102,906	102,729	39,889	19,997	19,892	58	30	28	165,688	82,879	82,809
Bhilali	105,385	52,582	52,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	105,385	52,582	52,803
Dongri	578	279	299	578	279	299	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rathavi	36,691	18,237	18,454	13	2	11	..	..	..	36,678	18,235	18,443
Vagadi	1,442	760	682	1,141	599	542	..	..	..	301	161	140
RAJASTHANI	**3,245,374**	**1,656,642**	**1,588,732**	**2,514,157**	**1,288,461**	**1,225,696**	**9,407**	**4,294**	**5,113**	**721,810**	**363,887**	**357,923**
Khichiwadi	104,123	51,397	52,726	102,929	51,259	51,670	776	..	776	418	138	280
Malwi	2,633,790	1,345,016	1,288,774	2,274,894	1,163,714	1,111,180	8,347	4,014	4,333	350,549	177,288	173,261
Nimadi	379,695	190,849	188,846	8,582	4,117	4,465	284	280	4	370,829	186,452	184,377
Sondhi (Sundwai)	37,018	22,569	14,449	37,004	22,560	14,444	..	..	..	14	9	5
Umatwadi	90,748	46,811	43,937	90,748	46,811	43,937	..	..	..	..	..	..
WESTERN HINDI	**3,666,136**	**1,927,151**	**1,738,985**	**830,433**	**441,117**	**389,316**	**2,428,794**	**1,281,133**	**1,147,661**	**406,909**	**204,901**	**202,008**
Bundelkhandi	1,877,883	978,547	899,336	334,111	176,972	157,139	1,307,771	677,847	629,924	236,001	123,728	112,273
Bhadaori	276,047	160,021	116,026	6,919	3,031	3,888	268,919	156,883	112,036	209	107	102
Kachhawahi	90,002	44,461	45,541	834	255	579	89,168	44,206	44,962	..	..	..
Hindostani	82,541	45,312	37,229	37,009	22,755	14,254	29,650	14,638	15,012	15,882	7,919	7,963
Hindi	1,060,582	556,619	503,963	305,896	161,839	144,057	695,805	369,501	326,304	58,881	25,279	33,602
Jatwari	22,310	9,160	13,150	3	..	3	22,307	9,160	13,147	..	..	..
Urdu	256,771	133,031	123,740	145,661	76,265	69,396	15,174	8,898	6,276	95,936	47,868	48,068
Dravidian Family	214,276	83,524	130,752	10,563	5,096	5,467	1,808	742	1,066	201,905	77,686	124,219
GONDI	**214,276**	**83,524**	**130,752**	**10,563**	**5,096**	**5,467**	**1,808**	**742**	**1,066**	**201,905**	**77,686**	**124,219**
Unclassed Gypsy Languages	18,267	10,135	8,132	5,837	3,263	2,574	290	171	119	12,140	6,701	5,439
Banjari	17,126	9,555	7,571	5,147	2,919	2,228	110	87	23	11,869	6,549	5,320
Barguadi	735	376	359	504	243	261	..	..	..	231	133	98
Kanjari	277	139	138	97	55	42	180	84	96	..	..	..
Pardhi	104	52	52	64	33	31	..	..	..	40	19	21
Kalbeli	25	13	12	25	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Languages not Proper to Central India	*483,012*	*245,709*	*237,310*	*274,023*	*139,335*	*134,688*	*55,223*	*27,472*	*27,751*	*153,766*	*78,895*	*74,871*
Indo-European Family	480,354	244,047	236,307	271,760	137,890	133,870	55,063	27,375	27,688	153,531	78,782	74,749
ASSAMESE	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	..
BALOCHI	**95**	**57**	**38**	**88**	**51**	**37**	..	..	..	**7**	**6**	**1**
Balochi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Makrani	94	56	38	88	51	37	..	..	..	6	5	1
PASHTO	*1,659*	*1,200*	*459*	*1,585*	*1,151*	*434*	*23*	*19*	*4*	*51*	*30*	*21*
BENGALI	*894*	*289*	*605*	*340*	*117*	*223*	*317*	*79*	*238*	*237*	*93*	*144*
BIHARI	*75,398*	*40,681*	*37,717*	*29,294*	*15,905*	*13,389*	*6,455*	*2,973*	*3,512*	*42,649*	*21,803*	*20,816*
Bihari	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Purbi	78,381	40,671	37,710	29,293	15,904	13,389	6,479	2,972	3,507	42,609	21,795	20,814
Magadhi	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Maithili	11	5	6	1	1	..	5	1	4	5	3	2
CENTRAL PAHADI	**5**	**1**	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**5**	**1**	**4**
Gurhwali	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4
EASTERN HINDI	**3,700**	**2,213**	**1,487**	**3**	**3**	..	**2,956**	**1,733**	**1,223**	**741**	**477**	**264**
Mirzapuri	3,618	2,133	1,485	3	3	..	2,956	1,733	1,223	659	397	262
Chhattisgarhi	82	80	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	80	2
GUJARATI	**71,921**	**36,628**	**35,293**	**24,516**	**13,257**	**11,259**	**1,687**	**969**	**718**	**45,718**	**22,402**	**23,316**
Gujarati	61,253	31,160	30,093	24,385	13,185	11,200	1,684	969	715	35,184	17,006	18,178
Kathiawadi	2,306	1,271	1,125	123	65	58	3	..	3	2,270	1,206	1,064
Khandeshi	8,272	4,197	4,075	8	7	1	..	..	..	8,264	4,190	4,074
KASHMIRI	**67**	**27**	**40**	**34**	**6**	**28**	**26**	**14**	**12**	**7**	**7**	..
LAHUDA	**59**	**31**	**28**	**59**	**31**	**28**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multani	50	22	28	50	22	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peshawari	9	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARATHI	**65,913**	**32,076**	**33,837**	**39,225**	**19,117**	**20,108**	**12,503**	**5,808**	**6,695**	**14,185**	**7,151**	**7,034**
Marathi	65,738	31,920	33,818	39,074	18,981	20,093	12,490	5,798	6,692	14,174	7,141	7,033
Konkani	11	9	2	10	8	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Goanese	164	147	17	141	128	13	13	10	3	10	9	1
NAIPALI	**60**	**32**	**28**	**3**	**3**	..	**29**	**16**	**13**	**28**	**13**	**15**
ORIYA	**9**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**4**	..	..	..	..	**5**	**3**	**2**
PUNJABI	**19,092**	**10,754**	**8,338**	**15,005**	**8,004**	**7,001**	**782**	**537**	**245**	**3,305**	**2,213**	**1,092**
Jangali	9,393	4,020	5,373	9,387	4,014	5,373	6	6	..	..	..	..
Narnoli	174	122	52	105	85	20	57	25	32	12	12	..
Punjabi	9,525	6,612	2,913	5,513	3,905	1,608	719	506	213	3,293	2,201	1,092
RAJASTHANI	**182,068**	**90,416**	**91,652**	**132,975**	**65,537**	**67,438**	**5,031**	**1,731**	**3,300**	**44,062**	**23,148**	**20,914**
Ajmeri	37	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	19	18
Shekhawati	362	163	199	362	163	199	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hadauti	6,980	4,192	2,788	6,929	4,153	2,776	24	13	11	27	26	1
Jaipuri	5,212	2,797	2,415	4,542	2,478	2,064	44	22	22	626	297	329
Marwadi	85,607	43,119	42,488	46,795	22,702	24,093	3,637	1,584	2,053	35,175	18,833	16,342
Mewadi	73,289	33,930	39,359	69,321	32,808	36,513	1,323	109	1,214	2,645	1,013	1,632
Mewati	10,458	6,132	4,326	4,903	3,169	1,734	3	3	..	5,552	2,960	2,592
Thori	123	64	59	123	64	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
WESTERN HINDI	**52,808**	**28,097**	**24,711**	**27,359**	**14,349**	**13,010**	**23,151**	**12,438**	**10,713**	**2,298**	**1,310**	**988**
Aharwadi	4,754	3,340	1,414	4,494	3,295	1,199	..	..	..	260	45	215
Brijabhasha	41,389	20,363	21,026	22,595	10,905	11,690	18,284	9,100	9,184	510	358	152
Antarvedi	2,350	2,170	180	31	22	9	2,047	1,934	113	272	214	58
Harauti (Deswali)	1,215	640	575	211	115	96	..	..	..	1,004	525	479
Pachhadi	2,891	1,475	1,416	..	..	..	2,805	1,398	1,407	86	77	9
Rohilkhandi	201	109	92	28	12	16	7	6	1	166	91	75
Kanouji	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
WESTERN PAHADI	**3,140**	**1,308**	**1,832**	**1,070**	**252**	**818**	**2,070**	**1,056**	**1,014**	..	..	..
Bhadarwahi	304	169	135	..	..	..	304	169	135	..	..	..
Gujari	2,836	1,139	1,697	1,070	252	818	1,766	887	879	..	..	..
SANSKRIT	**3**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..	**3**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..
SINDHI	**462**	**227**	**235**	**200**	**103**	**97**	..	..	..	**262**	**124**	**138**
Sindhi	382	177	205	128	61	67	..	..	..	254	116	138
Kachhi	80	50	30	72	42	30	..	..	..	8	8	..
Dravidian Family	2,485	1,571	914	2,213	1,409	804	160	97	63	112	65	47
CANARESE	*281*	*126*	*155*	*262*	*116*	*146*	*16*	*8*	*8*	*3*	*2*	*1*
MALAYALAM	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	**1**	..
TAMIL	**933**	**516**	**417**	**754**	**407**	**347**	**127**	**80**	**47**	**52**	**29**	**23**
TELUGU	**1,270**	**928**	**342**	**1,197**	**886**	**311**	**17**	**9**	**8**	**56**	**33**	**23**
Tibeto-Chinese Family	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURMESE	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Asiatic Family	89	32	57	4	4	..	..	..	..	85	28	57
KORKU	*89*	*32*	*57*	*4*	*4*	..	..	..	..	*85*	*28*	*57*
Korku	88	32	56	4	4	..	..	..	..	84	28	56
Nihali	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Unclassed Gypsy Languages	83	52	31	45	32	13	..	..	..	38	20	18
Charain	23	11	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	22	10	12
Ghogari	18	17	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	11	10	1
Moghia	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sansia	40	22	18	35	22	13	..	..	..	5	..	5
Asiatic Languages	*1,405*	*888*	*517*	*1,126*	*765*	*361*	*207*	*85*	*122*	*72*	*38*	*34*
Indo-European Family	787	422	365	521	311	210	195	73	122	71	38	33
PERSIAN	*787*	*422*	*365*	*521*	*311*	*210*	*195*	*73*	*122*	*71*	*38*	*33*
Semitic Family	618	466	152	605	454	151	12	12	..	1	..	1
ARABIC	**618**	**466**	**152**	**605**	**454**	**151**	**12**	**12**	..	**1**	..	**1**
European Languages	*5,882*	*4,617*	*1,265*	*4,899*	*3,895*	*1,004*	*814*	*630*	*184*	*169*	*92*	*77*
Indo-European Family	5,882	4,617	1,265	4,899	3,895	1,004	814	630	184	169	92	77
ENGLISH	*5,850*	*4,600*	*1,250*	*4,877*	*3,885*	*992*	*810*	*627*	*183*	*163*	*88*	*75*
FRENCH	*16*	*10*	*6*	*11*	*7*	*4*	..	..	..	*6*	*3*	*2*
GERMAN	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..
GREEK	*2*	*2*	..	..	..	..	*2*	*2*	..	..	..	..
PORTUGUESE	*13*	*4*	*9*	*11*	*3*	*8*	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	*1*	..

Appendix to Table X.

1. The following dialects have been included in Baghelkhandi :—

	Persons.	*Males.*	*Females.*	
(1) Jethwari .	298	137	161	Gwalior (290), Rajgarh (8).
(2) Pahadi .	5,332	3,338	1,994	Sailana (7), Ratlam (4), Bhopal (7), Rajgarh (7), Nagod (161), Narsinghgarh (20), Bhopawar M. S. (6), Gwalior (1,879), Jaora (2), Gwalior M. S. (10), Dewas S. B. (4), Dewas J. B. (2), Rewah (3,222), Maihar (1).
(3) Birgadi .	14,746	7,896	6,850	All in Baghelkhand M. S.

2. The following dialects have been included in Vagadi :—

(1) Bagri . .	1,141	599	542	Narsinghgarh (330), Rajgarh (422), Dhar (3), Ratlam (188), Sailana (150), Malwa M. S. (47), Dewas S. B. (1).
(2) Bagdi . .	296	156	140	Jhabua (284), Ali Rajpur (12).

3. The following dialects have been included in Malwi :—

(1) Santri . .	50	29	21	All in Jaora.
(2) Bhuyonki .	113	63	50	All in Sitamau.
(3) Bhopali .	142	12	130	All in Rewah.
(4) Kirsani . .	108	108	...	All in Rajgarh.
(5) Banswadi .	19	19	...	All in Dhar.
(6) Rangri .	374,920	186,281	188,639	Gwalior (114,708), Gwalior M. S. (187), Guna (139), Agar (31), Indore (222,393), Bhopal M. S. (339), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (456), Dewas J. B. (1,730), Jaora (618), Ratlam (93), Sitamau (24,359), Malwa (51), Maihar (2), Chhatarpur (11), Bhopal (287), Dhar (223), Jhabua (8,562), Ali Rajpur (4), Jobat (77), Bhopawar M. S. (566), Sirdarpur (14), Rajgarh (37), Khilchipur (3), Datia (9), Gwalior Residency Head-quarters (17).
(7) Rajwadi .	417	193	224	Dhar (99), Bhopawar M. S. (20), Gwalior (86), Nimach (4), Dewas S. B. (5), Ratlam (3), Malwa M. S. (200).
(8) Dhandheri .	10,493	5,311	5,182	Rajgarh (330), Narsinghgarh (3,178), Dhar (8), Gwalior (384), Gwalior M. S. (6,535), Khilchipur (1), Dewas J. B. (6), Ratlam (10), Sitamau (3), Sailana (1), Malwa M. S. (2), Barwani (5), Bhopawar M. S. (29), Nimach (1).

4. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi :—

(1) Khatola .	8,690	4,337	4,353	Charkhari (6,864), Chhatarpur (1,733), Datia (93).
(2) Banaphari .	7,947	4,254	3,693	Panna (408), Chhatarpur (2,065), Rewah (5), Datia (1), Charkhari (6), Ajaigarh (5,462).
(3) Saheri .	922	502	420	All in Gwalior.
(4) Gahohi (Gahora) .	11,874	5,959	5,915	Rewah (158), Baghelkhand M. S. (11,716).

5. The following dialects have been included in Bhadaori :—

(1) Deshi . .	1,508	808	700	All in Gwalior.
(2) Tawarghari .	44,216	35,319	8,897	Rajgarh (34), Gwalior M. S. (1), Gwalior (44,181).
(3) Madhopuri .	6	...	6	All in Nimach.
(4) Narwari .	17	...	17	All in Gwalior M. S.

6. The following dialect has been included in Hindostani :—

(1) Khadi . .	9,873	4,881	4,992	Bhopawar M.S. (44), Jobat (489), Ali Rajpur (2,252), Dhar (1,491), Jhabua (1,405), Barwani (4,192).

7. The following dialects have been included in Hindi :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
(1) Deonagri .	6	3	3	All in Nagod.
(2) Wirwi-Hindi .	939	538	401	All in Gwalior.

8. The following dialect has been included in Urdu :—

(1) Musalmani .	117	101	16	Dhar (115), Malwa M. S. (2).

9. The following dialects have been included in Gondi :—

(1) Gondi Baghelkhandi	174,305	62,532	111,773	All in Rewah.
(2) Gondi Bundelkhandi	2,060	2,060	...	All in Rewah.

10. The following dialects have been included in Banjari :—

(1) Labhani . .	1,874	907	967	Ratlam (26), Sailana (70), Mhow (36), Jhabua (1,708), Ali Rajpur (34).
(2) Baldi . . .	133	72	61	All in Sitamau.

11. The following dialects have been included in Purbi :—

(1) Benarsi . .	6	3	3	Nagod (3), Rewah (3).
(2) Gorakhpuri . .	13	13	...	Rewah (11), Panna (2)
(3) Bhojapuri . .	45	33	12	All in Rewah.
(4) Uttarkhandi .	5	5	...	All in Ratlam.
(5) Unnasi . .	20	11	9	Rewah (17), Dhar (3).
(6) Deshawari . .	366	278	88	All in Gwalior.

12. The following dialects have been included in Mirzapuri :—

(1) Gangapari .	408	135	273	Rajgarh (1), Nagod (6), Rewah (220), Baghelkhand M. S. (84), Ajaigarh (21), Nowgong (20), Maihar (52), Panna (4).
(2) Ayodhyapari .	1	1	...	All in Maihar.
(3) Sarjupari . .	3	1	2	Baghelkhand M. S. (1), Rewah (2).
(4) Pardeshi . .	2	2	...	All in Dhar.
(5) Baiswari . .	3	1	2	All in Bundelkhand M. S.

13. The following dialect has been included in Punjabi :—

(1) Rohtanki . .	2	...	2	All in Khilchipur.

14. The following dialects have been included in Marathi :—

(1) Deccani . .	3,903	2,151	1,752	Bhopal M. S. (204), Bhopawar M. S. (238), Hirapur (6), Gwalior (3,343), Malwa M. S.(4), Ratlam (11), Orchha (14), Baghelkhand M. S. (10), Datia (45), Jhabua (27), Maihar (1).
(2) Bijapuri . .	25	25	...	All in Rewah.

15. The following dialects have been included in Jaipuri :—

(1) Dhundadi . .	37	21	16	Bhopawar M. S. (35), Gwalior (2).
(2) Fatehpuri . .	4	4	...	All in Rewah.

16. The following dialects have been included in Marwadi :—

(1) Jaisalmeri . .	3	...	3	All in Rajgarh.
(2) Rewadi . .	43	20	23	Gwalior M. S. (32), Nagod (6), Dhar (5).

17. The following dialect has been included in Mewati :—

(1) Alwari . .	2	...	2	All in Jhabua.

18. The following dialects have been included in Brijbhasha :—

(1) Bharatpuri . .	1,120	774	346	Rajgarh (321), Nimach (1), Dewas S. B. (95), Jaora (464), Dewas J. B. (209), Ratlam(24), Sailana(4), Malwa M. S.(2).
(2) Jadhomati . .	4,276	2,033	2,243	Rajgarh (340), Gwalior M. S. (3,936).

	Persons.	*Males.*	*Females.*	
(3) Sikarwari .	6,071	2,659	3,412	Bhopal (14), Gwalior (3,318), Rajgarh (1,202), Agar (1), Narsinghgarh (835), Gwalior M. S. (230), Guna (471).
(4) Dholpuri .	2,534	1,248	1,286	Rajgarh (2,061), Gwalior M. S. (74), Nimrol (399).

19. The following dialect has been included in Hariani :—

(1) Deswali .	1,178	619	559	Rajgarh (119), Gwalior M. S. (14), Dewas S. B. (4), Malwa (37), Indore (1,001) Dhar (3).

20. The following dialects have been included in Canarese :—

(1) Karnatik .	44	23	21	Dhar (43), Dewas S. B. (1).
(2) Kanadi . .	65	31	34	Gwalior (49), Mhow (14), Nowgong (2).

21. The following dialects have been included in Tamil :—

(1) Madrasi .	657	371	286	Bhopal (8), Narsinghgarh (1), Dhar (8), Manpur (4), Gwalior (26), Nimach (43), Indore (135), Mhow (345), Indore Camp (1), Ratlam (35), Sailana (5), Nowgong (10), Panna (1), Rewah (8), Bhopal (11), Barwani (15), Sirdarpur (1).
(2) Nilgiri . .	2	2	...	All in Panna.

22. The following dialect has been included in Korku :—

(1) Mundi . .	1	1	...	All in Bhopal M. S.

23. The following dialects have been included in Pashto :—

(1) Kabuli . .	1	1	..	All in Bundelkhand M. S.
(2) Vilayati .	10	10	...	All in Gwalior.
(3) Pathani . .	18	9	9	Gwalior (16), Dhar (2).
(4) Afgani . .	1	1	...	All in Jhabua.

24. The following dialect has been included in Persian :—

(1) Irani . .	5	5	...	All in Nowgong.

25. The following dialect has been included in Gujarati :—

(1) Nagari . .	724	595	129	Gwalior (723), Nowgong (1).

TABLE XI.

BIRTHPLACE.

This table is divided in two Parts. *Part A* contains the statistics of birthplace for the Agency as a whole and *Part B* gives similar information for the principal States in the Agency.

Special Return showing the number of European British subjects born in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Age by annual period.	TOTAL POPULATION.			COUNTRY WHERE BORN.								
				ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INFANT .	11	3	8	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 . . .	8	4	4	7	3	4	..	..	..	1	1	..
2 . . .	9	3	6	8	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	1
3 . . .	15	7	8	12	5	7	..	..	..	3	2	1
4 . . .	18	7	11	17	7	10	..	..	..	1	..	1
5 . . .	13	6	7	11	5	6	..	..	..	2	1	1
6 . . .	15	9	6	11	6	5	..	..	..	4	3	1
7 . . .	14	5	9	13	5	8	..	..	..	1	..	1
8 . . .	8	3	5	7	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	..
9 . . .	7	1	6	4	..	4	1	..	1	2	1	1
10 . . .	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 . . .	5	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	..
12 . . .	6	2	4	5	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
13 . . .	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
14 . . .	5	2	3	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 . . .	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
16 . . .	8	7	1	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 . . .	18	15	3	18	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 . . .	15	15	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 . . .	23	19	4	20	16	4	..	..	..	3	3	..
20 . . .	135	131	4	126	122	4	4	4	..	5	5	..
21 . . .	309	303	6	265	261	4	3	3	..	41	39	2
22 . . .	423	417	6	350	345	5	2	1	1	71	71	..
23 . . .	393	388	5	322	317	5	31	31	..	40	40	..
24 . . .	385	372	13	351	340	11	1	1	..	33	31	2
25 . . .	213	194	19	175	157	18	4	4	..	34	33	1
26 . . .	183	162	21	162	146	16	5	3	2	16	13	3
27 . . .	139	125	14	115	108	7	8	5	3	16	12	4
28 . . .	107	89	18	90	75	15	3	3	..	14	11	3
29 . . .	82	64	18	69	56	13	6	4	2	7	4	3
30 . . .	91	68	23	78	59	19	3	2	1	10	7	3
31 . . .	59	47	12	51	40	11	3	2	1	5	5	..
32 . . .	74	57	17	65	52	13	1	..	1	8	5	3
33 . . .	37	31	6	33	27	6	..	..	..	4	4	..
34 . . .	43	35	8	37	30	7	2	2	..	4	3	1
35 . . .	41	32	9	29	23	6	3	2	1	9	7	2
36 . . .	30	26	4	27	23	4	2	2	..	1	1	..
37 . . .	27	26	1	22	21	1	1	1	..	4	4	..
38 . . .	37	26	11	33	24	9	..	..	..	4	2	2
39 . . .	24	19	5	22	17	5	1	1	..	1	1	..
40 . . .	28	16	12	23	13	10	1	..	1	4	3	1
41 . . .	14	12	2	14	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 . . .	16	12	4	14	11	3	..	..	..	2	1	1
43 . . .	9	7	2	6	5	1	1	1	..	2	1	1
44 . . .	6	4	2	5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
45 . . .	7	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 . . .	7	7	..	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
47 . . .	5	2	3	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 . . .	17	12	5	13	10	3	2	2	..	2	..	2
49 . . .	6	5	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 . . .	13	10	3	11	10	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
52 . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
53 . . .	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 . . .	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
55 . . .	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
56 . . .	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 . . .	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
65 . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
66 . . .	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 . . .	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78 . . .	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	3,192	2,841	351	2,731	2,441	290	99	80	19	362	320	42

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE.

Birthplace	Population. Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Central India	**9,356,980**	**4,801,459**	**4,555,521**
A.—Born in India	*9,353,116*	*4,798,154*	*4,554,969*
I.—Within Central India	8,882,725	4,586,467	4,296,258
(i) States	8,877,960	4,584,235	4,293,725
Ajaigarh	80,241	40,968	39,273
Alipura	12,029	7,061	4,968
Ali-Rajpur	79,229	40,922	38,307
Baoni	13,398	7,919	5,479
Barwani	88,925	44,009	44,916
Bhopal	727,900	368,808	359,092
Nizmat-i-Janub	*257,866*	*131,877*	*125,989*
Nizmat-i-Maghrib	*186,514*	*93,719*	*92,795*
Nizmat-i-Mashrik	*171,765*	*94,937*	*76,828*
Bhopal, unspecified	*111,755*	*48,275*	*63,480*
Bijawar	123,348	63,177	60,171
Bundelkhand, unspecified	5,825	2,192	3,633
Charkhari	109,408	60,137	49,271
Chhatarpur	168,014	87,005	81,009
Datia	150,568	82,172	68,396
Dewas, S. B. & J. B.	115,482	60,941	54,541
Dhar	148,560	74,098	74,462
Gwalior	3,086,740	1,621,633	1,465,107
Zila Amjhera	*103,080*	*51,509*	*51,571*
„ Bhilsa	*147,420*	*74,198*	*73,222*
„ Bhind	*374,052*	*209,822*	*164,230*
„ Gird Gwalior	*460,133*	*237,045*	*223 088*
„ Isagarh	*276,209*	*147,886*	*128,323*
„ Mandasor	*172,572*	*97,401*	*75,171*
„ Narwar	*374,680*	*189,819*	*184,861*
„ Shajapur	*236,496*	*147,910*	*138,586*
„ Sheopur	*122,891*	*68,517*	*54,374*
„ Tonwargarh	*361,130*	*201,114*	*160,016*
„ Ujjain	*298,227*	*154,020*	*144,207*
Gwalior, unspecified	*109,850*	*42,392*	*67,458*
Indore	902,849	466,458	436,391
Pargana Alampur	*10,196*	*6,713*	*3,483*
Zila Indore	*289,799*	*141,468*	*148,331*
„ Mehidpur	*83,405*	*52,368*	*31,037*
„ Nemawar	*77,740*	*40,248*	*37,492*
„ Nimar	*271,207*	*140,451*	*130,756*
„ Rampura-Bhanpura	*112,898*	*61,679*	*51,219*
Indore, unspecified	*57,604*	*23,531*	*34,073*
Jaora	88,556	45,241	43,315
Jhabua	110,831	55,359	55,472
Jobat	14,454	7,214	7,240
Khilchipur	38,454	21,024	17,430
Maihar	64,784	32,935	31,849
Minor States	243,395	133,934	109,461
Gwalior Residency	*61,086*	*34,496*	*26,590*
Indore „	*249*	*153*	*96*
Bhagelkhand Agency	*55,717*	*29,477*	*26,240*
Bhopal „	*24,933*	*13,584*	*11,349*
Bhopawar „	*37,593*	*19,873*	*17,720*
Bundelkhand „	*44,401*	*25,385*	*19,016*
Malwa „	*19,416*	*10,966*	*8,450*
Nagod	72,020	36,375	35,645
Narsinghgarh	95,677	49,221	46,456
Orchha	325,631	167,421	158,210
Panna	222,705	115,698	107,007
Rajgarh	113,362	59,858	53,504
Ratlam	78,357	36,428	41,929
Rewah	1,483,650	733,034	750,616
Tahsil Bardi	*226,435*	*112,687*	*113,748*
„ Bandhogarh	*129,547*	*65,372*	*64,175*
„ Beohari	*177,645*	*87,924*	*89,721*
„ Huzur	*332,144*	*163,436*	*168,708*
„ Mangawi	*105,331*	*52,319*	*53,012*
„ Raghurajnagar	*144,657*	*73,589*	*71,068*
„ Sailana	*103,461*	*54,518*	*48,943*
„ Sohagpur	*200,610*	*97,409*	*103,201*
Rewah, unspecified	*63,820*	*25,780*	*38,040*
Sailana	25,039	13,408	11,631
Samthar	26,323	15,024	11,299
Sitamau	23,389	12,885	10,504
Sohawal	38,817	21,676	17,141
(ii) British District	4,765	2,232	2,533
Manpur	4,765	2,232	2,533
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.	470,391	211,687	258,704
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO CENTRAL INDIA.	**452,929**	**200,716**	**252,213**
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH	**169,130**	**68,321**	**100,809**
British Districts	168,735	68,129	100,606
Agra	9,836	3,906	5,930
Aligarh	661	417	244
Allahabad	8,285	4,592	3,693
Banda	21,375	7,557	13,818
Bara-Banki	530	313	217

Birthplace	Population. Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
BRITISH DISTRICTS—*contd.*			
Benares	1,485	907	578
Cawnpore	8,834	5,263	3,571
Etawah	5,044	2,013	3,031
Farrukhabad	1,355	828	527
Fatehpur	1,775	1,190	585
Fyzabad	730	514	216
Hamirpur	32,172	11,628	20,544
Jalaun	10,824	2,975	7,849
Jhansi	36,603	9,941	26,662
Lucknow	2,519	1,634	885
Meerut	662	253	409
Mirzapur	6,302	2,224	4,078
Moradabad	1,172	610	562
Muttra	1,230	724	506
Partabgarh	1,200	854	346
Rae Bareli	3,089	2,099	990
Sultanpur	584	399	185
Unao	1,011	727	284
Other districts	3,500	2,156	1,344
United Provinces, unspecified	7,957	4,405	3,552
STATES (RAMPUR)	**395**	**192**	**203**
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	**80,061**	**31,248**	**48,813**
BRITISH DISTRICTS	**80,057**	**31,244**	**48,813**
Amraoti	793	459	334
Bilaspur	2,335	1,268	1,067
Damoh	5,716	1,665	4,051
Hoshangabad	18,567	6,761	11,806
Jubbulpore	15,479	5,361	10,118
Mandla	2,795	2,042	753
Nagpur	2,233	1,106	1,127
Narsinghpur	1,884	494	1,390
Nimar (British)	4,837	1,387	3,450
Raipur	1,277	882	395
Saugor	15,633	6,273	9,360
Other districts	631	350	281
Central Provinces, unspecified	7,877	3,196	4,681
STATES (CHANGBHAKAR)	**4**	**4**	**..**
BOMBAY INCLUDING ADEN	**54,111**	**30,584**	**23,527**
BRITISH DISTRICTS	**47,165**	**26,940**	**20,225**
Ahmedabad	948	610	338
Ahmednagar	2,112	1,242	870
Bijapur	911	104	807
Gujarat, unspecified	3,228	1,893	1,335
Khandesh, East and West	24,363	14,343	10,020
Nasik	801	548	253
Panch Mahal	3,658	1,586	2,072
Poona	2,256	1,081	1,175
Ratnagiri	973	684	289
Satara	1,313	915	398
Sholapur	868	573	295
Surat	730	498	232
Other districts	779	582	197
Bombay, unspecified	4,225	2,281	1,944
STATES	**6,946**	**3,644**	**3,302**
Chhota Udepur	4,557	2,039	2,518
Kathiawar	871	554	317
Kolhapur	606	502	104
Other States	912	549	363
AJMER-MERWARA	**5,226**	**3,585**	**1,641**
RAJPUTANA STATES	**144,401**	**66,978**	**77,423**
Alwar	2,245	1,252	993
Banswara	2,414	1,046	1,368
Bharatpur	2,897	1,405	1,492
Bikaner	691	291	400
Bundi	616	382	234
Dholpur	4,443	2,466	1,977
Jaipur	26,438	13,876	12,562
Jhalawar	8,869	3,688	5,181
Karauli	1,799	675	1,124
Kishangarh	1,070	493	577
Kotah	16,205	6,762	9,443
Kushalgarh	1,059	586	473
Marwar	21,239	11,334	9,905
Mewar	20,230	7,828	12,402
Partabgarh	5,092	1,850	3,242
Tonk	15,872	7,304	8,568
Other States	618	299	319
Rajputana, unspecified	12,604	5,441	7,163
(b) BORN IN OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	**17,462**	**10,971**	**6,491**
BARODA	**2,482**	**1,426**	**1,056**
PUNJAB	**8,282**	**5,418**	**2,864**

TABLE XI.—BIRTHPLACE—*concluded.*

Birthplace.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
BRITISH DISTRICTS	**7,859**	**5,118**	**2,741**
Amritsar	733	639	94
Delhi	2,857	1,664	1,193
Lahore	705	309	396
Other districts	2,086	1,565	521
Punjab, unspecified	1,478	941	537
STATES	**423**	**300**	**123**
KASHMIR	**70**	**65**	**5**
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	**563**	**419**	**144**
Peshawar	536	399	137
Dera Ismail Khan and North-West Frontier Province, unspecified.	27	20	7
ASSAM	**8**	**6**	**2**
BIHAR AND ORISSA	**1,115**	**518**	**597**
BRITISH DISTRICTS	**1,047**	**503**	**544**
STATE (CHOTA-NAGPUR)	**68**	**15**	**53**
BENGAL, BRITISH DISTRICTS	**1,004**	**649**	**355**
Calcutta	602	393	209
Other districts	141	93	48
Bengal, unspecified	261	163	98
MADRAS	**1,035**	**635**	**400**
BRITISH DISTRICTS	**1,033**	**635**	**398**
Madras	789	504	285
Other districts	244	131	113
STATE (TRAVANCORE)	**2**	..	**2**
MYSORE STATE	**491**	**233**	**258**
HYDERABAD STATE	**2,177**	**1,437**	**740**
Other States	738	580	158
Hyderabad, unspecified	1,439	857	582
BALUCHISTAN	**30**	**25**	**5**
BRITISH DISTRICT (QUETTA-PISHIN)	**20**	**18**	**2**
STATE (MAKRAN)	**10**	**7**	**3**
BURMA	**13**	**7**	**6**
FRENCH SETTLEMENT (CHANDERNAGORE)	**15**	**12**	**3**
PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT (GOA)	**177**	**121**	**56**
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries	***355***	***248***	***107***
Afghanistan	178	144	34
Arabia	53	23	30
Ceylon	3	..	3
Japan	4	2	2
Nepal	88	58	30
Persia	11	5	6
Turkey in Asia	18	16	2

Birthplace.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
C.—Born in Europe	***3,283***	***2,916***	***367***
United Kingdom	3,192	2,841	351
England and Wales	*2,731*	*2,441*	*290*
Scotland	*99*	*80*	*19*
Ireland	*362*	*320*	*42*
France	24	20	4
Germany	16	13	3
Italy	2	1	1
Portugal	48	40	8
Russia	1	1	..
D.—Born in Africa	***129***	***101***	***28***
Egypt	127	99	28
Africa, unspecified	2	2	..
E.—Born in America	***89***	***32***	***57***
Canada	74	25	49
United States	1	..	1
America, unspecified	14	7	7
F.—Born in Australia	***8***	***8***	..
Australia, unspecified	8	8	..

ABSTRACT.

Central India Agency	**9,356,980**	**4,801,459**	**4,555,521**
A.—BORN IN INDIA	**9,353,116**	**4,798,154**	**4,554,962**
I.—WITHIN CENTRAL INDIA	**8,882,725**	**4,586,467**	**4,296,258**
(i) States	8,877,960	4,584,235	4,293,725
(ii) British District	4,765	2,232	2,533
II.—PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BEYOND CENTRAL INDIA.	**470,391**	**211,687**	**258,704**
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Central India.	452,929	200,716	252,213
(b) Other Provinces and States in India.	17,462	10,971	6,491
B.—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	**355**	**248**	**107**
C.—BORN IN EUROPE	**3,283**	**2,916**	**367**
United Kingdom	3,192	2,841	351
Other countries in Europe	91	75	16
D.—BORN IN AFRICA	**129**	**101**	**28**
E.—BORN IN AMERICA	**89**	**32**	**57**
F.—BORN IN AUSTRALIA	**8**	**8**	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE

Showing the birthplaces of persons enumerated

Serial Number.	Birthplace.	Population.	PERSONS: Gwalior.	Indore.	Bhopal.	Rewah.	Orchha.	Datia.	Dhar.	Dewas, S. B. & J. B.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Central India	**9,356,980**	**3,092,677**	**1,004,561**	**730,383**	**1,514,843**	**330,032**	**154,603**	**154,070**	**137,305**
	A.—Born in India	*9,353,116*	*3,092,533*	*1,004,501*	*730,268*	*1,514,811*	*330,029*	*154,603*	*154,063*	*137,272*
1	I.—Within Central India	8,882,725	2,979,982	928,717	700,798	1,480,052	320,805	147,939	145,936	130,524
	(i) States	8,877,960	2,979,982	928,717	700,798	1,479,984	320,805	147,939	145,884	130,454
	(1) Ajaigarh	80,241	..	..	..	249	28	2	17	..
	(2) Alipura	12,029	18	..	..	..	17	1	..	..
	(3) Ali-Rajpur	79,229	1,263	4,245	15	144	..	..	804	..
	(4) Baoni	13,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(5) Barwani	88,925	1,230	10,440	..	..	..	..	973	26
	(6) Bhopal	727,900	21,407	12,743	673,348	370	36	32	224	1,132
	(7) Bijawar	123,348	..	..	115	221	1,154	2	1	..
	(8) Bundelkhand (unspecified)	5,825	..	5,477	..	..	40	..	93	..
	(9) Charkhari	109,408	..	187	13	45	576	28	1	2
	(10) Chhatarpur	168,014	246	..	44	480	722	16	1	2
	(11) Datia	150,568	12,436	2,040	625	654	1,419	131,227	26	31
	(12) Dewas, S. B. & J. B.	115,482	8,458	8,719	290	2	..	1	377	89,608
	(13) Dhar	148,560	13,660	8,157	41	..	..	..	118,186	719
	(14) Gwalior	3,086,740	2,845,348	76,085	16,573	188	334	13,690	13,390	18,229
	(15) Indore	902,849	38,333	788,982	2,538	38	12	955	14,122	12,689
	(16) Jaora	88,556	7,675	4,126	64	36	..	..	223	3,355
	(17) Jhabua	110,831	4,066	1,625	2	4	..	..	921	22
	(18) Jobat	14,454	283	230	..	..	..	..	167	..
	(19) Khilchipur	38,454	1,639	..	158	83	..	..	..	120
	(20) Maihar	64,784	..	..	..	2,141	..	..	9	..
	(21) Minor States	243,395	1,710	..	1,167	966	64	15	5	184
	(22) Nagod	72,020	..	233	1	3,392	315	..	..	..
	(23) Narsinghgarh	95,677	3,418	1,094	3,473	..	..	..	8	2,102
	(24) Orchha	325,631	405	6	614	175	315,530	866	238	3
	(25) Panna	222,705	256	..	166	6,105	134	304	8	..
	(26) Rajgarh	113,362	2,434	745	1,333	..	..	3	7	1,048
	(27) Ratlam	78,357	10,836	2,012	17	23	..	..	779	382
	(28) Rewah	1,483,650	288	231	193	1,460,025	374	3	107	2
	(29) Sailana	25,039	954	322	..	..	..	..	171	59
	(30) Samthar	26,323	1,633	262	8	..	50	794	..	..
	(31) Sitamau	23,389	1,986	756	..	..	..	..	26	739
	(32) Sohawal	38,817	..	..	..	4,643	..	..	..	..
	(ii) British Districts	4,765	..	..	..	68	..	..	52	70
	(1) Manpur	4,765	..	..	..	68	..	..	52	70
2	II.—Provinces and States in India beyond Central India.	470,391	112,551	75,784	29,470	34,759	9,224	6,664	8,127	6,748
	(*a*) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO CENTRAL INDIA.	452,929	109,261	72,233	28,432	33,723	972	6,621	7,861	6,464
1	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.	169,130	40,354	6,641	5,648	18,239	8,641	6,366	2,024	933
	(1) British Districts	168,735	40,354	6,641	5,488	18,227	8,641	6,366	2,024	932
	(2) States (Rampur)	395	..	..	160	12	..	..	..	1
2	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	80,061	6,992	12,092	17,548	13,674	290	18	185	379
	(1) British Districts	80,057	6,992	12,092	17,548	13,670	290	18	185	379
	(2) States (Changbhakar)	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
3	BOMBAY, INCLUDING ADEN	54,111	6,060	18,094	374	937	0	19	1,477	706
	(1) British Districts	47,165	5,499	17,664	344	905	8	2	1,423	652
	(2) States	6,946	561	430	30	32	12	17	54	54
4	AJMER-MERWARA	5,226	992	2,184	116	16	20	3	137	64
5	RAJPUTANA STATES	144,401	54,863	33,222	4,746	857	101	215	4,038	4,382
	(*b*) BORN IN OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	17,462	3,290	3,551	1,038	1,036	152	43	266	284
1	BARODA	2,482	315	1,339	4	15	27	1	69	91
2	PUNJAB	8,282	2,075	1,307	606	168	21	33	126	109
	(1) British Districts	7,859	1,936	1,307	569	113	21	32	96	105
	(2) States	423	139	..	37	55	..	1	30	4
3	KASHMIR	70	2	7	14	1	..	3	..	..
4	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	563	139	..	88	..	1	..	..	15
5	ASSAM	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6	BIHAR AND ORISSA	1,115	190	..	47	488	14	..	2	2
	(1) British Districts	1,047	190	..	47	420	14	..	2	2
	(2) States (Chota-Nagpur)	68	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..
7	BENGAL BRITISH DISTRICTS	1,004	211	229	61	168	..	4	14	7
8	MADRAS	1,035	105	390	23	41	..	1	2	9
	(1) British Districts	1,033	103	390	23	41	..	1	2	9
	(2) States (Travancore)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	MYSORE STATES	491	14	..	6	7	..	..	..	..
10	HYDERABAD STATES	2,177	219	258	185	130	89	1	53	42
11	BALUCHISTAN	30	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
	(1) British Districts (Quetta Pishin)	20	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
	(2) States (Makran)	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	BURMA	13	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
13	FRENCH SETTLEMENT (CHANDERNAGORE)	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
14	PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT (GOA)	177	5	21	..	..	..	..	..	2
	B.—Born in other Asiatic countries	*355*	*70*	*37*	*68*	*14*	*3*	..	..	*31*
	C.—Born in Europe	*3,283*	*74*	*22*	*44*	*18*	..	..	*3*	*2*
	D.—Born in Africa	*129*	..	..	*2*	..	..	..	..	..
	E.—Born in America	*89*	..	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	*4*	..
	F.—Born in Australia	*8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

XI.—Birthplace.

in the main States of Central India Agency.

ENUMERATED IN

Jaora.	Ratlam.	Panna.	Charkhari.	Ajaigarh.	Bijawar.	Chhatarpur.	Rajgarh.	Narsinghgarh.	Nagod.	Maihar.	Jhabua.	Barwani.	Ali-Rajpur.	Other states, cantonments, and stations, etc.	Serial Number.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
75,951	**75,291**	**228,880**	**132,530**	**87,093**	**125,202**	**166,985**	**127,293**	**109,854**	**74,592**	**73,155**	**111,292**	**108,583**	**72,454**	**669,351**	
75,918	***75,259***	***228,846***	***132,530***	***87,075***	***125,200***	***166,985***	***127,287***	***109,852***	***74,591***	***73,153***	***111,264***	***108,577***	***72,447***	***666,052***	*A*
72,189	68,504	217,226	112,200	83,297	122,424	160,234	121,051	104,500	72,401	68,813	107,222	90,048	69,341	578,522	1
72,189	68,504	217,226	112,200	83,297	122,424	160,234	121,051	104,500	72,401	68,813	107,222	90,026	69,339	573,971	(i)
..	1	5,744	2,067	66,966	353	975	..	..	1,353	319	..	..	..	2,167	(1)
..	..	31	81	1	38	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,627	(2)
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	820	3,985	65,991	1,957	(3)
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,397	(4)
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	4	75,658	383	194	(5)
52	82	13	4	1	5	2	3,364	4,372	1	..	23	52	5	10,632	(6)
..	..	5,432	2,077	879	107,970	4,987	6	2	59	24	..	..	..	419	(7)
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	209	(8)
..	2	1,270	98,333	1,923	1,553	2,881	..	..	25	17	..	2	..	2,550	(9)
31	..	3,731	5,012	2,239	4,568	147,367	10	2	39	34	..	..	..	3,470	(10)
..	2	33	52	18	21	19	91	154	4	2	..	1	..	1,713	(11)
1,230	131	..	..	..	..	6	928	1,689	..	..	14	29	1	3,809	(12)
133	1,286	9	..	1	..	..	6	9	..	..	509	2,187	376	8,281	(13)
5,221	6,673	103	47	88	33	186	9,014	8,749	2	11	1,431	1,956	475	68,914	(14)
2,751	1,903	4	5	3	1	29	1,036	1,929	..	1	1,844	5,716	612	29,346	(15)
60,684	2,919	4	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	128	16	4	9,311	(16)
17	645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,525	154	553	2,297	(17)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	886	92	620	12,176	(18)
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2,313	1,754	..	..	..	..	..	32,383	(19)
..	..	471	5	366	11	8	..	..	2,255	59,209	..	..	..	309	(20)
47	183	1,240	1,313	1,117	117	380	103	166	1,017	95	..	92	273	233,141	(21)
..	..	1,243	20	1,169	12	11	..	..	59,785	2,397	..	..	..	3,442	(22)
30	9	..	..	..	..	..	9,464	74,702	..	..	1	2	..	1,374	(23)
..	2	1,743	1,211	28	2,724	599	5	9	5	3	..	2	..	1,463	(24)
..	4	192,036	1,828	7,819	4,995	2,463	..	1	1,876	792	..	..	..	3,918	(25)
2	16	..	4	..	1	..	94,669	10,932	..	..	..	5	..	2,163	(26)
1,003	51,187	..	..	..	..	..	21	12	..	..	669	54	41	11,321	(27)
6	10	2,665	134	560	21	106	5	..	4,532	5,739	10	14	..	8,625	(28)
387	3,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	339	6	2	19,518	(29)
..	..	80	6	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	23,484	(30)
591	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	19	..	3	19,103	(31)
..	..	1,374	..	115	..	..	..	..	1,448	169	..	..	..	31,068	(32)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	4,551	(ii)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	4,551	(1)
3,729	6,755	11,620	20,330	3,778	2,776	6,751	6,236	5,352	2,190	4,340	4,042	18,529	3,106	87,530	2
3,347	**6,462**	**11,539**	**20,308**	**3,742**	**2,766**	**6,682**	**6,064**	**5,274**	**2,135**	**4,312**	**3,989**	**18,132**	**3,003**	**81,537**	(*a*)
605	**768**	**2,824**	**20,198**	**2,815**	**1,353**	**6,029**	**603**	**511**	**639**	**537**	**241**	**643**	**112**	**42,406**	1
447	758	2,824	20,198	2,815	1,352	6,029	595	511	636	533	241	643	112	42,368	(1)
158	10	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	3	4	..	..	..	38	(2)
31	**131**	**8,342**	**99**	**819**	**1,354**	**621**	**85**	**144**	**1,456**	**3,760**	**25**	**222**	**21**	**11,773**	2
31	131	8,342	99	819	1,354	621	85	144	1,456	3,760	25	222	21	11,773	(1)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2)
150	**766**	**16**	**1**	**36**	**3**	**22**	**62**	**28**	**7**	**..**	**2,191**	**14,633**	**2,500**	**6,009**	3
97	651	11	1	29	2	13	62	28	6	..	2,135	11,373	878	5,382	(1)
53	115	5	..	7	1	9	..	..	1	..	56	3,260	1,622	627	(2)
83	**165**	**1**	..	..	..	..	**14**	**44**	**3**	..	**60**	**54**	**56**	**1,214**	4
2,478	**4,632**	**356**	**10**	**72**	**56**	**10**	**5,300**	**4,547**	**30**	**15**	**1,472**	**2,580**	**314**	**20,105**	5
382	**293**	**81**	**22**	**36**	**10**	**69**	**172**	**78**	**55**	**28**	**53**	**397**	**103**	**6,023**	(*b*)
56	**61**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	**20**	**8**	..	**2**	**9**	**268**	**90**	**105**	1
273	**107**	**39**	..	**18**	**6**	**50**	**135**	**48**	**26**	**4**	**21**	**45**	**2**	**3,063**	2
273	95	39	..	18	6	50	125	47	26	4	18	40	2	2,937	(1)
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	3	5	..	126	(2)
17	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	17	3
..	12	9	8	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	7	..	6	267	4
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	2	1	13	17	2	..	3	2	15	18	..	7	..	296	6
..	2	1	13	17	2	..	3	2	15	18	..	7	..	296	(1)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2)
4	11	17	..	..	..	4	4	7	13	4	6	35	..	205	7
..	38	7	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	2	8	..	396	8
..	38	7	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	2	8	..	396	(1)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(2)
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30	30	4	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	4	7	1	..	460	9
												25	2	1,089	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	(1)
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	(2)
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	12
															13
1	30	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	110	14
31	***10***	***29***	..	***18***	..	..	***6***	***2***	***1***	***2***	***23***	***4***	***2***	***4***	*B*
2	***18***	***5***	..	..	***2***	..	..	..	..	..	***5***	..	***3***	***3,085***	*C*
..	..	***4***	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	***1***	..	***126***	*D*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	***1***	***2***	***76***	*E*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	***8***	*F*

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES.

The infirmities recorded at the census were insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy.

This table is compiled for the Agency as a whole, showing the distribution of persons afflicted according to age.

Some persons were returned as suffering from more than one infirmity, but as the number of such persons was insignificant statistics of the principal infirmity was recorded, those of the second being ignored.

TABLE XII.—Infirmities. Part I—Distribution by Age—Agency Summary.

Age.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-Mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central India .	**15,256**	**7,934**	**7,322**	**751**	**485**	**266**	**2,159**	**1,302**	**857**	**11,058**	**5,253**	**5,805**	**1,288**	**894**	**394**
0—1	51	28	23	..	..	..	8	2	6	42	26	16	1	..	1
1—2	56	37	19	..	..	..	6	4	2	48	32	16	2	1	1
2—3	129	80	49	6	5	1	12	6	6	109	68	41	2	1	1
3—4	160	100	60	7	6	1	31	20	11	120	74	46	2	..	2
4—5	176	96	80	5	4	1	39	20	19	130	71	59	2	1	1
Total 0—5	*572*	*341*	*231*	*18*	*15*	*3*	*96*	*53*	*44*	*449*	*271*	*178*	*9*	*3*	*6*
5—10	961	578	383	44	19	25	295	185	110	616	371	245	6	3	3
10—15	891	554	337	81	53	28	253	168	85	534	318	216	23	15	8
15—20	883	540	343	81	58	23	219	133	86	545	326	219	38	23	15
20—25	1,111	668	443	79	49	30	243	154	89	699	409	290	90	56	34
25—30	1,243	698	545	106	74	32	253	160	93	752	381	371	132	83	49
30—35	1,371	766	605	71	46	25	234	154	80	905	452	453	161	114	47
35—40	945	546	399	58	45	13	130	69	61	629	338	291	128	94	34
40—45	1,479	774	705	74	42	32	143	80	63	1,021	465	556	241	187	54
45—50	767	388	379	40	28	12	66	42	24	549	243	306	112	75	37
50—55	1,534	670	864	46	27	19	93	48	45	1,213	470	743	182	125	57
55—60	532	256	276	10	6	4	32	14	18	451	207	244	39	29	10
60—65	1,594	612	982	27	13	14	62	22	40	1,424	525	899	81	52	29
65—70	389	176	213	8	6	2	7	4	3	357	154	203	17	12	5
70 and over	984	367	617	8	4	4	33	17	16	914	323	591	29	23	6

Part II.—Distribution by Political Charges is not published.

TABLE XII-A.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

This table shows the distribution of infirmities in selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

TABLE XII-A.—Infirmities by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races—Agency Summary.

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Total Population dealt with.			Insane.			Deaf-Mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Central India	**3,421,731**	**1,753,692**	**1,668,039**	**348**	**225**	**123**	**925**	**552**	**373**	**4,242**	**2,090**	**2,152**	**476**	**333**	**143**
1	Ajna	26,465	15,172	11,293	2	2	..	2	1	1	14	7	7	6	4	2
2	Bania	163,200	79,509	83,691	23	17	6	80	38	42	317	175	142	15	11	4
	(1) Agarwal	*58,288*	*27,710*	*30,578*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*34*	*12*	*22*	*82*	*41*	*41*	*4*	*3*	*1*
	(2) Gahoi	*25,082*	*13,657*	*11,425*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*11*	*7*	*4*	*78*	*41*	*37*	*3*	*2*	*1*
	(3) Kasaundhan	*8,787*	*4,213*	*4,574*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	*1*	..
	(4) Kesar Bania	*14,469*	*7,433*	*7,036*	..	..	..	*3*	*3*	..	*9*	*5*	*4*	..	..	..
	(5) Kharia	*4,497*	*1,800*	*2,697*	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..
	(6) Mehesri	*21,412*	*10,008*	*11,404*	*1*	*1*	..	*4*	*3*	*1*	*25*	*16*	*9*	..	..	..
	(7) Oswal	*14,309*	*6,072*	*8,237*	*9*	*6*	*3*	*15*	*5*	*10*	*62*	*40*	*22*	*3*	*1*	*2*
	(8) Porwal, Porwad	*16,356*	*8,616*	*7,740*	*5*	*5*	..	*13*	*8*	*5*	*59*	*32*	*27*	*4*	*4*	..
3	Bhat	25,161	13,181	11,980	4	2	2	9	6	3	43	21	22	5	3	2
4	Bhil	25,831	13,693	12,138	17	11	6	65	36	29	126	54	72	68	49	19
5	Bhilala	33,764	16,351	17,413	18	11	7	55	24	31	120	62	57	40	31	9
6	Brahman—	577,968	289,803	288,165	65	51	14	185	122	63	717	368	349	65	37	28
	(1) Bhagor	*32,480*	*17,035*	*15,445*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*8*	*7*	*1*	*46*	*20*	*26*	*5*	*2*	*3*
	(2) Jijhotia	*63,932*	*33,696*	*30,236*	*8*	*4*	*4*	*28*	*13*	*15*	*141*	*68*	*73*	*14*	*8*	*6*
	(3) Sanadhya	*159,124*	*81,579*	*77,545*	*21*	*16*	*5*	*51*	*37*	*14*	*289*	*155*	*134*	*20*	*16*	*4*
	(4) Sarwaria	*303,206*	*147,925*	*155,281*	*29*	*25*	*4*	*95*	*62*	*33*	*213*	*110*	*103*	*21*	*8*	*13*
	(5) Shrigaud	*15,031*	*7,780*	*7,251*	*4*	*4*	..	*2*	*2*	..	*25*	*13*	*12*	*5*	*3*	*2*
	(6) Shrimali	*4,195*	*1,788*	*2,407*	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	..	*3*	*2*	*1*	..	..	..
7	Chamar	859,438	435,873	423,565	49	23	26	154	91	63	1,101	502	599	108	72	36
8	Dhangar	5,608	3,027	2,581	1	1	..	1	..	1	5	3	2	..	..	..
9	Gond	163,285	76,753	86,532	9	5	4	27	17	10	165	75	90	5	5	..
10	Gujar	185,728	105,834	79,894	10	7	3	38	21	17	230	125	105	17	13	4
11	Kachera	6,394	3,197	3,197	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
12	Khangar	38,443	20,173	18,270	3	2	1	11	4	7	33	21	12	3	3	..
13	Kol	186,363	89,446	96,917	11	7	4	36	21	15	97	45	52	6	5	1
14	Kotwal	27,086	14,537	12,549	1	..	1	3	2	1	13	2	11	1	1	..
15	Maratha	28,008	14,821	13,187	1	1	..	4	2	2	14	8	6	1	1	..
16	Mina	71,068	36,632	34,436	15	10	5	19	13	6	95	41	54	12	8	4
17	Pathan	138,522	73,476	65,046	21	15	6	33	18	15	168	100	68	14	12	2
18	Rajput—	335,636	184,086	151,550	33	22	11	68	53	15	340	171	169	48	34	14
	(1) Baghela	*24,852*	*12,708*	*12,144*	..	..	..	*4*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*4*	*1*	..	..	..
	(2) Bhadauria	*23,343*	*13,501*	*9,842*	*4*	*4*	..	*6*	*5*	*1*	*29*	*24*	*5*	*3*	*3*	..
	(3) Bundela	*17,362*	*8,785*	*8,577*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*27*	*8*	*19*	*5*	*5*	..
	(4) Chauhan	*39,978*	*19,056*	*20,922*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*9*	*6*	*3*	*31*	*18*	*13*	*3*	*1*	*2*
	(5) Dhandhera	*3,759*	*1,929*	*1,830*	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	..
	(6) Dikhit	*1,330*	*784*	*546*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..
	(7) Guhariwar	*2,344*	*1,231*	*1,113*	*1*	*1*	..	*2*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*4*	..	..	..	..
	(8) Gahlot	*23,653*	*14,288*	*9,365*	*1*	..	*1*	*4*	*4*	..	*59*	*11*	*48*	*7*	*4*	*3*
	(9) Gaur	*7,293*	*3,968*	*3,325*	*1*	*1*	..	*4*	*3*	*1*	*7*	*4*	*3*	*1*	..	*1*
	(10) Kachhwaha	*24,420*	*12,550*	*11,870*	*1*	..	*1*	*7*	*6*	*1*	*19*	*11*	*8*	*5*	*3*	*2*
	(11) Parihar	*18,208*	*9,796*	*8,412*	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	..	*10*	*6*	*4*	*1*	..	*1*
	(12) Ponwar Maratha	*606*	*311*	*295*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1*	..	*1*	..	..	..
	(13) Ponwar Rajput	*42,696*	*24,021*	*18,675*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*13*	*11*	*2*	*62*	*24*	*38*	*4*	*2*	*2*
	(14) Rathor	*33,395*	*18,479*	*14,916*	*2*	*2*	..	*5*	*5*	..	*20*	*13*	*7*	*6*	*6*	..
	(15) Sengar	*10,819*	*4,817*	*6,002*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	..	*11*	*8*	*3*	*1*	*1*	..
	(16) Sisodia	*8,575*	*4,321*	*4,254*	*2*	..	*2*	*1*	*1*	..	*9*	*6*	*3*	*1*	*1*	..
	(17) Solanki	*15,901*	*8,771*	*7,130*	..	..	..	*1*	*1*	..	*17*	*7*	*10*	*3*	*3*	..
	(18) Tonwar, Tawar	*37,102*	*24,770*	*12,332*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*7*	*5*	*2*	*28*	*22*	*6*	*7*	*4*	*3*
19	Saharia	49,244	25,373	23,871	3	2	1	6	3	3	40	17	23	7	5	2
20	Saiyad	32,197	17,459	14,738	7	3	4	11	6	5	29	15	14	4	3	1
21	Shaikh—	186,773	96,654	90,119	40	28	12	72	44	28	286	144	142	26	18	8
	(1) Behena	*24,368*	*12,323*	*12,045*	..	..	..	*3*	*2*	*1*	*13*	*5*	*8*	..	..	..
	(2) Chhipa	*2,919*	*1,518*	*1,401*	..	..	..	*2*	*1*	*1*	*5*	*2*	*3*	*1*	..	*1*
	(3) Julaha	*12,270*	*6,554*	*5,716*	..	..	..	*2*	*2*	..	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	..
	(4) Shaikh	*147,216*	*76,259*	*70,957*	*40*	*28*	*12*	*65*	*39*	*26*	*265*	*136*	*129*	*24*	*17*	*7*
22	Sondhia	70,546	32,662	37,884	5	2	3	8	6	2	69	29	40	11	11	..
23	Teli	185,393	96,168	89,225	10	3	7	37	23	14	216	101	115	14	7	7

TABLE XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

This table deals with the Castes and Tribes of Hindus, Arya Samajists, Brahmos, Sikhs, Jains, Animists and Musalmans for the Agency as a whole.

The figures for Christians are omitted from this table as they are specially dealt with in Tables XVII and XVIII. The figures for Parsis and Jews are also omitted.

" Minor castes " include returns numerically insignificant.

A few castes whose proper affiliation was uncertain and cases which did not return any real caste name have been grouped under the head " Unspecified."

TABLE XIII.—Caste, Tribe or Race. Agency Summary.

Serial No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Population.			Serial No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Population.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Central India	**9,346,235**	**4,794,566**	**4,551,669**					
	HINDU	***8,962,638***	***4,241,694***	***4,020,944***		***HINDU*—contd.**			
1	Ahir	281,425	143,549	137,876	46	Dhanuk	7,736	3,767	3,969
2	Ajna	26,465	15,172	11,293	47	Dhimar	88,776	45,111	43,665
3	Arakh	2,529	1,360	1,169	48	Dhirkar	5,413	2,297	3,116
4	Bagri	52,907	25,471	27,436	49	Dhobi	81,765	41,569	40,196
5	Babelia	1,282	327	955	50	Dholi or Damami	15,340	8,009	7,331
6	Baiga	23,161	9,430	13,731	51	Dom	294	119	175
7	Bairagi	49,106	28,851	20,255	52	Gadaria	159,762	82,682	77,080
8	Balai	139,885	65,313	74,572	53	Gandhi	5,948	2,820	3,128
					54	Gaoli	44,294	22,790	21,504
9	Bania	286,446	139,527	146,919	55	Gond	163,285	76,753	86,532
	(1) Agarwal	*58,288*	*27,710*	*30,578*	56	Gondhali	85	46	39
	(2) Bhatera	*3,189*	*1,569*	*1,611*	57	Gusain	21,443	11,801	9,642
	(3) Bijawargi	*4,795*	*2,256*	*2,539*	58	Gujar	185,728	105,834	79,894
	(4) Chitora	*3,353*	*1,552*	*1,801*	59	Gurao	257	98	159
	(5) Deshwazl	*2,394*	*1,263*	*1,131*	60	Jaga	474	199	275
	(6) Dhusar	*51*	*27*	*24*	61	Jat	43,578	24,187	22,391
	(7) Gahoi	*25,082*	*13,657*	*11,425*	62	Jhamral	707	362	345
	(8) Kasaundhan	*8,787*	*4,213*	*4,574*	63	Jingar	819	446	373
	(9) Kesar Bania	*14,469*	*7,433*	*7,036*	64	Jogi	15,100	7,806	7,294
	(10) Khanderwal	*9,759*	*4,728*	*5,031*	65	Joshi	9,581	5,015	4,566
	(11) Kharia	*4,497*	*1,800*	*2,697*	66	Kachera	6,394	3,197	3,197
	(12) Maheswi	*21,412*	*10,008*	*11,404*	67	Kachhi	371,793	181,832	189,961
	(13) Miratwal	*2,907*	*1,569*	*1,338*	68	Kahar	56,835	29,086	27,749
	(14) Mod	*4,671*	*2,118*	*2,553*	69	Kanghigar	563	228	335
	(15) Nima	*2,046*	*771*	*1,275*	70	Kalal	63,663	32,766	30,897
	(16) Oswal	*14,309*	*6,072*	*8,237*	71	Kalbelia	5,163	3,063	2,100
	(17) Porwal, Porwad	*16,356*	*8,616*	*7,740*	72	Kalota	22,033	12,378	9,655
	(18) Sarogi	*7,248*	*3,272*	*3,976*	73	Kandera	19,792	10,148	9,644
	(19) Others	*82,842*	*40,893*	*41,949*	74	Kanjar	1,456	592	864
10	Banjara	31,257	18,528	12,729	75	Kasera	3,704	2,166	1,538
11	Bansphor	52,485	28,451	24,014	76	Kayasth	71,392	38,434	32,958
12	Barai	9,588	5,196	4,392	77	Kir	6,370	3,214	3,156
13	Bargahi	4,752	2,771	1,981	78	Kewat	29,304	12,411	16,893
14	Bari	13,767	6,804	6,963	79	Khangar	38,443	20,173	18,270
15	Bargunda	7,113	3,703	3,410	80	Kharol	2,978	1,308	1,670
16	Bedia	7,908	3,215	4,783	81	Khati	107,428	54,785	52,643
17	Beldar	26,172	12,901	13,271	82	Khatik	20,566	11,547	9,019
18	Bemariha	1,021	334	687	83	Khatri	4,889	3,208	1,681
19	Bhawaiya	12,429	5,292	7,137	84	Kirar	86,885	45,547	41,338
20	Bhambhi	7,744	2,885	4,859	85	Kol	186,363	89,446	96,917
21	Bhand	2,216	1,020	1,196	86	Koli	173,645	84,956	88,689
22	Bhangi	52,902	25,243	27,659	87	Komti	1,186	508	678
23	Bhar	844	407	437	88	Korku	19,774	8,674	11,100
24	Bharbhunja	5,673	2,592	3,081	89	Ko-hti	2,043	1,003	1,040
25	Bharewa	22,709	12,961	9,748	90	Kotwal	27,086	14,537	12,549
26	Bharud	47,181	22,795	24,386	91	Kunbi	215,359	104,235	111,124
27	Bhat	25,161	13,181	11,980	92	Kumawat	5,217	2,576	2,641
28	Bhil	25,831	13,693	12,138	93	Kumhar	143,886	73,765	70,121
29	Bhilala	33,764	16,351	17,413	94	Labhana	3,505	1,365	2,140
30	Bhoi	51,845	29,518	22,327	95	Lakhera	8,643	4,715	3,928
31	Bhopa	1,210	566	644	96	Loda	13,943	6,822	7,121
32	Bhunia	5,463	2,793	2,670	97	Lodhi	228,235	120,311	107,924
					98	Lohar	95,374	49,117	46,257
33	Brahman	986,050	519,389	466,661	99	Lunia	1,513	821	692
					100	Mahar	6,280	3,056	3,224
	(1) Adgod, Adgaur	*7,322*	*3,646*	*3,676*					
	(2) Amoth	*1,860*	*914*	*946*	101	Maji	20,611	13,372	7,239
	(3) Bhatauria	*8,157*	*3,998*	*4,159*	102	Mali	72,462	37,403	35,059
	(4) Bhagor	*32,480*	*17,035*	*15,445*	103	Mallah	7,928	3,152	4,776
	(5) Chauvisa	*3,475*	*1,816*	*1,659*	104	Manihar	1,757	755	1,002
					105	Mang	584	321	263
	(6) Dakshani	*33,813*	*18,031*	*15,782*					
	Deshastha	*22,931*	*12,180*	*10,751*	106	Mankar	9,065	4,339	4,726
	Karhada	*3,820*	*2,160*	*1,660*	107	Maratha	28,008	14,821	13,187
	Konknastha	*7,062*	*3,691*	*3,371*	108	Maru	2,903	1,426	1,477
	(7) Gujargaur	*19,170*	*10,268*	*8,902*	109	Mawasi	5,241	2,569	2,672
					110	Mir	8,620	4,212	4,408
	(8) Gaur	*8,020*	*4,502*	*3,518*					
	(9) Gujarathi	*39,512*	*22,045*	*17,467*	111	Mina	71,068	36,632	34,436
	(10) Jijhotia	*63,932*	*33,696*	*30,236*					
	(11) Kanaujia	*80,512*	*41,860*	*38,652*					
	(12) Kashmiri	*631*	*338*	*293*	112	Minor Castes	19,835	9,876	9,959
	(13) Nagar	*12,749*	*6,837*	*5,912*		*(1) Barwal*	*303*	*150*	*153*
	(14) Audich	*13,737*	*7,721*	*6,016*		*(2) Chunpach*	*88*	*44*	*44*
	(15) Audumbar	*4,612*	*2,626*	*1,986*		*(3) Dadopanthi*	*60*	*47*	*13*
	(16) Palliwal	*9,228*	*4,615*	*4,613*		*(4) Dakotra*	*281*	*152*	*129*
	(17) Rakhshara	*9,124*	*5,459*	*3,665*		*(5) Darugar*	*619*	*397*	*222*
	(18) Sachora	*2,547*	*1,240*	*1,307*		*(6) Dhadhi*	*217*	*147*	*70*
	(19) Sanadhya	*159,124*	*81,579*	*77,545*		*(7) Halwai*	*2,916*	*1,172*	*1,744*
	(20) Saraswat	*10,303*	*5,058*	*5,245*		*(8) Harbola*	*379*	*151*	*228*
	(21) Sarwa	*303,206*	*147,925*	*155,281*		*(9) Kamanigar*	*206*	*145*	*61*
	(22) Shenavi	*5,267*	*2,846*	*2,421*		*(10) Kanarchi*	*248*	*134*	*114*
	(23) Shriqaud	*15,031*	*7,780*	*7,251*		*(11) Katia*	*686*	*451*	*235*
	(24) Shrimali	*4,195*	*1,788*	*2,407*		*(12) Kherwar*	*454*	*178*	*276*
	(25) Others	*138,043*	*85,766*	*52,277*		*(13) Khojia*	*91*	*68*	*23*
34	Bunkar	8,187	4,060	4,127		*(14) Kuchbandhia*	*260*	*128*	*132*
35	Chamar	859,438	435,873	423,565		*(15) Lulgar*	*41*	*29*	*12*
36	Charan. See Bhat	3,602	1,676	1,926		*(16) Meghwat*	*1,167*	*562*	*605*
37	Chhipa	14,830	7,198	7,632		*(17) Mirasi*	*597*	*347*	*250*
38	Chidar	11,695	6,196	5,499		*(18) Pal*	*710*	*395*	*315*
39	Dahayat	2,771	1,274	1,497		*(19) Ruwala*	*3,377*	*1727*	*1,650*
40	Dangi	62,819	33,369	29,450		*(20) Sansi*	*580*	*247*	*333*
41	Darzi, Chhipi	58,024	31,165	26,859		*(21) Silawat*	*5,959*	*2,933*	*3,026*
42	Deswali	33,780	17,787	15,993		*(22) Sonkar*	*596*	*272*	*324*
43	Dhakad	63,463	29,291	34,172	113	Mirdha	16,936	11,545	5,391
44	Dhami	634	319	315	114	Mochi	6,266	3,055	3,211
45	Dhangar	5,608	3,027	2,581	115	Moghia	11,197	5,927	5,270

TABLE XIII.—Caste, Tribe or Race. Agency Summary—*continued.*

Serial No.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Population.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
	HINDU—concld.			
116	Nahal	1,055	473	582
117	Nai	155,538	76,974	78,564
118	Naik	9,776	5,301	4,475
119	Nat	8,347	4,566	3,781
120	Nath	12,309	6,829	5,480
121	Ode	2,124	1,349	775
122	Panika	26,656	13,732	12,924
123	Parbhu	1,587	818	769
124	Pardhi	24,594	9,749	14,845
125	Pasi	8,085	3,472	4,613
126	Patlia	21,616	13,568	8,048
127	Patwa	3,199	1,794	1,405
128	Pinjara	2,943	1,331	1,612
129	Rehewari (Rewari)	3,741	1,977	1,764
130	Rajput	755,819	411,527	344,292
	(1) Badgujar	*15,979*	*7,971*	*8,008*
	(2) Baghela	*24,852*	*12,708*	*12,144*
	(3) Banafar	*6,566*	*3,214*	*3,352*
	(4) Bhadauria	*23,343*	*13,501*	*9,842*
	(5) Bhati	*1,926*	*957*	*969*
	(6) Bundela	*17,362*	*8,785*	*8,577*
	(7) Bundela Powwar	*301*	*266*	*35*
	(8) Chandel	*7,589*	*3,835*	*3,754*
	(9) Chandrawat	*5,086*	*2,675*	*2,411*
	(10) Chavda	*3,074*	*1,553*	*1,521*
	(11) Chhatri Rajput	*61,644*	*34,732*	*26,912*
	(12) Chohan (Chauhan)	*39,978*	*19,056*	*20,922*
	(13) Chorasia	*6,838*	*3,652*	*3,186*
	(14) Deora	*11,342*	*6,178*	*5,164*
	(15) Dhandhera	*3,759*	*1,929*	*1,830*
	(16) Dikhit	*1,330*	*784*	*546*
	(17) Gahanwar	*2,344*	*1,231*	*1,113*
	(18) Gahlot	*23,653*	*14,288*	*9,365*
	(19) Gaur	*7,293*	*3,968*	*3,325*
	(20) Goyal	*3,026*	*1,714*	*1,312*
	(21) Hazuri	*6,068*	*3,173*	*2,895*
	(22) Jadon	*11,987*	*6,186*	*5,801*
	(23) Kachhwaha	*24,420*	*12,550*	*11,870*
	(24) Komar	*4,383*	*2,056*	*2,327*
	(25) Khichhi	*2,519*	*1,386*	*1,133*
	(26) Makwana	*1,438*	*691*	*747*
	(27) Nandbansi	*1,979*	*769*	*1,210*
	(28) Parihar	*18,208*	*9,796*	*8,412*
	(29) Powwar Maratha	*606*	*311*	*295*
	(30) Powwar Rajput	*42,696*	*24,021*	*18,675*
	(31) Parmar	*108,760*	*61,121*	*47,639*
	(32) Raghubansi	*39,733*	*21,478*	*18,255*
	(33) Rathor	*33,395*	*18,479*	*14,916*
	(34) Sendho	*71,043*	*39,005*	*32,038*
	(35) Sengar	*10,819*	*4,817*	*6,002*
	(36) Sisodia	*8,575*	*4,321*	*4,254*
	(37) Sikarwar	*8,643*	*3,835*	*4,808*
	(38) Solanki	*15,991*	*8,771*	*7,130*
	(39) Tomwar, Tawar	*37,102*	*24,770*	*12,332*
	(40) Thakur	*5,681*	*2,852*	*2,829*
	(41) Umat	*1,980*	*1,205*	*775*
	(42) Others	*32,598*	*16,937*	*15,661*
131	Rangara	4,475	2,358	2,117
132	Rawat	63,601	32,982	30,619
133	Saharia	49,244	25,373	23,871
134	Salvi	2,731	1,757	974
135	Sanyasi	3,411	1,846	1,565
136	Sikligar	1,811	968	843
137	Sirvi	13,645	6,990	6,655
138	Sonar and Med Sonar	66,612	34,387	32,225
139	Sondhia	70,546	32,662	37 884
140	Sor	13,783	5,924	7,859
141	Sutar	115,167	59,400	55,767
142	Tambat	5,743	3,188	2,555
143	Tamboli	15,149	8,736	6,413
144	Teli	185,393	96,168	89,225
145	Vidur	1,182	467	715
146	Unspecified	1,975	1,098	877
	ARYA	***139***	***90***	***49***
	Arya	139	90	49
	BRAHMO	***9***	***6***	***3***
	Deshasth	9	6	3
	SIKH	***1,384***	***953***	***431***
1	Arora	401	221	180
2	Brahman	156	91	65
3	Jat	582	474	108
4	Kshatri	128	87	41
5	Seni	117	80	37
	JAIN	***87,471***	***45,711***	***41,760***
1	Agarwal	3,135	1,521	1,614
2	Aso	138	81	57
3	Bhatera	285	185	100
4	Bijawargi	384	199	185
5	Bisnia	698	347	351
6	Choska	392	222	170
7	Gelora	171	62	109
8	Godwal	51	31	20
9	Golanalal	1,487	787	700
10	Gothwal	234	125	109
11	Gujarathi	837	393	444
12	Jaiswal	1,981	1,148	833
13	Jati	94	46	48
14	Khanderwal	156	96	60
15	Khariwal	66	37	29
16	Lad	94	37	57
17	Lodasa	204	97	107
18	Mahesri	1,738	1,048	690
19	Mod	224	108	116
20	Nima	8,276	4,968	3,308
21	Oswal	32,956	16,764	16,192
22	Palliwal	310	200	110
23	Porwal	22,703	11,417	11,286
24	Saraogi	10,719	5,718	5,001
25	Unspecified	138	74	64
	ANIMIST	***483,394***	***239,618***	***243,776***
1	Bharud	1,669	812	857
2	Bhil	269,910	134,045	135,865
3	Bhilala	89,612	44,821	44,791
4	Gond	71,387	34,611	36,776
5	Kirar	3,037	1,541	1,496
6	Kol	6,284	3,161	3,123
7	Korku	5,597	2,686	2,911
8	Kotwal	523	254	269
9	Mina	3,568	1,495	2,073
10	Patlia	9	5	4
11	Saharia	31,798	16,187	15,611
	MUSALMAN	***511,200***	***266,494***	***244,706***
1	Badigar	222	123	99
2	Banjara	503	277	226
3	Badhai	1,462	798	664
4	Bawarchi	129	65	64
5	Beldar	206	136	70
6	Bhat	397	221	176
7	Bhangi	3,872	2,114	1,758
8	Bharbhunja	283	139	144
9	Bhisti	1,916	1,099	817
10	Bohra	15,922	8,473	7,449
11	Dafali	5,043	3,186	1,857
12	Darzi	1,297	759	538
13	Dhobi	640	372	268
14	Faquir	11,871	6,361	5,510
15	Ghosi	305	152	153
16	Halwai	294	112	182
17	Hammal	224	114	110
18	Kachchi	703	525	178
19	Khoja	33	20	13
20	Kumhar	1,388	677	711
21	Kunjra	2,105	1,100	1,005
22	Lakhera	857	449	408
23	Lohar	1,170	491	679
24	Makrani	337	163	174
25	Manihar	254	124	130
26	Memar	376	238	138
27	Mewati	12,786	6,243	6,543
28	Mirasi	416	168	248
29	Mochi	860	456	404
30	Mokeri	2,507	1,242	1,265
31	Mughal	18,468	9,973	8,495
32	Nai	857	490	367
33	Naita	5,553	2,983	2,570
34	Nargir	592	349	243
35	Nat	1,180	661	519
36	Pathan	138,522	73,476	65,046
37	Pindara	4,014	2,074	1,940
38	Pinjara	16,048	7,818	8,230
39	Qaligar	445	227	218
40	Qassab	3,770	1,912	1,858
41	Qawwal	141	76	65
42	Rangrez	1,759	850	909
43	Rao	235	145	90
44	Sayad	32,197	17,459	14,738
45	Shaikh	186,773	96,654	90,119
	(1) Behena	*24,368*	*12,323*	*12,045*
	(2) Chhipa	*2,919*	*1,518*	*1,401*
	(3) Julaha	*12,270*	*6,554*	*5,716*
	(4) Shaikh	*147,216*	*76,259*	*70,957*
46	Shishgar	387	276	111
47	Tawaif	239	..	239
48	Teli	1,427	817	610
49	Unspecified	30,215	13,857	16,358

TABLE XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES, ETC.

This table, like Table IX, deals not with the whole population but with certain selected castes for the Agency as a whole, which are considered of local importance.

TABLE XIV.—Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Serial No.	Caste, tribe or race.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	Un-Married.							Married.							Widowed.							Locality.
				Total.	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–20	20–40	40 and over.	Total.	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–20	20–40	40 and over.	Total.	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–20	20–40	40 and over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Central India	Male	**1,525,262**	**687,771**	**215,979**	**199,209**	**85,384**	**74,917**	**91,286**	**30,996**	**693,434**	**11,552**	**27,487**	**42,998**	**83,199**	**324,294**	**203,904**	**144,057**	**804**	**1,908**	**3,516**	**7,811**	**45 823**	**84,195**	
		Female	**1,458,322**	**522,133**	**215,677**	**186,984**	**52,765**	**30,802**	**23,115**	**12,790**	**684,255**	**8,047**	**38,049**	**55,399**	**101,941**	**337,895**	**142,.24**	**251,9.4**	**1,749**	**3,423**	**5,018**	**10,891**	**72,364**	**158,549**	
	HINDU	Male	*1,081,449*	*475,380*	*134 663*	*134,403*	*58,666*	*53,346*	*67,937*	*26,365*	*487,718*	*10,561*	*24,686*	*38,441*	*69,328*	*207,218*	*137,484*	*118.351*	*746*	*1,703*	*3,332*	*7,152*	*36,900*	*68,518*	
		Female	*1,028.004*	*356,634*	*140,279*	*126,361*	*37,362*	*24,479*	*17,435*	*10,718*	*478,531*	*7,182*	*32,884*	*45,296*	*75,257*	*216,949*	*100,963*	*192,889*	*1,629*	*3,005*	*4,563*	*10,063*	*57,501*	*116,128*	
1	Ajna	Male	15,172	6,282	1,762	1,307	570	375	1,424	844	6,553	75	286	428	630	3,137	1,997	2,337	14	33	22	355	502	1,411	Malwa.
		Female	11,293	4,366	1,275	838	444	229	1,077	503	5,310	109	568	372	534	2,634	1,093	1,617	2	18	28	125	696	748	Do.
2	Bania	Male	79,509	33,606	8,699	9,666	4,180	3,582	5,398	2,131	36,138	720	1,761	2,850	5,083	15,615	10,109	9,765	81	123	174	506	3,992	4,889	
		Female	83,691	26,726	10,092	8,896	3,597	2,322	1,194	625	38,267	479	3,235	4,915	7,332	14,990	7,316	18,608	115	245	479	1,029	5,848	10,982	
	(1) Agarwal	*Male*	*27,710*	*11,794*	*3,015*	*3,285*	*1,547*	*1,283*	*1,844*	*820*	*12,679*	*113*	*413*	*586*	*1,802*	*5,629*	*3,836*	*3,237*	*57*	*17*	*43*	*140*	*1,106*	*1,874*	*General.*
		Female	*30,578*	*9,752*	*3,786*	*3,307*	*1,393*	*501*	*455*	*310*	*13,352*	*199*	*1,364*	*1,693*	*2,367*	*5,430*	*2,299*	*7,474*	*100*	*146*	*220*	*367*	*2,350*	*4,991*	*Do.*
	(2) Gahoi	*Male*	*13,657*	*6,191*	*1,567*	*1,536*	*708*	*661*	*1,063*	*346*	*6,117*	*58*	*302*	*478*	*919*	*2,710*	*1,650*	*1,359*	*0*	*39*	*30*	*90*	*365*	*835*	*Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*11,425*	*3,270*	*1,259*	*1,356*	*312*	*164*	*145*	*34*	*5,544*	*15*	*312*	*574*	*910*	*2,413*	*1,320*	*2,611*	*4*	*22*	*27*	*83*	*795*	*1,650*	*Do.*
	(3) Kasaundhan	*Male*	*4,213*	*1,422*	*490*	*500*	*172*	*119*	*126*	*65*	*2,324*	*121*	*188*	*268*	*239*	*999*	*509*	*417*	*2*	*5*	*14*	*40*	*181*	*175*	*Baghelkhand.*
		Female	*4,574*	*1,430*	*745*	*415*	*205*	*20*	*37*	*8*	*2,375*	*28*	*273*	*288*	*518*	*946*	*322*	*769*	*0*	*8*	*44*	*101*	*173*	*443*	*Do.*
	(4) Kesar	*Male*	*7,433*	*3,135*	*950*	*1,111*	*349*	*245*	*320*	*163*	*3,793*	*292*	*494*	*379*	*475*	*1,324*	*829*	*502*	*9*	*20*	*24*	*38*	*158*	*253*	*Do.*
		Female	*7,036*	*2,195*	*922*	*767*	*184*	*111*	*162*	*47*	*3,533*	*112*	*419*	*515*	*463*	*1,583*	*441*	*1,310*	*6*	*33*	*65*	*70*	*339*	*797*	*Do.*
	(5) Kharia	*Male*	*1,800*	*634*	*176*	*223*	*75*	*59*	*70*	*11*	*1,010*	*16*	*61*	*94*	*128*	*508*	*203*	*156*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*9*	*39*	*106*	*Do.*
		Female	*2,697*	*655*	*266*	*307*	*36*	*20*	*19*	*7*	*1,304*	*17*	*198*	*130*	*166*	*543*	*250*	*738*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*19*	*228*	*460*	*Do.*
	(6) Maheshri	*Male*	*10,008*	*4,085*	*971*	*997*	*485*	*452*	*539*	*341*	*4,322*	*60*	*121*	*343*	*700*	*1,838*	*1,260*	*1,601*	*1*	*11*	*13*	*65*	*154*	*657*	*Malwa.*
		Female	*11,404*	*3,523*	*1,319*	*1,164*	*705*	*195*	*117*	*21*	*5,635*	*30*	*264*	*882*	*1,205*	*1,790*	*1,464*	*2,246*	*0*	*16*	*37*	*166*	*328*	*1,199*	*Do.*
	(7) Oswal	*Male*	*6,072*	*2,615*	*627*	*701*	*327*	*309*	*452*	*199*	*2,335*	*24*	*75*	*141*	*320*	*1,047*	*725*	*1,122*	*5*	*5*	*10*	*62*	*646*	*394*	*Do.*
		Female	*8,237*	*3,268*	*960*	*763*	*415*	*921*	*115*	*94*	*3,127*	*30*	*185*	*382*	*960*	*901*	*669*	*1,842*	*2*	*7*	*34*	*67*	*595*	*1,137*	*Do.*
	(8) Porwal	*Male*	*8,616*	*3,687*	*883*	*1,013*	*467*	*454*	*684*	*186*	*3,558*	*36*	*104*	*261*	*500*	*1,560*	*1,097*	*1,371*	*7*	*26*	*38*	*62*	*643*	*595*	*Do.*
		Female	*7,740*	*2,635*	*855*	*817*	*347*	*390*	*142*	*104*	*3,397*	*48*	*220*	*451*	*743*	*1,384*	*551*	*1,708*	*3*	*13*	*41*	*156*	*540*	*955*	*Do.*
3	Bhat	Male	13,181	5,741	1,644	1,487	843	749	757	261	5,447	59	193	321	839	2,280	1,755	1,993	17	30	45	51	702	1,148	Do. and Baghelkhand.
		Female	11,980	4,506	1,675	1,444	771	323	208	85	5,098	62	343	547	826	2,128	1,192	2,376	10	6	41	108	763	1,448	
4	Bhil	Male	13,693	5,890	2,400	1,641	442	533	565	309	6,157	9	95	398	556	3,411	1,688	1,646	0	1	1	30	919	695	Hilly tracts.
		Female	12,138	4,216	2,096	1,384	347	225	123	41	5,914	21	192	230	622	4,136	713	2,008	12	26	57	96	315	1,502	Do.
5	Bhilala	Male	16,351	7,784	2,281	2,756	989	823	858	77	8,069	18	125	531	1,013	4,037	2,350	498	1	0	3	20	110	364	Do.
		Female	17,413	8,141	2,890	2,623	1,186	941	466	35	7,819	46	208	525	1,252	3,665	2,123	1,453	2	3	6	92	443	907	Do.
6	Brahman	Male	289,803	127,408	31,826	37,127	14,861	14,501	20,718	8,375	129,744	2,416	6,284	9,144	17,812	55,933	38,155	32,651	133	260	970	2,100	8,270	20,918	
		Female	288,165	88,139	36,233	35,794	6,839	3,913	3,258	2,077	120,503	2,370	10,083	13,679	20,760	59,306	23,305	70,523	923	1,202	1,475	2,556	21,183	43,184	
	(1) Bhagor (Bhargava).	*Male*	*17,035*	*8,360*	*1,943*	*2,179*	*990*	*1,062*	*1,710*	*576*	*6,903*	*33*	*138*	*415*	*928*	*3,322*	*2,064*	*1,772*	*1*	*9*	*32*	*300*	*466*	*964*	*Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*15,445*	*4,738*	*1,758*	*1,926*	*416*	*195*	*226*	*154*	*6,829*	*76*	*530*	*742*	*1,150*	*3,212*	*1,119*	*3,878*	*4*	*37*	*59*	*123*	*1,196*	*2,459*	
	(2) Jijhotia	*Male*	*33,696*	*16,559*	*4,285*	*4,438*	*1,893*	*1,856*	*2,892*	*1,285*	*13,946*	*87*	*447*	*876*	*2,196*	*5,975*	*4,365*	*3,191*	*5*	*68*	*91*	*211*	*950*	*1,866*	*Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*30,236*	*8,710*	*3,940*	*3,564*	*640*	*235*	*179*	*152*	*14,292*	*140*	*870*	*1,664*	*2,171*	*6,559*	*2,888*	*7,234*	*3*	*33*	*77*	*293*	*2,118*	*4,710*	*Do.*
	(3) Sanadhya	*Male*	*81,579*	*31,722*	*6,978*	*5,099*	*3,763*	*3,691*	*6,310*	*2,881*	*35,775*	*1,277*	*1,534*	*2,397*	*4,949*	*14,358*	*11,260*	*14,082*	*15*	*27*	*433*	*1,022*	*3,121*	*9,464*	*Northern Gwalior.*
		Female	*77,545*	*22,198*	*10,157*	*8,182*	*1,565*	*1,229*	*740*	*325*	*32,760*	*294*	*2,163*	*3,517*	*5,577*	*14,556*	*6,623*	*22,587*	*65*	*258*	*520*	*789*	*7,333*	*13,622*	*Do.*
	(4) Serwaries	*Male*	*147,925*	*66,836*	*17,790*	*21,346*	*7,777*	*7,325*	*9,214*	*3,381*	*68,667*	*1,003*	*4,050*	*5,297*	*9,268*	*30,132*	*18,917*	*12,422*	*99*	*124*	*357*	*458*	*3,348*	*8,036*	*Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*155,281*	*45,558*	*15,935*	*20,570*	*3,752*	*1,966*	*1,835*	*1,250*	*71,467*	*1,767*	*6,305*	*7,257*	*11,005*	*33,422*	*11,711*	*35.226*	*844*	*852*	*807*	*1,230*	*9.943*	*21,550*	
	(5) Shrigaud	*Male*	*7,780*	*3,367*	*752*	*883*	*361*	*512*	*600*	*229*	*3,546*	*15*	*58*	*111*	*257*	*1,751*	*1,294*	*867*	*13*	*30*	*41*	*57*	*281*	*445*	*Malwa.*
		Female	*7,251*	*2,799*	*950*	*955*	*345*	*245*	*148*	*113*	*3,213*	*45*	*143*	*395*	*641*	*1,206*	*780*	*1,239*	*7*	*21*	*9*	*95*	*439*	*658*	*Do.*
	(6) Srimali	*Male*	*1,758*	*564*	*148*	*182*	*77*	*55*	*82*	*20*	*907*	*1*	*27*	*45*	*184*	*395*	*255*	*317*	*0*	*2*	*16*	*52*	*104*	*143*	*Do.*
		Female	*2,407*	*1,106*	*423*	*297*	*91*	*67*	*125*	*103*	*942*	*48*	*72*	*101*	*216*	*321*	*184*	*359*	*0*	*1*	*3*	*26*	*154*	*175*	*Do.*
7	Dhangar	Male	3,027	1,654	414	486	424	134	120	76	1,068	26	51	104	166	394	327	305	20	12	12	30	74	157	Do.
		Female	2,581	1,054	310	344	192	186	18	4	1,098	5	75	78	175	485	280	429	0	3	9	81	140	196	Do.
8	Gond	Male	76,753	35,975	11,589	11,083	4,755	3,399	3,359	1,790	35,656	1,866	3,968	2,731	4,103	14,384	8,604	5,122	17	175	235	512	1,375	2,808	Baghelkhand.
		Female	86,582	36,457	14,672	12,757	3,693	2,624	1,569	1,142	38,081	600	2,805	3,311	5,996	15,259	10,110	11,994	29	185	270	571	3,678	7,261	Do.

9	Gujar	Male	105,834	46,281	11,970	11,184	5,375	5,248	9,846	2,658	47,828	1,346	2,240	2,857	6,492	20,944	13,949	11,725	91	145	277	358	3,787	7,067	Northern Gwalior.
		Female	79,894	28,159	10,398	9,957	3,299	1,486	2,244	775	39,965	478	2,245	2,953	5,579	19,045	9,665	11,770	31	99	267	433	3,218	7,722	Do.
10	Kachera	Male	3,197	1,383	429	465	151	224	82	31	1,483	4	115	136	263	684	281	332	3	3	8	22	73	223	Malwa and Bundelkhand.
		Female	3,197	1,151	401	444	124	132	19	31	1,473	13	55	99	178	617	511	573	3	8	27	32	155	348	
11	Khangar	Male	20,173	9,028	2,712	2,645	1,268	842	850	711	9,443	521	376	484	693	4,351	3,018	1,702	101	112	77	160	534	718	Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.
		Female	18,270	5,516	2,241	2,130	600	387	110	48	9,376	47	689	1,292	1,430	4,148	1,770	3,378	14	80	98	289	856	2,041	
12	Kirar	Male	45,547	18,332	7,542	6,220	2,671	1,154	525	220	19,278	18	1,694	4,524	6,580	2,880	3,582	7,937	2	32	62	181	3,248	4,412	Hilly tracts.
		Female	41,338	17,846	7,536	6,239	2,926	778	246	121	18,613	101	3,030	2,294	3,542	7,353	2,293	4,879	0	22	61	379	1,576	2,841	Do.
13	Kol	Male	89,446	38,255	13,875	12,980	4,429	3,322	2,472	1,777	42,650	984	2,515	2,775	4,296	20,250	11,830	7,941	47	236	352	482	2,101	4,723	Do.
		Female	96,917	35,365	13,674	12,271	3,603	2,938	1,616	1,263	47,895	1,237	3,620	3,560	5,795	24,237	9,446	13,657	109	401	290	478	3,349	9,030	Do.
14	Kotwal	Male	14,537	6,621	1,882	2,254	930	674	490	391	6,904	334	465	578	768	3,114	1,745	1,012	30	86	74	110	289	423	Do.
		Female	12,549	3,958	1,597	1,455	284	460	86	76	6,474	92	518	414	813	3,558	1,079	2,117	48	52	137	88	511	1,281	Do.
15	Maratha	Male	14,821	5,435	1,588	1,490	590	680	880	207	6,661	30	125	353	1,059	3,198	1,896	2,725	2	26	38	114	996	1,549	Northern Gwalior.
		Female	13,187	3,782	1,385	1,221	516	318	244	98	5,802	62	261	651	1,016	2,463	1,349	3,603	7	42	57	154	1,209	2,134	Do.
16	Mina	Male	36,632	13,305	3,916	2,738	2,194	2,600	1,610	247	18,589	50	295	2,639	5,065	5,868	4,732	4,738	11	27	90	296	1,423	2,891	Hilly tracts.
		Female	34,436	10,896	4,496	3,338	857	950	982	273	17,962	173	313	1,133	2,955	7,373	6,015	5,578	110	50	97	258	1,393	3,670	Do.
17	Rajput	Male	185,738	84,729	20,453	21,458	11,538	11,886	14,075	5,319	80,847	1,920	3,596	6,306	11,538	32,661	24,826	20,162	167	315	678	1,498	6,656	10,848	
		Female	152,718	56,017	20,355	18,733	6,075	4,885	3,024	2,945	68,336	1,097	3,473	6,063	11,534	30,965	15,204	28,365	150	367	670	2,204	8,343	16,631	
	(1) Baghela	*Male*	*12,708*	*5,787*	*1,536*	*1,735*	*650*	*811*	*905*	*150*	*5,954*	*45*	*139*	*286*	*718*	*2,634*	*2,132*	*967*	*29*	*12*	*16*	*43*	*349*	*518*	*Baghelkhand.*
		Female	*12,144*	*4,260*	*1,567*	*1,741*	*344*	*287*	*198*	*123*	*5,404*	*56*	*210*	*311*	*604*	*3,177*	*1,046*	*2,480*	*20*	*33*	*24*	*360*	*633*	*1,410*	*Do.*
	(2) Bhadauria	*Male*	*13,501*	*6,390*	*594*	*1,421*	*450*	*2,473*	*1,301*	*151*	*6,285*	*1,062*	*1,181*	*1,222*	*1,403*	*794*	*623*	*826*	*15*	*6*	*80*	*115*	*220*	*390*	*Northern Gwalior.*
		Female	*9,542*	*5,182*	*890*	*1,505*	*262*	*1,289*	*215*	*1,021*	*3,604*	*159*	*360*	*447*	*466*	*1,483*	*659*	*1,056*	*30*	*94*	*71*	*90*	*256*	*515*	*Do.*
	(3) Bundela	*Male*	*8,785*	*4,070*	*980*	*1,902*	*536*	*465*	*652*	*432*	*3,989*	*19*	*156*	*309*	*878*	*1,681*	*946*	*726*	*10*	*33*	*26*	*37*	*189*	*431*	*Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*8,577*	*2,769*	*991*	*1,084*	*407*	*156*	*96*	*35*	*4,177*	*24*	*188*	*422*	*652*	*2,121*	*770*	*1,631*	*4*	*18*	*26*	*115*	*447*	*1,021*	*Do.*
	(4) Bun. Ponwar	*Male*	*266*	*149*	*48*	*40*	*10*	*17*	*29*	*5*	*96*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*4*	*58*	*28*	*21*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*16*	*Do.*
		Female	*35*	*11*	*4*	*6*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*	*15*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*12*	*Do.*
	(5) Chauhan (Chohan)	*Male*	*19,056*	*8,715*	*2,555*	*2,303*	*1,122*	*972*	*1,210*	*553*	*8,257*	*126*	*264*	*479*	*1,100*	*3,761*	*2,527*	*2,084*	*20*	*95*	*96*	*179*	*574*	*1,120*	*Northern Gwalior and Malwa.*
		Female	*20,922*	*8,123*	*2,847*	*2,412*	*1,110*	*721*	*490*	*543*	*8,558*	*179*	*442*	*852*	*1,230*	*3,827*	*2,028*	*4,241*	*34*	*56*	*73*	*236*	*1,153*	*2,689*	
	(6) Dhandera	*Male*	*1,929*	*827*	*196*	*272*	*129*	*93*	*99*	*38*	*850*	*0*	*2*	*40*	*122*	*446*	*240*	*252*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*10*	*75*	*163*	*Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*1,830*	*733*	*265*	*281*	*112*	*30*	*40*	*5*	*774*	*6*	*27*	*53*	*107*	*351*	*230*	*323*	*0*	*7*	*8*	*11*	*94*	*198*	*Do.*
	(7) Dikhit	*Male*	*784*	*393*	*89*	*105*	*43*	*51*	*73*	*32*	*299*	*1*	*8*	*12*	*29*	*148*	*101*	*92*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*10*	*29*	*52*	*Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*546*	*185*	*59*	*81*	*21*	*18*	*3*	*3*	*225*	*1*	*11*	*19*	*30*	*121*	*43*	*136*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*6*	*27*	*90*	
	(8) Gaharwar	*Male*	*1,231*	*595*	*153*	*210*	*75*	*50*	*83*	*14*	*556*	*1*	*15*	*30*	*102*	*248*	*160*	*90*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*8*	*35*	*42*	*Baghelkhand.*
		Female	*1,113*	*351*	*129*	*149*	*35*	*13*	*16*	*9*	*545*	*1*	*96*	*40*	*66*	*274*	*68*	*217*	*2*	*2*	*11*	*5*	*54*	*143*	*Do.*
	(9) Gahalot	*Male*	*14,288*	*5,580*	*2,065*	*1,588*	*794*	*489*	*461*	*183*	*6,955*	*12*	*86*	*529*	*775*	*2,514*	*2,739*	*1,753*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*93*	*624*	*1,032*	*Malwa and Baghelkhand.*
		Female	*9,305*	*3,247*	*1,625*	*1,001*	*340*	*134*	*77*	*90*	*4,321*	*7*	*109*	*629*	*1,051*	*1,025*	*1,500*	*1,797*	*2*	*6*	*42*	*128*	*638*	*981*	
	(10) Gaur	*Male*	*3,963*	*1,685*	*483*	*531*	*194*	*190*	*211*	*76*	*1,871*	*10*	*54*	*106*	*174*	*886*	*641*	*412*	*0*	*1*	*2*	*20*	*84*	*305*	*Bhopal.*
		Female	*3,325*	*1,135*	*527*	*381*	*130*	*49*	*40*	*8*	*1,587*	*9*	*80*	*107*	*185*	*797*	*409*	*603*	*0*	*4*	*30*	*55*	*151*	*363*	*Do.*
	(11) Kachhwaha	*Male*	*12,550*	*6,469*	*856*	*532*	*1,871*	*791*	*2,264*	*155*	*3,664*	*146*	*252*	*512*	*510*	*1,307*	*937*	*2,417*	*20*	*50*	*198*	*242*	*757*	*1,150*	*Northern Gwalior.*
		Female	*11,870*	*5,027*	*1,275*	*1,365*	*575*	*656*	*594*	*562*	*5,349*	*223*	*412*	*508*	*926*	*2,204*	*1,076*	*1,494*	*7*	*8*	*45*	*262*	*427*	*745*	*Do.*
	(12) Khichhi	*Male*	*1,386*	*809*	*210*	*199*	*91*	*96*	*161*	*61*	*499*	*0*	*2*	*8*	*27*	*291*	*171*	*78*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*4*	*22*	*50*	*Do.*
		Female	*1,133*	*550*	*161*	*150*	*20*	*10*	*5*	*4*	*564*	*2*	*26*	*44*	*85*	*278*	*129*	*219*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*14*	*71*	*134*	
	(13) Parihar	*Male*	*9,706*	*5,179*	*1,185*	*1,567*	*719*	*641*	*622*	*445*	*3,850*	*32*	*102*	*231*	*463*	*1,738*	*1,284*	*767*	*6*	*10*	*25*	*57*	*206*	*463*	*Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*8,412*	*3,142*	*1,142*	*1,127*	*420*	*203*	*204*	*46*	*3,633*	*93*	*155*	*325*	*611*	*1,686*	*763*	*1,637*	*5*	*22*	*55*	*110*	*480*	*965*	
	(14) Ponwar	*Male*	*24,021*	*10,515*	*2,946*	*2,492*	*1,251*	*1,386*	*1,437*	*1,003*	*10,054*	*137*	*307*	*479*	*1,466*	*4,393*	*3,272*	*3,452*	*13*	*25*	*80*	*142*	*1,423*	*1,769*	*Malwa.*
		Female	*18,675*	*5,806*	*2,384*	*2,016*	*735*	*332*	*220*	*119*	*8,826*	*33*	*294*	*522*	*1,384*	*4,450*	*2,143*	*4,043*	*11*	*25*	*47*	*250*	*1,187*	*2,493*	*Do.*
	(15) Ponwar Maratha.	*Male*	*311*	*108*	*23*	*34*	*27*	*15*	*8*	*1*	*159*	*0*	*1*	*4*	*30*	*72*	*52*	*44*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*14*	*19*	*Do.*
		Female	*295*	*107*	*43*	*39*	*19*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*136*	*0*	*1*	*15*	*27*	*37*	*56*	*52*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*8*	*18*	*23*	*Do.*
	(16) Rathor	*Male*	*18,479*	*8,065*	*2,270*	*1,954*	*963*	*961*	*1,339*	*581*	*8,613*	*168*	*462*	*507*	*1,143*	*3,774*	*2,559*	*1,798*	*21*	*29*	*40*	*145*	*604*	*959*	*Do.*
		Female	*14,916*	*4,879*	*2,112*	*1,535*	*456*	*297*	*335*	*144*	*6,963*	*86*	*531*	*573*	*1,302*	*2,930*	*1,541*	*3,074*	*17*	*26*	*91*	*198*	*998*	*1,744*	*Do.*
	(17) Sengar	*Male*	*4,817*	*2,341*	*532*	*659*	*295*	*256*	*443*	*156*	*1,991*	*28*	*57*	*138*	*254*	*904*	*610*	*485*	*5*	*6*	*23*	*77*	*145*	*229*	*Malwa and Northern Gwalior.*
		Female	*6,002*	*2,255*	*551*	*832*	*370*	*215*	*155*	*132*	*2,764*	*71*	*129*	*287*	*598*	*1,228*	*451*	*983*	*3*	*7*	*13*	*48*	*336*	*574*	
	(18) Sisodia	*Male*	*4,321*	*1,580*	*564*	*472*	*202*	*249*	*300*	*93*	*2,061*	*2*	*20*	*86*	*154*	*1,038*	*761*	*380*	*2*	*3*	*6*	*35*	*111*	*223*	*Baghelkhand.*
		Female	*4,254*	*1,379*	*630*	*444*	*212*	*60*	*22*	*11*	*2,056*	*5*	*45*	*131*	*318*	*959*	*598*	*819*	*0*	*9*	*20*	*53*	*253*	*484*	*Do.*
	(19) Solanki	*Male*	*8,771*	*5,397*	*838*	*815*	*341*	*356*	*622*	*525*	*4,359*	*36*	*81*	*346*	*474*	*1,336*	*2,086*	*1,015*	*8*	*10*	*36*	*112*	*307*	*542*	*Malwa.*
		Female	*7,130*	*2,164*	*970*	*672*	*201*	*134*	*139*	*48*	*3,280*	*70*	*155*	*269*	*487*	*1,546*	*753*	*1,686*	*5*	*27*	*46*	*159*	*507*	*942*	*Do.*

TABLE XIV.—Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes—*continued.*

Serial No.	Caste tribe or race.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	Unmarried.							Married.							Widowed.							Locality.
				Total.	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–20	20–40	40 and over.	Total	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–20	20–40	40 and over.	Total.	0–5	5–12	12–15	15–20	20–40	40 and over.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	HINDU—contd.																								
	(20) *Tonwar*	*Male*	*24,770*	*11,782*	*2,330*	*3,536*	*1,773*	*1,524*	*1,955*	*664*	*10,485*	*95*	*407*	*976*	*1,712*	*4,338*	*2,957*	*2,503*	*17*	*33*	*37*	*188*	*883*	*1,346*	*Northern Gwalior.*
		Female	*12,332*	*4,912*	*2,183*	*1,912*	*326*	*277*	*173*	*41*	*5,561*	*42*	*200*	*609*	*1,405*	*2,464*	*941*	*1,859*	*5*	*20*	*60*	*66*	*603*	*1,105*	*Do.*
18	Saharia	Male	25,373	12,341	5,020	3,640	1,141	1,229	1,036	275	10,976	19	102	788	1,072	6,990	2,005	2,056	1	74	185	165	306	1,325	Hilly tracts.
		Female	23,871	9,973	4,998	3,395	836	559	178	7	11,839	42	312	1,018	2,129	6,563	1,775	2,059	11	40	51	347	1,063	547	Do.
19	Sondhia	Male	32,662	14,731	4,661	3,776	1,365	1,391	2,872	666	14,227	151	490	594	1,300	7,057	4,635	3,704	8	13	29	162	1,543	1,949	Malwa.
		Female	37,884	10,366	3,955	3,098	1,173	793	778	569	19,706	148	859	2,162	2,789	8,024	5,724	7,812	53	156	443	743	2,702	3,655	Do.
	JAIN	Male	*28,181*	*12,468*	*3,456*	*3,622*	*1,615*	*1,332*	*1,811*	*632*	*11,943*	*53*	*258*	*461*	*1,407*	*6,248*	*3,516*	*3,770*	*5*	*24*	*18*	*62*	*1,247*	*2,414*	
		Female	*27,478*	*9,493*	*4,347*	*3,588*	*942*	*144*	*359*	*113*	*12,147*	*78*	*457*	*1,069*	*2,021*	*6,121*	*2,401*	*5,838*	*19*	*37*	*65*	*190*	*2,147*	*3,380*	
1	Bania	Male	28,181	12,468	3,456	3,622	1,615	1,332	1,811	632	11,943	53	258	461	1,407	6,248	3,516	3,770	5	24	18	62	1,247	2,414	
		Female	27,478	9,493	4,347	3,588	942	144	359	113	12,147	78	457	1,069	2,021	6,121	2,401	5,838	19	37	65	190	2,147	3,380	
	(1) *Oswal*	*Male*	*16,764*	*7,546*	*2,003*	*2,094*	*954*	*866*	*1,180*	*449*	*6,849*	*31*	*131*	*266*	*709*	*3,645*	*2,064*	*2,369*	*3*	*14*	*9*	*43*	*816*	*1,484*	*Malwa.*
		Female	*16,192*	*5,782*	*2,698*	*2,229*	*601*	*120*	*105*	*29*	*6,764*	*37*	*184*	*627*	*1,159*	*3,457*	*1,270*	*3,646*	*9*	*20*	*34*	*157*	*1,388*	*2,038*	*Do.*
	(2) *Porwal*	*Male*	*11,417*	*4,922*	*1,453*	*1,528*	*661*	*466*	*631*	*183*	*5,094*	*22*	*127*	*195*	*698*	*2,600*	*1,452*	*1,401*	*2*	*10*	*9*	*19*	*431*	*930*	*Northern Gwalior and Bundelkhand.*
		Female	*11,286*	*3,711*	*1,649*	*1,359*	*341*	*24*	*254*	*84*	*5,383*	*41*	*273*	*442*	*832*	*2,664*	*1,131*	*2,192*	*10*	*17*	*31*	*33*	*759*	*1,342*	
	MUSALMAN	Male	*179,517*	*78,168*	*22,985*	*24,344*	*9,247*	*8,795*	*10,472*	*2,325*	*86,623*	*423*	*1,836*	*2,184*	*7,301*	*43,386*	*31,493*	*14,726*	*31*	*151*	*123*	*448*	*5,115*	*8,858*	
		Female	*162,786*	*55,477*	*23,207*	*20,900*	*5,627*	*2,414*	*2,167*	*1,156*	*79,810*	*486*	*3,139*	*5,470*	*12,119*	*42,064*	*16,532*	*27,499*	*70*	*311*	*291*	*431*	*7,000*	*19,396*	
1	Pathan	Male	73,476	31,886	8,658	10,200	3,851	3,653	4,494	1,030	35,487	194	602	1,619	3,157	18,383	12,132	6,103	11	65	54	127	2,044	3,802	Northern Gwalior and Bhopal.
		Female	65,046	22,675	9,273	8,840	2,172	1,039	899	452	31,962	191	1,149	2,171	4,518	17,639	6,294	10,409	15	93	98	131	2,609	7,463	
2	Saiyad	Male	17,459	7,895	2,382	2,142	1,024	959	1,129	259	8,099	23	178	354	958	3,744	2,842	1,465	3	8	14	60	488	892	Northern Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal.
		Female	14,738	5,553	2,278	2,006	718	296	181	74	7,036	55	227	382	1,419	3,297	1,656	2,149	7	48	18	71	472	1,533	
3	Shaikh	Male	88,582	38,387	11,945	12,002	4,372	4,183	4,849	1,036	43,037	206	1,056	811	3,186	21,259	16,519	7,158	17	78	55	261	2,583	4,164	
		Female	83,002	27,249	11,656	10,060	2,737	1,079	1,087	630	40,812	240	1,763	2,917	6,182	21,128	8,582	14,041	48	170	175	229	3,919	10,400	
	(1) *Behna*	*Male*	*12,323*	*5,176*	*1,703*	*1,653*	*614*	*515*	*541*	*150*	*6,048*	*65*	*254*	*357*	*685*	*3,017*	*1,670*	*1,099*	*3*	*27*	*13*	*151*	*484*	*421*	*Bhopal and Baghelkhand.*
		Female	*12,045*	*3,803*	*1,767*	*1,403*	*258*	*139*	*142*	*44*	*6,150*	*54*	*402*	*476*	*1,065*	*3,240*	*973*	*2,092*	*6*	*41*	*39*	*113*	*476*	*1,417*	
	(2) *Shaikh*	*Male*	*76,259*	*33,211*	*10,242*	*10,349*	*3,758*	*3,668*	*4,308*	*886*	*36,989*	*141*	*802*	*454*	*2,501*	*18,242*	*14,849*	*6,059*	*14*	*51*	*42*	*110*	*2,099*	*3,743*	*Northern Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Ratlam.*
		Female	*70,957*	*23,146*	*9,589*	*8,657*	*2,479*	*940*	*895*	*586*	*34,662*	*156*	*1,361*	*2,501*	*5,117*	*17,588*	*7,609*	*12,849*	*42*	*129*	*136*	*116*	*3,443*	*8,983*	
	ANIMIST	Male	*236,115*	*121,755*	*44,875*	*36,840*	*15,856*	*11,444*	*11,066*	*1,674*	*107,150*	*515*	*707*	*1,912*	*5,163*	*67,442*	*31,411*	*7,210*	*22*	*30*	*43*	*149*	*2,561*	*4,405*	
		Female	*240,004*	*100,529*	*47,844*	*36,129*	*8,834*	*3,765*	*3,154*	*803*	*113,767*	*301*	*2,169*	*3,564*	*12,544*	*72,761*	*22,428*	*25,708*	*31*	*70*	*99*	*207*	*5,656*	*19,645*	
1	Bhil	Male	134,045	69,602	25,850	21,083	9,845	6,311	6,185	328	62,311	236	385	673	1,720	42,372	16,925	2,132	6	12	20	61	750	1,283	Hilly tracts.
		Female	130,865	55,798	27,220	21,067	4,790	1,265	1,298	158	65,361	187	1,198	1,648	6,622	42,114	13,592	14,706	23	39	59	92	3,079	11,414	Do.
2	Bhilala	Male	44,821	25,859	9,687	8,208	2,904	2,522	2,247	291	17,619	36	23	427	836	10,750	5,547	1,343	0	1	0	11	473	858	Do.
		Female	44,791	23,001	10,018	7,632	2,564	1,561	1,023	203	18,563	12	213	480	2,121	12,517	3,220	3,227	0	4	18	21	618	2,566	Do.
3	Gond	Male	34,611	15,718	5,485	4,065	2,022	1,816	1,515	815	16,178	127	113	381	1,519	8,687	5,351	2,715	14	8	16	35	986	1,656	Do.
		Female	36,776	13,480	6,244	4,578	918	678	691	371	17,747	56	343	660	1,964	10,943	3,781	5,549	3	17	11	63	1,303	4,152	Do.
4	Kirar	Male	1,541	556	223	170	64	42	52	5	809	5	35	53	91	394	231	176	0	1	0	5	76	94	Do.
		Female	1,496	378	197	136	18	14	13	0	878	3	77	60	98	617	23	240	0	2	4	5	73	156	Do.
5	Kol	Male	3,161	1,317	489	577	108	86	45	12	1,691	5	29	63	122	989	483	153	0	2	1	4	72	74	Do.
		Female	3,123	1,188	534	492	68	48	19	27	1,556	12	75	55	137	987	290	379	0	4	0	5	72	298	Do.
6	Kotwal	Male	254	123	34	38	28	13	8	2	98	0	0	12	7	47	32	33	0	0	0	2	15	16	Do.
		Female	269	77	40	31	5	0	1	0	164	0	3	9	40	89	23	28	0	0	0	1	6	21	Do.
7	Mina	Male	1,495	656	120	254	80	54	118	30	732	21	32	11	37	401	230	107	0	2	0	0	51	54	Do.
		Female	2,073	638	327	247	33	14	13	4	1,048	1	32	67	115	644	189	387	4	1	3	6	124	249	Do.
8	Saharia	Male	14,187	7,924	2,987	2,445	805	600	896	191	7,712	85	90	292	831	3,802	2,612	551	2	4	6	31	138	370	Do.
		Female	15,611	5,969	3,264	1,946	438	185	96	40	8,450	30	228	585	1,447	4,850	1,310	1,192	1	3	4	14	381	789	Do.

TABLE XV.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD,

The statistics of occupation are comprised in four Tables as follows :—

Table XV-A.—General Table of occupation or means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole.

„ XV B.—Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists (Actual workers only) :—
(1) Rent receivers (Landlords).
(2) Rent payers (Actual cultivators).
(3) Farm servants and field labourers.

„ XV C.—Showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each as their (*a*) principal, (*b*) subsidiary means of livelihood.

„ XV D.—Occupations by Religions showing actual workers and dependents together for both sexes.

„ XV E.—*Statistics of Industries*—These are based on the information collected on a separate Industrial Schedule filled in by the owner or manager of each factory, etc., where more than 20 persons were employed. This Table is divided into four parts :—

Part I shows for the Agency as a whole the *number of persons* employed in each kind of factory dealt with; Part II gives for each *Political charge* the *number of persons* employed in each industry with the names of States where situated; Part III gives particulars as to ownership of factories, etc., and Part IV the *caste* and *race* of manager of factory, etc. The last two throw light on the extent to which the different castes and races have taken part in the *establishment* or *management* of the various industrial undertakings.

Groups Nos. 29, 34. 61, 75, 85, 94, 95 and 141 have been omitted from Tables XV-A and D as there were no entries. .

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	Actual Workers. Total. Males.	Actual Workers. Total. Females.	Actual Workers. Partially Agriculturists. Males.	Actual Workers. Partially Agriculturists. Females.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Central India	**9,356,980**	**3,288,363**	**2,032,029**	**140,411**	**28,144**	**4,036,588**
				A.—Production of raw materials	**5,953,423**	**2,067,030**	**1,356,994**	**30,804**	**7,949**	**2,529,399**
				I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.	***5,949,356***	***2,065,646***	***1,356,540***	***30,751***	***7,949***	***2,527,170***
A.—Production of raw materials.	I.—Exploitation of the Surface of the Earth.	1.—Pasture and Agriculture.		***1.—Pasture and Agriculture.***	***5,936,785***	***2,059,905***	***1,355,300***	***30,162***	***7,794***	***2,521,580***
				(a) Ordinary cultivation	*5,660,991*	*1,925,526*	*1,337,190*	*21,600*	*5,500*	*2,428,275*
			1	Income from rent of agricultural land	123,516	43,762	10,279	..	..	69,475
			2	Ordinary cultivators	4,038,048	1,425,548	711,868	..	..	1,900,632
			3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	11,024	3,921	824	288	46	6,279
			4	Farm servants and field labourers	1,488,403	452,295	584,219	21,312	5,463	451,989
				(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	*14,299*	*5,466*	*2,935*	*624*	*204*	*5,839*
			5	Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations	150	91	..	..	..	59
			6	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	14,140	5,375	2,935	624	204	5,839
				(c) Forestry	*42,139*	*15,643*	*10,904*	*411*	*82*	*13,589*
			7A	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Government)	27	14	..	..	..	13
			7B	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Native States)	2,824	1,265	123	36	13	1,436
			8	Wood-cutters, fire-wood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	37,288	14,357	10,781	405	69	12,140
				(d) Raising of farm stock	*221,276*	*113,231*	*34,263*	*7,495*	*1,999*	*73,782*
			9	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	17,745	8,617	2,296	202	61	6,832
			10	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	3,366	1,341	691	55	19	1,334
			11	Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses, etc.).	17,402	10,113	1,568	261	34	5,721
			12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	182,763	93,169	29,708	6,977	1,885	59,895
				(e) Raising of small animals	*89*	*36*	*8*	*2*	..	*45*
			13	Birds, bees, silk worms, etc.	89	36	8	2	..	45
		2.—Fishing and Hunting.		***2.—Fishing and Hunting***	***12,571***	***5,741***	***1,240***	***589***	***155***	***5,590***
			14	Fishing	10,687	5,066	1,190	551	155	4,431
			15	Hunting	1,884	675	50	38	..	1,159
	II.—Extraction of Minerals.			***II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS***	***4,067***	***1,384***	***454***	***53***	..	***2,229***
		3.—Mines.		***3.—Mines***	***3,039***	***1,104***	***375***	***10***	..	***1,560***
			16	Coal mines and petroleum wells	2,411	852	186	10	..	1,373
			17	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	628	252	189	..	..	187
		4.—Quarries of hard rocks.		***4.—Quarries of hard rocks***	***110***	***25***	***1***	..	..	***84***
			18	Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	110	25	1	..	..	84
		5.—Salt, etc.		***5.—Salt, etc.***	***918***	***255***	***78***	***43***	..	***585***
			19	Rock, sea and marsh salt	785	203	78	42	..	504
			20	Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances, soluble in water.	133	52	..	1	..	81
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.				**B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.**	**1,711,417**	**616,879**	**271,787**	**81,455**	**16,406**	**822,751**
	III.—Industry.			***III.—INDUSTRY***	***1,145,073***	***416,117***	***187,117***	***59,109***	***11,568***	***541,839***
		6.—Textiles.		***6.—Textiles***	***168,024***	***56,373***	***40,065***	***6,056***	***1,677***	***71,586***
			21	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	26,587	9,817	3,769	1,281	278	11,401
			22	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	106,726	34,117	29,922	3,384	883	42,687
			23	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	265	97	17	11	..	151
			24	Rope, twine and string	1,541	622	312	7	..	607
			25	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, palmleaf, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	387	125	103	21	3	159
			26	Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	11,198	4,520	1,919	938	403	4,759
			27	Silk spinners and weavers	551	258	8	7	..	285
			28	Hair, camel and horse hair, bristles work, brush-makers, etc.	265	69	73	..	..	123
			30	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	17,746	5,794	3,358	349	94	8,594
			31	Other (lace, crape, embroideries, fringes, etc.) and insufficiently described textile industries.	2,758	954	584	58	16	1,221
		7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.		***7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.***	***23,670***	***11,171***	***1,369***	***1,362***	***50***	***11,130***
			32	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	11,006	5,423	793	832	40	4,820
			33	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	12,630	5,746	576	530	10	6,308
			35	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers	4	2	..	..	..	2

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	Actual Workers.				Dependents.
						Total.		Partially Agriculturists.		
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*	III.—Industry.	8.—Wood.		***8.—Wood.***	***133,102***	***49,369***	***22,303***	***6,215***	***612***	***61,430***
			36	Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	64,075	26,391	1,693	5,111	183	35,991
			37	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves.	69,027	22,978	20,610	1,104	429	25,439
		9.—Metals.		***9.—Metals***	***70,801***	***25,595***	***6,794***	***3,542***	***558***	***38,412***
			38	Forging and rolling of *iron* and other metals	706	351	5	69	..	350
			39	Plough and agricultural implement makers	1,767	779	22	104	..	966
			40	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	1,218	537	50	16	..	631
			41	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	51,851	19,073	4,948	3,139	450	27,830
			42	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	12,036	3,590	1,601	122	99	6,845
			43	Workers in other metals (*tin*, zinc, *lead*, quick-silver, etc.)	3,097	1,190	167	84	9	1,740
			44	Workers in mints, die-sinkers, etc.	126	75	1	8	..	50
		10.—Ceramics.		***10.—Ceramics***	***100,011***	***36,587***	***21,925***	***6,586***	***1,375***	***41,499***
			45	Makers of glass and crystal ware	9,544	2,758	2,718	132	57	4,068
			46	Makers of porcelain and crockery	6	2	..	..	..	4
			47	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	86,035	32,052	18,122	6,383	1,314	35,861
			48	Brick and tile makers	4,418	1,775	1,085	71	4	1,558
			49	Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers)	8	..	..	..	..	8
		11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous.		***11.—Chemical products properly so called, and analogous.***	***71,493***	***21,581***	***16,334***	***4,528***	***1,685***	***33,578***
			50	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	1,490	509	172	36	26	809
			51	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters	38	19	..	..	..	19
			52	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	336	173	2	1	..	161
			53	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	66,063	19,649	15,237	4,397	1,590	31,177
			54	Manufacture of paper card-board and papier mache.	60	23	2	..	..	35
			55	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	3,506	1,208	921	94	69	1,377
		12.—Food industries.		***12.—Food industries***	***63,038***	***19,506***	***16,307***	***917***	***555***	***29,215***
			56	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	18,470	1,853	9,751	27	46	6,866
			57	Bakers and biscuit makers	945	281	140	2	3	524
			58	Grain parchers, etc.	7,894	2,537	2,467	213	264	2,890
			59	Butchers	14,179	5,423	1,427	306	103	7,329
			60	Fish curers	372	142	50	6	..	180
			62	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	287	41	90	..	..	156
			63	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	17,599	6,739	1,943	132	30	8,917
			64	Brewers and distillers	2,709	1,146	439	231	109	1,124
			65	Toddy drawers	7	7	..	..	..	..
			66	Manufacturers of *tobacco*, opium and ganja	2,566	1,337	..	..	..	1,229
		13.—Industries of dress and the toilet.		***13.—Industries of dress and the toilet***	***391,413***	***149,756***	***45,756***	***27,675***	***4,724***	***195,901***
			67	Hat, cap and turban makers	324	166	16	1	..	142
			68	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen.	59,027	21,927	9,624	3,034	483	27,476
			69	Shoe, boot, and sandal makers	189,695	72,071	20,299	12,938	2,881	97,325
			70	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, *belts*, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	2,253	649	515	34	8	1,039
			71	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	55,605	19,413	14,055	3,396	839	22,137
			72	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers	84,441	35,513	1,214	8,272	513	47,714
			73	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath-houses, etc.)	68	17	33	..	..	18
		14.—Furniture industries.		***14.—Furniture industries***	***363***	***158***	***54***	..	..	***151***
			74	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	363	158	54	..	..	151
		15.—Building industries.		***15.—Building industries***	***28,566***	***11,412***	***2,780***	***616***	***70***	***14,374***
			76	Lime-burners, cement workers	3,182	1,059	744	66	15	1,379
			77	Excavators, plinth builders and well sinkers	469	267	2	3	..	200
			78	Stone and marble workers, masons and brick layers	17,683	7,084	1,064	342	32	9,735
			79	Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, lock smiths, etc.)	7,232	3,002	970	205	23	3,260
		16.—Construction of means of transport.		***16.—Construction of means of transport***	***1,443***	***713***	***61***	***124***	..	***669***
			80	Cart, carriage, palki, etc, makers and wheel-wrights	69	33	..	..	..	36
			81	Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers	1,367	680	60	124	..	627
			82	Ship and boat builders.	7	..	1	..	..	6
		17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, etc.)		***17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)***	***95***	***58***	***1***	..	..	***36***
			83	Gas works, electric light and ice factories	95	58	1	..	..	36

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-Class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	Actual Workers. Total. Males.	Actual Workers. Total. Females.	Actual Workers. Partially Agriculturists. Males.	Actual Workers. Partially Agriculturists. Females.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*	III.—Industry—*contd.*	18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.		***18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.***	***52,450***	***19,702***	***3,318***	***1,421***	***235***	***29,430***
			84A	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. (Government).	19	5	..	..	..	14
			84B	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. (Native States).	330	133	..	..	..	197
			86	Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	219	102	2	..	..	113
			87	Makers of musical instruments	128	59	6	6	..	65
			88	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments.	322	138	2	..	..	182
			89	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers and gilders, etc.	46,592	17,598	2,295	1,381	228	26,699
			90	Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads.	4,207	1,448	865	30	5	1,894
			91	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	389	85	144	2	2	160
			92	Others including managers, persons other than performers employed in the theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	244	134	4	2	..	106
		19.—Industries concerned with refuse matter.		***19.—Industries concerned with refuse matter***	***38,614***	***14,136***	***10,050***	***67***	***27***	***14,428***
			93	Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors	38,614	14,136	10,050	67	27	14,428
	IV.—Transport.			***IV.—TRANSPORT***	***52,412***	***23,611***	***3,130***	***1,694***	***234***	***25,671***
		20.—Transport by water.		***20.—Transport by water***	***1,393***	***562***	***238***	***127***	***4***	***593***
			96B	Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction) (Native States).	56	35	2	..	..	19
			97	Boat owners, boat men and towmen	1,337	537	236	127	4	574
		21.—Transport by road.		***21.—Transport by road***	***37,800***	***17,371***	***2,780***	***1,460***	***226***	***17,649***
			98A	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (Government).	385	198	54	..	..	133
			98B	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (Native States).	5,735	2,098	1,354	74	25	2,283
			99	Cart owners, and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employés (excluding private servants).	22,858	10,971	1,024	884	152	10,863
			100	Palki, etc., bearers and owners	993	428	1	29	1	564
			101	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	5,518	2,739	314	463	7	2,465
			102	Porters and messengers	2,311	937	33	10	1	1,341
		22.—Transport by rail.		***22.—Transport by rail***	***10,923***	***4,689***	***112***	***67***	***4***	***6,122***
			103	Railway employés of all kinds other than construction coolies.	10,194	4,309	95	65	4	5,790
			104	Labourers employed on railway construction	729	380	17	2	..	332
		23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.		***23.—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.***	***2,296***	***989***	..	***40***	..	***1,307***
			105A	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services (Government).	1,506	620	..	18	..	886
			105B	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services (Native States).	790	369	..	22	..	421
	V.—Trade.			***V.—TRADE***	***513,932***	***177,151***	***81,540***	***20,652***	***4,604***	***255,241***
		24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.		***24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.***	***36,093***	***12,065***	***2,642***	***1,779***	***288***	***21,386***
			106	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	36,093	12,065	2,642	1,779	288	21,386
		25.—Brokerage, commission and export.		***25.—Brokerage, commission and export***	***5,195***	***1,874***	***39***	***35***	***3***	***3,282***
			107	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés.	5,195	1,874	39	35	3	3,282
		26.—Trade in textiles.		***26.—Trade in textiles***	***27,121***	***11,161***	***1,810***	***494***	***50***	***14,150***
			108	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	27,121	11,161	1,810	494	50	14,150

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
						Total.		Partially Agriculturists.		
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*	V.—Trade—*contd.*	27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs.		***27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs***	***2,095***	***807***	***109***	***107***	***4***	***1,179***
			109	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc.	2,095	807	109	107	4	1,179
		28.—Trade in wood.		***28.—Trade in wood***	***1,750***	***343***	***879***	***8***	***4***	***528***
			110	Trade in wood (not firewood) cork, bark, etc.	1,750	343	879	8	4	528
		29.—Trade in metals.		***29.—Trade in metals***	***3,159***	***1,194***	***15***	***143***	***5***	***1,950***
			111	Trade in metals, machinery, knife, tool, etc., sellers	3,159	1,194	15	143	5	1,950
		30.—Trade in pottery.		***30.—Trade in pottery***	***18***	***9***	***1***	..	..	***8***
			112	Trade in pottery	18	9	1	..	..	8
		31.—Trade in chemical products.		***31.—Trade in chemical products***	***6,945***	***2,718***	***988***	***141***	***7***	***3,239***
			113	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	6,945	2,718	988	141	7	3,239
		32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.		***32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.***	***24,152***	***8,504***	***2,725***	***1,101***	***220***	***12,923***
			114	Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters, etc.	22,330	7,941	2,159	1,100	220	12,230
			115	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employés	1,822	563	566	1	..	693
		33.—Other trade in food stuffs.		***33.—Other trade in food stuffs***	***294,305***	***96,745***	***56,789***	***12,463***	***2,956***	***140,771***
			116	Fish dealers	655	292	68	8	..	295
			117	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	62,100	19,106	13,016	4,204	759	29,978
			118	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	29,194	9,115	7,852	1,816	539	12,227
			119	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	10,488	4,640	957	16	24	4,891
			120	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca-nut sellers.	38,752	11,120	11,439	1,631	651	16,193
			121	Grain and pulse dealers	130,110	45,718	17,107	4,286	732	67,283
			122	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	6,973	2,039	951	97	18	3,958
			123	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	2,881	1,138	738	45	16	1,005
			124	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	13,152	3,577	4,661	360	227	4,914
		34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles.		***34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles***	***9,614***	***6,373***	***164***	***329***	***3***	***3,077***
			125	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	9,614	6,373	164	329	3	3,077
		35.—Trade in furniture.		***35.—Trade in furniture***	***626***	***293***	***25***	..	***2***	***308***
			126	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	187	71	2	..	..	114
			127	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.	439	222	23	..	2	192
		36.—Trade in building materials.		***36.—Trade in building materials***	***485***	***197***	***37***	***6***	..	***251***
			128	Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.)	485	197	37	6	..	251
		37.—Trade in means of transport.		***37.—Trade in means of transport***	***4,296***	***1,654***	***324***	***152***	***37***	***2,318***
			129	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc., sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc.	4,296	1,654	324	152	37	2,318
		38.—Trade in fuel.		***38.—Trade in fuel***	***12,797***	***3,807***	***3,336***	***603***	***200***	***5,651***
			130	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	12,797	3,807	3,336	603	200	5,651
		39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.		***39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.***	***17,938***	***5,669***	***3,734***	***562***	***114***	***8,537***
			131	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	3,614	1,231	137	38	10	2,248
			132	Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	14,021	4,317	3,597	494	104	6,107
			133	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	303	121	2	30	..	180

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	Actual Workers. Total. Males.	Actual Workers. Total. Females.	Actual Workers. Partially Agriculturists. Males.	Actual Workers. Partially Agriculturists. Females.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. Preparation and supply of material substances—*concld.*	V.—Trade—*contd.*	40.—Trade in refuse matter.		***40.—Trade in refuse matter***	***4***	***3***	..	..	..	***1***
			134	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	4	3	..	.	..	1
		41.—Trade of other sorts.		***41.—Trade of other sorts***	***67,339***	***23,735***	***7,923***	***2,729***	***711***	***35,681***
			135	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	62,447	21,824	7,427	2,682	673	33,196
			136	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	2,245	828	101	5	37	1,316
			137	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities, and wild animals.	2,192	758	363	25	..	1,071
			138	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	455	325	32	17	1	98
C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	VI.—Public force.	42.—Army.		**C.—Public administration and liberal arts**	**490,986**	**201,939**	**17,860**	**19,946**	**815**	**271,187**
				VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	***181,938***	***90,182***	***2,321***	***6,764***	***169***	***89,435***
				42. Army	***89,551***	***48,815***	..	***2,160***	..	***40,736***
			139	Army (Government)	11,474	8,498	..	108	..	2,976
			140A	Imperial Service	8,425	5,062	..	..	..	3,363
			140B	Army (Native States)	69,652	35,255	..	2,052	..	34,397
		44.—Police.		***44.—Police***	***92,387***	***41,367***	***2,321***	***4,604***	***169***	***48,699***
			142A	Police (Government)	2,488	993	..	51	..	1,495
			142B	Police (Native States)	38,219	17,785	..	846	..	20,434
			143	Village watchmen	51,680	22,589	2,321	3,707	169	26,770
	VII.—Public administration.	45.—Public administration.		***VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION***	***139,485***	***54,282***	***2,056***	***3,778***	***38***	***83,147***
				45.—Public administration	***139,485***	***54,282***	***2,056***	***3,778***	***38***	***83,147***
			144	Service of the State	4,836	1,903	..	66	..	2,933
			145A	Rulers of Native States and their families	443	121	1	..	..	321
			145B	Darbar officials	69,194	28,796	..	1,480	..	40,398
			145C	Menials	38,506	14,411	2,037	624	38	22,068
			146	Municipal and other local (not village) service	2,411	961	11	10	..	1,439
			147	Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	24,095	8,090	7	1,598	..	15,998
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	46.—Religion.		***VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS***	***138,390***	***49,162***	***9,121***	***9,095***	***585***	***80,107***
				46.—Religion	***94,629***	***33,161***	***3,087***	***8,168***	***380***	***58,381***
			148	Priests, ministers, etc.	54,227	19,677	875	5,786	274	33,675
			149	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	32,327	9,886	1,990	2,039	79	20,451
			150	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	496	286	50	..	..	160
			151	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	7,579	3,312	172	343	27	4,095
		47.—Law.		***47.—Law***	***3,663***	***1,335***	..	***21***	..	***2,328***
			152	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars.	2,342	780	..	10	..	1,562
			153	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,321	555	..	11	..	766
		48.—Medicine.		***48.—Medicine***	***5,954***	***1,543***	***1,281***	***77***	***24***	***3,130***
			154A	Medical practitioners of all kinds (including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons (Government))	202	93	..	3	..	106
			154B	Medical practitioners of all kinds (including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons (Native States)).	2,454	883	47	66	1	1,524
			155A	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. (Government).	172	46	25	..	..	101
			155B	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. (Native States).	3,126	521	1,209	8	23	1,365
		49.—Instruction.		***49.—Instruction***	***6,951***	***2,761***	***517***	***165***	***6***	***3,675***
			156	Professors and teachers of all kinds (except law, medicine, music dancing and drawing) and clerks and servants connected with education.	6,951	2,761	517	165	6	3,675
		50.—Letters and arts and sciences.		***50.—Letters and arts and sciences***	***27,193***	***10,362***	***4,238***	***664***	***175***	***12,593***
			157	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	15	6	..	..	..	9
			158A	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employés (Government).	75	27	..	..	..	48
			158B	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employés (Native States).	1,921	912	..	17	..	1,009
			159	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.)	2,476	1,100	83	84	11	1,293
			160	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	22,706	8,317	4,155	563	164	10,234
	IX.—Persons living on their income.			***IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.***	***31,173***	***8,313***	***4,362***	***309***	***23***	***18,498***
		51.—Persons living principally on their income.		***51.—Persons living principally on their income.***	***31,173***	***8,313***	***4,362***	***309***	***23***	***18,498***
			161	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	31,173	8,313	4,362	309	23	18,498

TABLE XV-A.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*concluded.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total Workers and Dependents.	Actual Workers.				Dependents.
						Total.		Partially Agriculturists.		
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D.—Miscellaneous.				**D.—Miscellaneous**	**1,201,154**	**402,515**	**385,388**	**8,206**	**2,974**	**413,251**
	X.—Domestic service.	52.—Domestic service.		***X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE*** . .	***214,177***	***81,543***	***43,565***	***4,415***	***1,503***	***89,069***
				52.—Domestic Service.	***214,177***	***81,543***	***43,565***	***4,415***	***1,503***	***89,069***
			162	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watch men and other indoor servants.	204,889	77,503	43,032	4,391	1,499	84,354
			163	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. . .	9,288	4,040	533	24	4	4,715
	XI—Insufficiently described occupations.	53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.		***XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.***	***754,480***	***223,103***	***275,887***	***2,422***	***881***	***255,490***
				53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	***754,480***	***223,103***	***275,887***	***2,422***	***881***	***255,490***
			164	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	6,025	2,131	182	131	6	3,712
			165	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, ware houses and shops.	5,160	2,120	64	158	2	2,976
			166	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	1,567	603	..	..	..	964
			167	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified .	741,728	218,249	275,641	2,133	873	247,838
	XII.—Unproductive.	54.—Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals.		***XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE*** . . .	***232,497***	***97,869***	***65,936***	***1,369***	***590***	***68,692***
				54.—Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals.	***4,148***	***3,004***	***501***	***44***	..	***643***
			168	Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals . . .	4,148	3,004	501	44	..	643
		55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.		***55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes*** . . .	***228,349***	***94,865***	***65,435***	***1,325***	***590***	***68,049***
			169	Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners, etc.	228,349	94,865	65,435	1,325	590	68,049

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

PART B.—**Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.**
(1) Rent receivers—(Landlords).

Occupations.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total number of rent receivers (actual workers).	**54,041**	**43,762**	**10,279**
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.	***25,540***	***22,320***	***3,220***
(*a*) *Agricultural*	*16,278*	*14,318*	*1,960*
Rent payers	12,503	11,062	1,441
Agricultural labourers	3,775	3,256	519
(*b*) *Non-agricultural*	*9,262*	*8,003*	*1,260*
Government employés of all kinds	473	469	4
Money lenders and grain dealers	1,824	1,498	326
Other traders of all kinds	791	614	177
Priests	1,288	1,015	273
Clerks of all kinds (not Government)	414	407	7
School masters	133	129	4
Lawyers	26	22	4
Estate agents and managers	61	61	...
Medical practitioners	63	55	8
Artisans	271	217	54
Others	3,918	3,515	403

PART B.—**Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.**
(2) Rent payers (actual cultivators).

Occupations.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total number of rent payers (actual workers)	**2,137,416**	**1,425,548**	**711,868**
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	***138,348***	***104,078***	***34,270***
(*a*) *Agricultural*	*36,881*	*27,460*	*9,421*
Rent receivers	16,874	13,442	3,432
Agricultural labourers	20,007	14,018	5,989
(*b*) *Non-agricultural*	*101,467*	*76,618*	*24,849*
General labourers	19,960	11,935	8,025
Government employés of all kinds	61	61	...
Money lenders and grain dealers	6,990	5,965	1,025
Other traders of all kinds	7,281	6,017	1,264
Fishermen and boatmen	2,091	1,849	242
Cattle breeders and milkmen	7,254	5,472	1,782
Village watchmen	2,795	2,441	354
Weavers	1,544	1,286	258
Barbers	3,124	2,656	468
Oil-pressers	4,690	3,736	954
Washermen	2,542	1,705	837
Potters	2,321	1,562	759
Blacksmiths and carpenters	3,592	3,035	557
Others	37,222	28,898	8,324

TABLE XV.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

PART B.—**Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.**
(3) Farm servants and field labourers.

Occupations.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total number of farm servants and field labourers (actual workers)	**1,036,514**	**452,295**	**584,219**
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations	***60,907***	***38,771***	***22,136***
(*a*) *Agricultural*	*9,379*	*6,889*	*2,490*
Rent receivers	2,983	2,839	144
Rent payers	6,396	4,050	2,346
(*b*) *Non-agricultural*	*51,528*	*31,882*	*19,646*
General labourers	17,182	6,887	10,295
Village watchmen	1,272	1,089	183
Cattle breeders and milkmen	3,659	2,673	986
Mill hands	1,665	892	773
Fishermen and boatmen	833	608	225
Rice pounders	232	89	143
Traders of all kinds	1,673	1,300	373
Oil pressers	859	672	187
Weavers	1,895	1,327	568
Potters	989	744	245
Leather workers	4,644	4,233	411
Blacksmiths and carpenters	1,261	1,049	212
Washermen	2,212	1,799	413
Others	13,152	8,520	4,632

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

PART C.—Showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each as their (*a*) Principal and (*b*) subsidiary means of Livelihood.

Serial No.	Occupations.		Total.			Number of persons (actual workers) who returned (occupation A) as their principal occupation.		Number of persons in preceding column who returned (occupation B) as their subsidiary occupation.		Number of persons (actual workers) who returned (occupation B) as their principal occupation.		Number of persons in preceding column who returned (occupation A) as their subsidiary occupation.	
	A.	B.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Central India		**512,011**	**278,128**	**233,883**	**215,666**	**205,071**	**13,192**	**8,699**	**46,771**	**19,022**	**2,499**	**1,091**
1	Field labourers	Village watchmen	373,321	179,286	194,035	165,806	185,292	7,975	7,116	4,734	1,486	771	141
2	Grain dealers	Money lenders	26,025	19,134	6,891	13,972	5,571	1,441	370	3,058	781	663	169
3	Cattle breeders	Milkmen	36,966	26,104	10,862	19,713	4,930	770	221	5,132	5,130	489	581
4	Basket makers	Drummers	12,942	7,187	5,755	4,570	4,423	1,380	635	1,078	583	159	114
5	Fishermen	Boatmen	2,497	1,698	799	1,085	609	217	37	349	146	47	7
6	Shepherds	Blanket weavers	16,643	12,243	4,400	8,970	3,684	1,195	223	1,743	431	335	62
7	Chamari (tanners)	General labourers	16,342	6,721	9,621	1,023	289	66	54	5,620	9,274	12	4
8	Priests	Beggars	1,736	1,453	283	252	..	94	...	1,088	283	19	...
9	Prostitutes	Singers and dancers	144	3	141	...	66	...	31	3	36	...	8
10	Midwives	Scavengers	412	179	233	...	61	...	12	179	155	...	5
11	Scavengers	Drummers	165	94	71	74	71	20	...	...	...	...	...
12	Oil-sellers	Grain dealers	374	278	96	99	75	14	...	165	21	...	...
13	Patwari (Village accountant)	Cultivators	24,444	23,748	696	102	...	20	...	23,622	696	4	...

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood. Part D.—Distribution by Religion.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Central India .	**9,356,980**	**8,262,638**	**87,471**	**483,394**	**511,200**	**9,358**	**2,919**
A.—Production of raw materials.				**A.—Production of raw materials**	**5,953,423**	**5,391,165**	**12,895**	**408,541**	**139,995**	**777**	**50**
				I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.	***5,949,356***	***5,388,039***	***12,876***	***408,532***	***139,087***	***774***	***48***
				1.—Pasture and agriculture . .	***5,936,785***	***5,376,846***	***12,876***	***408,291***	***137,950***	***774***	***48***
				(a) Ordinary cultivation	*5,660,991*	*5,125,204*	*12,798*	*391,833*	*130,397*	*716*	*43*
			1	Income from rent of agricultural land .	123,516	116,098	697	1,194	5,515	7	5
			2	Ordinary cultivators	4,038,048	3,646,841	11,412	290,086	88,982	691	36
			3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	11,024	6,704	54	23	4,242	..	1
			4	Farm servants and field labourers .	1,488,403	1,355,561	635	100,530	31,658	18	1
				(b) Growers of special products and market gardening.	*14,290*	*13,410*	*16*	*57*	*770*	*37*	..
			5	Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.	150	..	..	..	150	..	..
			6	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers.	14,140	13,410	16	57	620	37	..
				(c) Forestry	*40,139*	*31,901*	*12*	*6,516*	*1,694*	*11*	*5*
			7A	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Government)	27	14	..	1	12	..	..
			7B	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (Native States).	2,824	1,843	11	96	858	11	5
			8	Wood cutters, fire wood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	37,288	30,044	1	6,419	824	..	..
				(d) Raising of farm stock . . .	*221,276*	*206,245*	*50*	*9,884*	*5,087*	*10*	..
			9	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	17,745	16,905	19	51	770	..	..
			10	Sheep, goat and pig breeders . .	3,366	2,500	..	..	866	..	..
			11	Breeders of other animals (horses, camels, mules, asses, etc.)	17,402	15,846	10	1,277	269	..	..
			12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	182,763	170,994	21	8,556	3,182	10	..
				(e) Raising of small animals . . .	*89*	*86*	..	*1*	*2*	..	..
			13	Birds, bees, silkworms, etc. . .	89	86	..	1	2	..	..
				2.—Fishing and hunting . .	***12,571***	***11,193***	..	***241***	***1,137***	..	..
			14	Fishing	10,687	9,625	..	23	1,039	..	..
			15	Hunting	1,884	1,568	..	218	98	..	..
				II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.	***4,067***	***3,126***	***19***	***9***	***908***	***3***	***2***
				3.—Mines	***3,039***	***2,445***	***12***	***9***	***568***	***3***	***2***
			16	Coal mines and petroleum wells . .	2,411	1,842	1	..	566	2	..
			17	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.).	628	603	11	9	2	1	2
				4.—Quarries of hard rocks . .	***110***	***107***	..	..	***3***	..	..
			18	Other minerals (jade, diamond, limestone, etc.)	110	107	..	..	3	..	..
				5.—Salt, etc.	***918***	***574***	***7***	..	***337***	..	..
			19	Rock, sea and marsh salt . . .	785	507	7	..	271	..	..
			20	Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	133	67	..	..	66	..	..
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.				**B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.**	**1,711,417**	**1,477,847**	**67,963**	**7,972**	**156,004**	**1,071**	**560**
				III.—INDUSTRY	***1,145,073***	***1,047,099***	***4,391***	***2,220***	***91,046***	***214***	***103***
				6.—Textiles	***168,024***	***134,758***	***419***	***895***	***31,929***	***10***	***13***
			21	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing .	26,587	15,347	48	1	11,181	..	10
			22	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving .	106,726	95,594	292	820	10,010	10	..
			23	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving .	265	222	20	..	23	..	..
			24	Rope, twine and string . .	1,541	1,440	..	65	36	..	..
			25	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, palm leaf, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	387	377	..	..	10	..	..
			26	Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	11,198	10,869	..	6	323	..	..
			27	Silk spinners and weavers . . .	551	451	12	..	88	..	..
			28	Hair, camel and horse hair, bristles work, brush-makers, etc.	265	242	..	..	23	..	..
			30	Dying, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	17,746	7,618	22	3	10,100	..	3
			31	Other (lace, crape, embroideries, fringes, etc.) and insufficiently described textile industries.	2,758	2,598	25	..	135	..	..

I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth.
1.—Pasture and agriculture.
2.—Fishing and hunting.
II.—Extraction of Minerals.
3.—Mines.
4.—Quarries of hard rocks.
5.—Salt, etc.
III.—Industry.
6.—Textiles.

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood. Part D.—Distribution by Religion —*continued*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Masalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*	III.—Industry—*contd.*	7.—Hides, skins, etc.		***7.—Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom.***	***23,670***	***23,336***	..	***9***	***425***	..	..
			32	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	11,036	10,813	..	..	223	..	..
			33	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc.	12,630	12,423	..	5	202	..	..
			35	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers .	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
		8.—Wood.		***8.—Wood***	***133,102***	***131,372***	***38***	***482***	***1,201***	***6***	***3***
			36	Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	64,075	63,005	30	125	909	6	..
			37	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves.	69,027	68,367	8	357	292	..	3
		9—Metals.		***9.—Metals***	***70,801***	***61,716***	***126***	***91***	***8,865***	..	***3***
			38	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	706	683	..	..	23	..	..
			39	Plough and agricultural implement makers.	1,767	1,763	..	..	4	..	..
			40	Makers of arms, guns, etc. . . .	1,218	857	..	..	361	..	..
			41	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	51,851	45,493	14	90	6,252	..	2
			42	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.	12,036	11,252	84	1	698	..	1
			43	Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.)	3,097	1,660	28	..	1,409	..	..
			44	Workers in mints and die-sinkers, etc..	126	8	..	..	118	..	..
		10.—Ceramics.		***10.—Ceramics***	***100,011***	***96,922***	***12***	***64***	***3,013***	..	..
			45	Makers of glass and crystal ware .	9,544	6,805	11	..	2,728	..	..
			46	Makers of porcelain and crockery .	6	4	..	..	2	..	..
			47	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	86,035	85,740	1	41	253	..	..
			48	Brick and tile makers . . .	4,418	4,365	..	23	30	..	..
			49	Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers).	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
		11.—Chemical products, etc.		***11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous.***	***71,493***	***69,410***	***8***	***81***	***1,994***	..	..
			50	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	1,490	462	..	..	1,028	..	..
			51	Manufacture of ærated and mineral waters.	38	36	..	..	2	..	..
			52	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink .	336	123	..	..	213	..	..
			53	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	66,063	65,571	8	30	454	..	..
			54	Manufacture of papers, cardboard and papier mache.	60	2	..	..	58	..	..
			55	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	3,506	3,216	..	51	239	..	..
		12.—Food industries.		***12.—Food industries*** . . .	***65,028***	***49,475***	***3,388***	***372***	***11,758***	***15***	***20***
			56	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	18,470	14,715	462	286	3,006	1	..
			57	Bakers and biscuit makers . . .	945	505	..	12	414	14	..
			58	Grain parchers, etc.	7,894	6,504	2	13	1,375	..	..
			59	Butchers	14,179	7,638	..	7	6,534	..	..
			60	Fish curers	372	372	..	..	..	..	..
			62	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur .	287	280	1	..	6	..	..
			63	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	17,599	14,674	2,558	39	328	..	..
			64	Brewers and distillers . . .	2,709	2,589	..	8	92	..	20
			65	Toddy drawers	7	..	..	7	..	..	..
			66	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja.	2,566	2,198	365	..	3	..	..
		13.—Industries of dress and the toilet.		***13.—Industries of dress and toilet.***	***391,413***	***378,359***	***180***	***100***	***12,643***	***86***	***25***
			67	Hat, cap and turban makers . .	324	168	2	..	154	..	..
			68	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen.	59,027	54,142	178	80	4,550	72	5
			69	Shoe, boot and sandle makers . .	189,695	187,377	..	8	2,257	6	47
			70	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	2,253	1,877	..	..	376	..	..
			71	Washing, cleaning and dyeing . .	55,605	51,780	..	1	3,816	8	..
			72	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers .	84,441	82,951	..	11	1,479	..	..
			73	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath nouses, etc.)	68	57	..	..	11	..	..
		14.—Furniture.		***14.—Furniture industries*** . .	***363***	***137***	..	..	***226***	..	..
			74	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc..	363	137	..	..	226	..	..
		15.—Building industries.		***15.—Building industries*** . .	***28,566***	***22,573***	***40***	***79***	***5,873***	***1***	..
			76	Lime burners, cement workers . .	3,182	2,972	..	8	202	..	..
			77	Excavators, plinth builders and well sinkers.	469	293	..	..	176	..	..
			78	Stone and marble workers, masons, and brick layers.	17,683	13,777	2	44	3,860	..	..
			79	Others (thatchers, building contractors, house-painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths, etc.)	7,232	5,531	38	27	1,635	1	..

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood. Part D.—Distribution by Religion —*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and dependents	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*	III.—Industry—*contd.*	16.—Construction of means of transport.		***16.—Construction of means of transport.***	***1,443***	***1,403***	***3***	***7***	***29***	***1***	..
			80	Cart, carriage, palki, etc., makers and wheel wrights.	69	63	..	..	5	1	..
			81	Saddlers, harness makers, whip and lash makers	1,367	1,340	3	..	24	..	..
			82	Ship and boat builders . . .	7	..	..	7	..	..	..
		17.—Production and transmission of physical forces, heat, light, etc.		***17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive powers, etc.)***	***95***	***55***	..	..	***33***	***7***	..
			83	Gas works, electric light and ice factories.	95	55	..	..	33	7	..
		18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.		***18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.***	***52,450***	***44,136***	***174***	..	***8,090***	***45***	***5***
			84A	Printers, lithographers engravers, etc. (Government).	19	4	..	..	8	7	..
			84B	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. (Native States).	330	264	4	..	35	26	1
			86	Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	219	153	..	..	66	..	..
			87	Makers of musical instruments . .	128	113	..	..	15	..	..
			88	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments.	322	258	..	..	54	10	..
			89	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, and gilders, etc.	46,592	40,318	164	..	6,110	..	..
			90	Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead, and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads.	4,207	2,562	6	..	1,633	2	4
			91	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	389	296	..	..	93	..	..
			92	Others including managers, persons other than performers employed in the theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	244	168	..	..	76	..	..
		19.—Industries concerned with refuse matter.		***19.—Industries concerned with refuse matter.***	***38,614***	***33,554***	***3***	***40***	***4,967***	***43***	***7***
			93	Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors.	38,614	33,554	3	40	4,967	43	7
	IV.—Transport.			***IV.—TRANSPORT . . .***	***52,412***	***38,615***	***183***	***837***	***11,685***	***768***	***324***
		20.—Transport by water.		***20.—Transport by water . .***	***1,393***	***1,307***	***4***	***5***	***77***	..	..
			96B	Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction), Native States.	56	2	4	..	50	..	..
			97	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen .	1,337	1,305	..	5	27	..	..
		21.—Transport by road.		***21.—Transport by road . .***	***37,800***	***28,386***	***134***	***524***	***8,709***	***15***	***32***
			98A	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (Government).	385	253	..	5	127	..	..
			98B	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (Native States).	5,735	5,103	..	86	544	..	2
			99	Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employés (excluding private servants).	22,858	15,435	107	433	6,849	15	19
			100	Palki, etc., bearers and owners . .	993	991	..	..	2	..	..
			101	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass, bullock owners and drivers.	5,518	4,804	17	..	697	..	10
			102	Porters and messengers . .	2,311	1,800	10	..	500	..	1
		22.—Transport by rail.		***22.—Transport by Rail . .***	***10,923***	***7,223***	***43***	***192***	***2,460***	***721***	***284***
			103	Railway employés of all kinds other than construction coolies.	10,194	6,641	43	81	2,434	718	277
			104	Labourers employed on railway construction.	729	582	..	111	26	3	7
		23.—Post office, etc.		***23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services.***	***2,296***	***1,699***	***2***	***116***	***439***	***32***	***8***
			105A	Post office, telegraph and telephone services (Government).	1,506	1,021	1	78	366	32	8
			105B	Post office, telegraph and telephone services (Native States).	790	678	1	38	73	..	..

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood. Part D.—Distribution by Religion —*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*	V.—Trade.			***V.—TRADE***	***513,932***	***392,133***	***63,389***	***4,915***	***53,273***	***89***	***133***
		24.—Banks, establishments of credit, etc.		***24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.***	***36,093***	***23,994***	***10,793***	***14***	***1,276***	..	***16***
			106	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	36,093	23,994	10,793	14	1,276	..	16
		25.—Brokerage, commission, etc.		***25.—Brokerage, commission and export.***	***5,195***	***3,694***	***1,085***	***7***	***403***	***6***	..
			107	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés.	5,195	3,694	1,085	7	403	6	..
		26.—Trade in textiles.		***26.—Trade in textiles***	***27,121***	***17,732***	***5,787***	***5***	***3,562***	***33***	***2***
			108	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, and other textiles.	27,121	17,732	5,787	5	3,562	33	2
		27.—Trade in skins, etc.		***27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs.***	***2,095***	***1,510***	***297***	***3***	***284***	***1***	..
			109	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horns, etc.	2,095	1,510	297	3	284	1	..
		28.—Trade in wood.		***28.—Trade in wood***	***1,750***	***1,312***	***59***	***135***	***244***	..	..
			110	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc.	1,750	1,312	59	135	244	..	..
		29.—Trade in metals.		***29.—Trade in metals***	***3,159***	***2,178***	***15***	***26***	***940***	..	..
			111	Trade in metals, machinery, knife, tool, etc., sellers.	3,159	2,178	15	26	940	..	..
		30.—Trade in pottery.		***30.—Trade in pottery***	***18***	***9***	***5***	..	***4***	..	..
			112	Trade in pottery	18	9	5	..	4	..	..
		31.—Trade in chemical products.		***31.—Trade in chemical products***	***6,945***	***4,552***	***21***	***20***	***2,343***	***3***	***6***
			113	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	6,945	4,552	21	20	2,343	3	6
		32.—Hotels, cafes, etc.		***32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.***	***24,153***	***22,383***	***165***	***104***	***1,424***	***22***	***54***
			114	Vendors of wine, liquors, and aerated waters.	22,330	21,063	165	102	939	7	54
			115	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc., and their employés	1,822	1,320	..	2	485	15	..
		33.—Other trade in food stuffs.		***33.—Other trade in food stuffs***	***294,305***	***234,661***	***32,435***	***2,992***	***24,195***	***10***	***12***
			116	Fish dealers	655	651	..	..	4	..	..
			117	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	62,100	48,644	6,312	180	6,958	6	..
			118	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	29,194	27,977	286	10	918	3	..
			119	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, and molasses.	10,488	9,752	554	2	180	..	..
			120	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	38,752	33,933	55	211	4,553	..	..
			121	Grain and pulse dealers	130,110	97,460	24,467	65	8,111	1	6
			122	Tobacco, opium, ganja sellers	6,973	5,069	761	..	1,137	..	6
			123	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	2,881	2,533	..	1	347	..	..
			124	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	13,152	8,642	..	2,523	1,987	..	..
		34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles.		***34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles.***	***9,614***	***4,655***	***383***	..	***4,576***	..	..
			125	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc).	9,614	4,655	383	..	4,576	..	..
		35.—Trade in furniture.		***35.—Trade in furniture***	***626***	***527***	***14***	..	***85***	..	..
			126	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	187	166	..	..	21	..	..
			127	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.	439	361	14	..	64	..	..

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood. Part D.—Distribution by Religion —*continued.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or means of livelihood.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.*	V.—Trade—*contd.*	36.—Trade in building materials.		***36.—Trade in building materials***	***485***	***387***	..	..	***98***	..	..
			128	Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.)	485	387	..	..	98	..	..
		37.—Trade in means of transport.		***37.—Trade in means of transport.***	***4,296***	***3,489***	***42***	***87***	***678***	..	..
			129	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc., sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc.	4,296	3,489	42	87	678	..	..
		38.—Trade in fuel.		***38.—Trade in fuel***	***12,797***	***9,893***	***39***	***1,495***	***1,367***	..	***3***
			130	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cow-dung, etc.	12,797	9,893	39	1,495	1,367	..	3
		39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.		***39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.***	***17,938***	***13,040***	***991***	..	***3,973***	..	***4***
			131	Dealers in precious stone, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	3,614	2,630	888	..	92	..	4
			132	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	14,021	10,247	19	..	3,755	..	..
			133	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments, curiosities.	303	163	14	..	126	..	..
		40.—Trade in refuse matters.		***40.—Trade in refuse matters*** . .	***4***	***4***	..	..	..	..	..
			134	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
		41.—Trade in other sorts.		***41.—Trade in other sorts*** . .	***67,339***	***48,113***	***11,328***	***27***	***7,821***	***14***	***36***
			135	Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified .	62,447	44,663	11,269	27	6,439	14	35
			136	Itinerant traders, pedlers, hawkers, etc.	2,245	1,488	22	..	735	..	..
			137	Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	2,192	1,550	..	..	641	..	1
			138	Other traders (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	455	412	37	..	6	..	..
				C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	**490,986**	**369,197**	**1,883**	**6,200**	**106,059**	**5,628**	**2,019**
	VI.—Public force.			***VI.—PUBLIC FORCE*** . . .	***181,938***	***128,543***	***96***	***4,361***	***43,673***	***3,938***	***1,327***
		42.—Army.		***42.—Army***	***89,551***	***60,375***	***26***	***610***	***23,444***	***3,891***	***1,205***
			139	Army (Government)	11,474	3,838	..	158	2,869	3,818	791
			140A	Imperial Service	8,425	4,255	..	..	3,825	2	343
			140B	Army (Native States) . . .	69,652	52,282	26	452	16,750	71	71
		44.—Police.		***44.—Police***	***92,387***	***68,168***	***70***	***3,751***	***20,229***	***47***	***122***
			142A	Police (Government)	2,488	796	..	794	862	12	24
			142B	Police (Native States) . . .	38,219	20,880	12	653	16,541	35	98
			143	Village watchmen	51,680	46,492	58	2,304	2,826	..	..
	VII.—Public administration.	45.—Public administration.		***VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.***	***139,485***	***97,349***	***897***	***1,451***	***38,846***	***483***	***459***
				45.—Public administration . .	***139,485***	***97,349***	***897***	***1,451***	***38,846***	***483***	***459***
			144	Service of the State	4,836	3,150	..	..	1,311	227	148
			145A	Rulers of Native States and their families.	443	408	..	..	35	..	..
			145B	Darbar officers	69,104	49,293	748	..	18,775	238	140
			145C	Menials	38,506	21,201	72	52	17,008	17	156
			146	Municipal and other local (not village) service.	2,411	1,501	1	..	893	1	15
			147	Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	24,095	21,796	76	1,399	824	..	..
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.			***VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.***	***138,390***	***123,585***	***571***	***315***	***13,059***	***692***	***168***
		46.—Religion.		***46.—Religion***	***94,629***	***91,188***	***436***	***169***	***2,366***	***400***	***70***
			148	Priests, ministers, etc. . . .	54,227	52,950	220	31	906	58	62
			149	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	32,327	31,173	206	130	799	17	2
			150	Catechists, readers, church mission service.	496	85	5	..	75	325	6
			151	Temple, burial or burning ground service.	7,579	6,980	5	8	586	..	..
		47.—Law.		***47.—Law***	***3,663***	***2,617***	***42***	..	***988***	..	***16***
			152	Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, law agents and mukhtiars.	2,342	1,535	32	..	761	..	14
			153	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc. .	1,321	1,082	10	..	227	..	2

TABLE XV.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood. Part D.—Distribution by Religion —*concluded.*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood.	Total number of workers and dependents.	Hindu.	Jain.	Animist.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C.—Public administration and liberal arts—*contd.*	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts—*contd.*	48.—Medicine.		***48.—Medicine***	***5,954***	***4,350***	***32***	***17***	***1,435***	***105***	***15***
			154A	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons (Government).	202	99	..	..	73	30	...
			154B	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons (Native States).	2,454	1,625	23	..	729	63	14
			155A	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. (Government).	172	130	..	..	41	1	..
			155B	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs (Native States).	3,126	2,496	9	17	592	11	1
		49.—Instruction.		***49.—Instruction***	***6,951***	***5,520***	***44***	***8***	***1,244***	***91***	***44***
			156	Professors and teachers of all kinds (except law, medicine, music, dancing, and drawing) and clerks and servants connected with education.	6,951	5,520	44	8	1,244	91	44
		50.—Letters and arts and sciences.		***50.—Letters and arts and sciences***	***27,193***	***19,910***	***17***	***121***	***7,026***	***96***	***23***
			157	Public scribes, stenographers	15	10	..	..	5	..	..
			158A	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and other employés (Government).	75	30	..	..	16	23	6
			158B	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and other employés (Native States).	1,921	1,462	1	5	387	53	13
			159	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.).	2,476	2,207	..	..	260	5	4
			160	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	22,706	16,201	16	116	6,358	15	..
	IX.—Persons living on their income.	51.—Persons living principally on their income.		***IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.***	***31,173***	***19,720***	***319***	***73***	***10,481***	***515***	***65***
				51.—Persons living principally on their income.	***31,173***	***19,720***	***319***	***73***	***10,481***	***515***	***65***
			161	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	31,173	19,720	319	73	10,481	515	65
				D.—Miscellaneous	**1,201,154**	**1,024,429**	**4,730**	**60,681**	**109,142**	**1,882**	**290**
	X.—Domestic service.	52—Domestic service.		***X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE***	***214,177***	***170,491***	***1,858***	***3,053***	***36,886***	***1,801***	***88***
				52.—Domestic service	***214,177***	***170,491***	***1,858***	***3,053***	***36,886***	***1,801***	***88***
			162	Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	204,889	163,933	1,846	2,874	34,707	1,470	59
			163	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	9,288	6,558	12	179	2,179	331	29
D.—Miscellaneous.	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.		***XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.***	***754,480***	***650,314***	***2,591***	***56,212***	***45,121***	***40***	***202***
				53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	***754,480***	***650,314***	***2,591***	***56,212***	***45,121***	***40***	***202***
			164	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	6,025	4,764	63	203	854	1	140
			165	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks, and other employés in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops.	5,160	4,082	396	47	594	3	38
			166	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	1,567	1,076	..	..	487	..	4
			167	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	741,728	640,392	2,132	55,962	43,186	36	20
	XII.—Unproductive.	54.—Inmates of jails, etc.		***XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE***	***232,497***	***203,624***	***281***	***1,416***	***27,135***	***41***	..
				54.—Inmates of jails and asylums and hospitals.	***4,148***	***3,399***	***4***	***291***	***417***	***37***	..
			168	Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	4,148	3,399	4	291	417	37	..
		55.—Beggars, vagrants, etc.		***55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes***	***228,349***	***200,225***	***277***	***1,125***	***26,718***	***4***	..
			169	Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners, etc.	228,349	200,225	277	1,125	26,718	4	..

TABLE XV-E.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES

TABLE XV-E.—Statistics of Industries.

Description of factory, mine, etc.	Classification of factory, etc., according to number of persons employed.	Number of factories.	Total number of persons employed.	
			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Central India—	**Total**	**144**	**12,108**	**3,974**
I.—Mines—	*Total*	*4*	*1,540*	*358*
Diamond mines in which mechanical power is used	From 100 to 200 persons	1	44	61
Manganese ore mine in which mechanical power is used	„ 200 to 400 „	1	224	104
Colliery works in which mechanical power is used	„ 200 to 400 „	1	209	..
Coal mine in which mechanical power is used	„ 400 and over	1	1,063	193
II.—Textile industries—	*Total*	*105*	*7,378*	*2,827*
Cotton ginning factories—	**Total**	**81**	**3,356**	**2,278**
Factories in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 50 persons	28	864	407
	„ 50 to 100 „	41	1,716	1,205
	„ 100 to 200 „	11	878	539
	„ 200 to 400 „	1	98	127
Cotton presses—	**Total**	**10**	**524**	**110**
Presses in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 50 persons	4	160	16
	„ 50 to 100 „	5	256	82
	„ 100 to 200 „	1	108	12
Cotton ginning and oil mill in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 100 persons	1	25	11
Cotton spinning and weaving mills—	**Total**	**5**	**2,955**	**401**
Mills in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 50 persons	1	24	12
	„ 50 to 100 „	1	52	7
	„ 400 and over	3	2,879	382
Cotton carpet and rug manufacture factories—	**Total**	**6**	**458**	**27**
Factories in which mechanical power is used	From 100 to 200 persons	1	141	8
Factories in which mechanical power is not used	**Total**	**5**	**317**	**19**
	From 20 to 50 persons	4	154	4
	„ 100 to 200 „	1	163	15
Dari, etc., weaving factory and litho press in which mechanical power is not used	From 20 to 50 persons	1	32	..
Textile institute in which mechanical power is not used	„ 20 to 50 „	1	28	..
III.—Leather industries—	*Total*	*3*	*215*	*1*
Leather factory in which mechanical power is used	From 50 to 100 persons	1	99	..
Tanneries in which mechanical power is not used	„ 50 to 100 „	2	116	1
IV.—Metal industries—	*Total*	*2*	*383*	..
Repairing and workshops in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 50 persons	1	36	..
	„ 200 to 400 „	1	347	..
V.—Glass and earthen ware industries—	*Total*	*3*	*294*	*23*
Glass factory in which mechanical power is not used	From 50 to 100 persons	1	89	..
Tile factory in which mechanical power is not used	„ 100 to 200 „	1	128	..
Brick factory in which mechanical power is not used	„ 100 to 200 „	1	77	23
VI.—Industries connected with chemical products—	*Total*	*2*	*240*	*84*
Gunpowder and miscellaneous factory in which mechanical power is used	From 100 to 200 persons	1	138	..
Shellac factory in which mechanical power is used	„ 100 to 200 „	1	102	84
VII.—Food industries—	*Total*	*12*	*467*	*101*
	Total	**6**	**254**	**51**
Factories in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 50 persons	1	22	7
Hay press	„ 20 to 50 „	1	40	4
Flour and ice manufacture factory	„ 50 to 100 „	1	38	14
Flour manufacture factory	„ 50 to 100 „	1	55	6
Dairy	„ 50 to 100 „	2	99	20
Sugar factories	**Total**	**6**	**213**	**50**
Factories in which mechanical power is not used	From 20 to 50 persons	3	87	11
Country liquor distillery	„ 20 to 50 „	1	26	5
Sugar factories	„ 50 to 100 „	2	100	34
VIII.—Furniture industries—	*Total*	*4*	*217*	*25*
Furniture making factories—	**Total**	**4**	**217**	**25**
Factories in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 50 persons	1	44	..
	„ 100 to 200 „	1	97	25
Factories in which mechanical power is not used	„ 20 to 50 „	2	76	..
IX.—Industries connected with buildings—	*Total*	*4*	*1,003*	*542*
Lime works in which mechanical power is not used	From 50 to 100 persons	1	51	..
Stone works in which mechanical power is not used	„ 50 to 100 „	2	102	..
Stone quarrying and lime burning in which mechanical power is not used.	„ 400 and over	1	850	542
X.—Production and transmission of physical forces—	*Total*	*3*	*110*	*13*
Electric light works in which mechanical power is used	From 20 to 50 persons	2	73	..
	„ 50 to 100 „	1	37	13
XI.—Industries of luxury—	*Total*	*2*	*261*	..
Printing press in which mechanical power is used	From 200 to 400 persons	1	202	..
Printing press in which mechanical power is not used	„ 50 to 100 „	1	59	..

Part I.—Provincial Summary.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												Remarks.
Direction, Supervision and Clerical Work.				Skilled Workmen.				Unskilled Labourers.				N.B.—The state of business is indicated thus in figures :— (1) Much brisker than usual. (2) Brisker than usual. (3) Somewhat brisker than usual. (4) Normal. (5) Somewhat slacker than usual. (6) Slacker than usual. (7) Much slacker than usual.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Age 14 and over.		Age under 14.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
35	**2**	**759**	**24**	**34**	..	**5,386**	**715**	**5,313**	**3,060**	**581**	**173**	Power. State of business.
5	..	***31***	..	..	..	***1,138***	***195***	***332***	***144***	***34***	***19***	
..	..	5	..	..	..	1	2	35	56	3	3	Steam 4 (2) 2
..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	185	88	31	16	(3) 1
1	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	1	..	..	..	(6) 1
4	..	20	..	..	..	928	193	111	..	..	..	4
13	***2***	***505***	***24***	***26***	..	***3,102***	***430***	***3,295***	***2,261***	***437***	***110***	
5	**2**	**354**	**24**	**26**	..	**666**	**123**	**2,163**	**2,029**	**142**	**100**	Steam 79 (1) 3
..	..	80	20	..	..	138	49	407	310	39	28	Oil 1 (5) 36
..	..	215	2	6	..	379	74	1,039	1,077	77	52	Water 1 (6) 1
1	..	56	2	..	..	149	..	649	517	23	20	(7) 41
4	2	3	..	20	..	..	..	68	125	3	..	81 81
..	..	**27**	..	..	..	**97**	**14**	**387**	**95**	**13**	**1**	Steam 10 (2) 1
..	..	13	..	..	..	15	..	131	15	1	1	(6) 9
..	..	10	..	..	..	74	14	168	68	4	..	10
..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	88	12	8	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	**6**	..	**18**	**11**	**1**	..	Steam 1 (6) 1
3	..	**94**	..	..	..	**1,961**	**274**	**626**	**118**	**271**	**9**	Steam 5 (2) 1
..	..	4	..	..	..	10	12	10	..	..	..	(4) 4
..	..	2	..	..	..	50	7	..	..	..	..	5
3	..	88	..	..	..	1,901	255	616	118	271	9	
5	..	**25**	..	..	..	**354**	**19**	**64**	**8**	**10**	..	
3	..	4	..	..	..	123	..	11	8	..	..	Oil 1 (4) 1
2	..	**21**	..	..	..	**231**	**19**	**53**	..	**10**	..	*Nil.* (2) 1
..	..	12	..	..	..	91	4	41	..	10	..	(3) 1
2	..	9	..	..	..	140	15	12	..	..	..	(4) 2
												(6) 1
												5
..	..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	**30**	..	..	..	*Nil.* (4) 1
..	..	**3**	..	..	..	**18**	..	**7**	..	..	..	*Nil.* (4) 1
3	..	***21***	..	***1***	..	***148***	..	***34***	***1***	***8***	..	
1	..	8	..	..	..	74	..	12	..	4	..	Steam 1 (2) 1
2	..	13	..	1	..	74	..	22	1	4	..	Manual 2 (4) 2
												3 3
3	..	***32***	..	***2***	..	***230***	..	***116***	..	..	..	Electricity (1) 1
1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	21	..	..	..	(3) 1
2	..	32	..	2	..	216	..	95	..	..	..	2
..	..	***5***	..	..	..	***87***	..	***190***	***23***	***12***	..	*Nil.* (2) 1
												(4) 2
..	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	70	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	64	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	56	23	12	..	
..	..	***8***	..	..	..	***205***	***84***	***20***	..	***7***	..	Steam and manual 2 (2) 1
												(4) 1
..	..	5	..	..	..	109	..	17	..	7	..	2
..	..	3	..	..	..	96	84	3	..	..	..	
4	..	***51***	..	***4***	..	***60***	***6***	***324***	***74***	***24***	***21***	
3	..	**21**	..	**4**	..	**33**	**6**	**177**	**39**	**16**	**6**	Steam 5 (2) 1
..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	10	7	..	..	(3) 3
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	10	2	
..	..	6	..	..	..	12	6	20	8	..	..	Steam and oil 1 (4) 2
3	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	43	6	1	..	6 6
..	..	7	..	..	..	11	..	76	16	5	4	
1	..	**30**	..	..	..	**27**	..	**147**	**35**	**8**	**15**	*Nil.* (3) 2
1	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	42	11	..	..	(4) 3
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	22	4	..	1	(5) 1
..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	83	20	8	14	6
..	..	***26***	..	..	..	***99***	..	***61***	***22***	***31***	***3***	
..	..	**26**	..	..	..	**99**	..	**61**	**22**	**31**	**3**	
..	..	7	..	..	..	32	..	5	..	..	..	Steam and oil 1 (4) 1
..	..	8	..	..	..	46	..	38	22	5	3	Electricity 1 (4) 1
..	..	11	..	..	..	21	..	18	..	26	..	*Nil.* (2) 2
3	..	***44***	..	***1***	..	***113***	..	***815***	***522***	***27***	***20***	4
2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	8	..	*Nil.* (2) 1
..	..	7	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	(6) 3
1	..	32	..	1	..	18	..	779	522	19	20	4
3	..	***5***	..	..	..	***15***	..	***86***	***13***	***1***	..	Steam 3
2	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	54	..	..	..	(3) 2
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	32	13	1	..	(4) 1
												3
1	..	***31***	..	..	..	***189***	..	***40***	..	..	..	
1	..	25	..	..	..	155	..	21	..	..	..	Electricity 1 (2) 2
..	..	6	..	..	..	34	..	19	..	..	..	*Nil.*

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES.

Description of factory, mine, etc.	Political Charge.	Number of factories.	Total number of persons employed.	
			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Central India	*Total*	*144*	*12,108*	*3,974*
	Gwalior Residency	**44**	**3,277**	**1,018**
Cotton ginning factories	" "	28	1,244	784
Cotton presses	" "	5	206	42
Cotton spinning and weaving mill	" "	1	645	138
Textile institute	" "	1	28	..
Cotton carpet factory	" "	1	163	15
Leather factory	" "	1	99	..
Tannery	" "	1	59	1
Workshop	" "	1	347	..
Glass factory	" "	1	89	..
Sugar factory	" "	1	27	34
Electric light work	" "	1	38	..
Printing press	" "	1	202	..
Hay press	" "	1	40	4
	Indore Residency	**42**	**3,885**	**1,133**
Cotton ginning factories	" "	27	960	763
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	" "	2	2,234	244
Cotton presses	" "	5	228	68
Rug making factory	" "	1	141	8
Repairing shop	" "	1	36	..
Dairy	" "	1	55	6
Flour and ice manufacture factory	" "	1	22	7
Flour manufacture factory	" "	1	38	14
Brick manufacture factory	" "	1	77	23
Electric light work	" "	1	35	..
Printing press	" "	1	59	..
	Baghelkhand Agency	**17**	**2,968**	**864**
Coal mine	" "	1	1,063	193
Colliery works	" "	1	209	..
Cotton spinning and weaving mill	" "	1	24	12
Cotton carpet and rug making factory	" "	1	47	..
Tannery	" "	1	57	..
Gunpowder and miscellaneous factory	" "	1	138	..
Shellac factory	" "	1	102	84
Sugar factories	" "	3	146	8
Furniture moulding and water works	" "	1	97	25
Furniture making factories	" "	2	82	..
Stone quarrying and lime burning factory	" "	1	850	542
Stone works	" "	2	102	..
Lime works	" "	1	51	..
	Bhopal Agency	**12**	**701**	**257**
Cotton ginning factories	" "	4	289	209
Cotton spinning and weaving mill	" "	1	52	7
Cotton carpet and rug manufacture factory	" "	1	38	4
Dari, etc., weaving factory and litho press	" "	1	32	..
Tile factory	" "	1	128	..
Sugar factory	" "	1	52	17
Country liquor distillery	" "	1	35	7
Furniture making factory	" "	1	38	..
Electric light works	" "	1	37	13
	Bhopawar Agency	**10**	**622**	**359**
Manganese ore mine	" "	1	224	104
Cotton ginning factories	" "	9	398	255
	Bundelkhand Agency	**2**	**90**	**61**
Diamond mine	" "	1	44	61
Cotton carpet weaving factory	" "	1	46	..
	Malwa Agency	**17**	**565**	**282**
Cotton ginning factories	" "	13	465	267
Cotton ginning and oil mill	" "	1	25	11
Cotton carpet and rug making factory	" "	1	23	..
Country liquor distilleries	" "	2	52	4

PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY POLITICAL CHARGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												
DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL WORK.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				Remarks showing States where situated.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Age 14 and over.		Age under 14.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
35	*2*	*759*	*24*	*34*	..	*5,386*	*715*	*5,313*	*3,060*	*581*	*173*	
8	..	**283**	..	**2**	..	**1,365**	**181**	**1,533**	**804**	**86**	**33**	
..	..	160	..	..	..	305	84	742	684	37	16	Gwalior.
..	..	14	..	..	..	42	2	227	39	13	1	Do.
..	..	15	..	..	..	346	80	274	58	10	..	Do.
..	..	3	..	..	..	18	..	7	..	..	..	Do.
2	..	9	..	..	..	140	15	12	..	..	..	Do.
1	..	8	..	..	..	74	..	12	..	4	..	Do.
1	..	6	..	..	..	42	..	6	1	4	..	Do.
2	..	32	..	2	..	216	..	95	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	70	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	15	20	8	14	Do.
1	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	24	..	..	..	Do.
1	..	25	..	..	..	155	..	21	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	10	2	Do.
11	..	**220**	**23**	**10**	..	**1,946**	**232**	**1,383**	**824**	**315**	**54**	
..	..	110	23	6	..	132	39	671	656	41	45	Indore.
3	..	73	..	..	..	1,555	175	342	60	261	9	Do.
..	..	13	..	..	..	55	12	160	56	..	..	Do.
3	..	4	..	..	..	123	..	11	8	..	..	Do.
1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	21	..	..	..	Do.
3	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	43	6	1	..	Mhow Cantonment.
..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	10	7	..	..	Ditto.
..	..	6	..	..	..	12	6	20	8	..	..	Indore.
..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	56	23	12	..	Mhow Cantonment.
1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	30	..	..	..	Indore.
..	..	6	..	..	..	34	..	19	..	..	..	Do.
9	..	**116**	..	**2**	..	**1,634**	**289**	**1,162**	**551**	**45**	**24**	
4	..	20	..	..	..	928	193	111	..	..	..	Rewah.
1	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	1	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	4	..	..	..	10	12	10	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	5	..	..	..	32	..	10	..	..	..	Do.
1	..	7	..	1	..	32	..	16	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	5	..	..	..	109	..	17	..	7	..	Do.
..	..	3	..	..	..	96	84	3	..	..	..	Do.
..	..	10	..	..	..	8	..	128	7	..	1	Do.
..	..	8	..	..	..	46	..	38	22	5	3	Do.
..	..	10	..	..	..	53	..	13	..	6	..	Do.
1	..	32	..	1	..	18	..	779	522	19	20	Do.
..	..	7	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	8	..	Malhar.
6	**2**	**47**	..	**20**	..	**191**	**11**	**399**	**239**	**38**	**5**	
4	2	17	..	20	..	22	..	214	206	12	1	Bhopal 1; Narsinghgarh 1; Rajgarh 1; Khilchipur 1
..	..	2	..	..	..	50	7	..	..	..	..	Bhopal.
..	..	2	..	..	..	36	4	..	..	..	..	Narsinghghar.
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	Rajgarh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	64	..	..	..	Bhopal.
..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	38	13	5	4	Narsinghgarh,
1	..	12	..	..	..	11	..	11	7	..	..	Bhopal.
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	20	..	Do.
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	32	13	1	..	Do.
1	..	**28**	..	..	..	**81**	..	**465**	**333**	**47**	**26**	
..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	185	88	31	16	Jhabua.
1	..	22	..	..	..	79	..	280	245	16	10	Jhabua 1; Barwani 3; Dhar 5
..	..	**9**	..	..	..	**10**	**2**	**58**	**56**	**13**	**3**	
..	..	5	..	..	..	1	2	35	56	3	3	Charkhari.
..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	23	..	10	..	Do.
..	..	**56**	**1**	..	..	**159**	..	**313**	**253**	**37**	**28**	
..	..	45	1	..	..	128	..	256	238	36	28	Sitamau 1; Piploda 1; Ratlam 3; Dewas 4; Jaora 4
.	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	18	11	1	..	Sa lana.
.	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	8	..	..	..	Ratlam.
.	..	10	..	..	..	11	..	31	4	..	..	Ratlam 1; Jaora 1

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART III.—

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORY, ETC.	Number of factories.	Number owned by States.	NUMBER OWNED BY COMPANIES OF WHICH THE DIRECTORS ARE		
			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Of both races.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	***112***	***16***	***2***	***29***	...
Diamond mine	1	..	..	..	..
Manganese ore mine	1	..	1	..	..
Colliery works	1	1	..	..	..
Coal mine	1	1	..	..	..
Cotton ginning factories	81	1	..	23	..
Cotton presses	10	1	..	4	..
Cotton ginning and oil mill	1	..	..	1	..
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	5	3	..	1	..
Cotton carpet and rug manufacture factories	6	4	1	..	..
Dari, etc., weaving factory and litho press	1	1	..	..	..
Textile institute	1	1	..	..	..
Leather factory	1	1	..	..	..
Tanneries	2	2	..	..	..

TABLE XV-E.—STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIES. PART IV.—

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORY, ETC.	Number of factories.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Total.	Bania Agarwal.	Bania Bijawargi.	Bania Chitora.	Bania Kapol.	Bania Mahesri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	***112***	***11***	***101***	***23***	***1***	***1***	***1***	***11***
Diamond mine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Manganese ore mine	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colliery works	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mine	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton ginning factories	81	1	80	21	..	1	1	11
Cotton presses	10	..	10	1	1	..	..	..
Cotton ginning and oil mill	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton carpet and rug manufacture factories	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Dari, etc., weaving factory and litho press	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Textile institute	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Leather factory	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Particulars as to Ownership of Factories, etc.

NUMBER PRIVATELY OWNED BY														
	INDIANS.													
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Total.	Bania Agarwal.	Bania Bhatera.	Bania Khanderwal.	Bania Maheswri.	Bania Oswal.	Bania Saravgi.	Kayasth.	Luhana.	Maratha.	Musalman Pathan.	Musalman Sayad.	Bohra.	Parsi.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	*64*	*18*	*1*	*3*	*8*	*1*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*20*	*2*
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	57	17	1	2	7	1	1	4	1	2	..	..	19	2
..	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Caste or Race of Managers of Factories, etc.

NUMBER MANAGED BY																					
INDIANS.																					
Bania Nima.	Bania Oswal.	Bania Porwal.	Bania Saravgi.	Bania Shrimali.	Bhatia.	Brahman Audich.	Brahmin Dakshani.	Brahman Kanujia.	Brahman Malwi.	Brahman Naramdeo.	Dhangar.	Gujarati.	Kayasth.	Khatri.	Lohar.	Luhana.	Parbhu.	Musalman Pathan.	Musalman Sayad.	Bohra.	Parsi.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	*4*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*6*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*18*	*6*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	17	4
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVI.

OCCUPATION.

BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

This Table gives statistics for the occupations of certain selected castes, tribes and races. The occupations are arranged under 12 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification given in Table XV-A; these heads have been sub-divided, where necessary, in order to distinguish between occupations of persons in the service of Government and those of Native States. Columns 6 and 7 throw light on the extent to which traditional caste occupations are followed, while column 8 is intended to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their principal means of livelihood. The figures in column 9 onward are exclusive of those shown in column 6. Asterisks have been placed against the figures in those columns which are affected by this arrangement.

TABLE XVI.—Occupation by

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	Population dealt with		Number of actual workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their		Number of actual workers returned their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.	Recorded					
									I. Exploitation of the surface of the soil.					
				Actual workers.	Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means of livelihood.		Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and hunting.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Central India	Males	..	1,277,941	837,723	471,965	60,350	15,533	20,960	334,367	2,383	162,119	27,388	2,427
		Females		758,298	1,260,786	199,553	18,141	4,039	6,952	160,025	197	182,482	5,493	173
	HINDU	Males	..	*1,004,413*	*663,426*	*346,645*	*54,992*	*13,271*	*19,798*	*307,721*	*1,940*	*126,175*	*20,682*	*2,095*
		Females		*596,894*	*990,787*	*140,742*	*17,583*	*3,784*	*6,480*	*148,099*	*66*	*140,232*	*3,617*	*11*
1	Ajna	Males	Agriculture	9,256	5,916	7,362	644	24	..*	..*	..	461	42	..
		Females		5,760	5,533	3,516	356	16	..*	..*	..	652	1	..
2	Bania	Males	..	*47,228*	*32,281*	*31,087*	*4,256*	*812*	*339*	*7,904*	*58*	..	*208*	..
		Females		*23,414*	*60,277*	*13,281*	*2,995*	*214*	*1,367*	*3,290*	*9*	..	*54*	..
	(1) Agarwal	Males	Trade	16,675	11,035	11,784	1,493	207	102	2,511	6	..	37	..
		Females		6,899	23,679	3,767	2,032	67	629	598	..	..	8	..
	(2) Gahohi	Males	Ditto	8,361	5,296	5,945	908	110	28	1,470	..	..	30	..
		Females		3,744	7,681	2,354	66	26	28	782	..	..	6	..
	(3) Kasaundhan	Males	Ditto	2,624	1,589	1,588	345	143	15	656	..	..	30	..
		Females		2,015	2,559	1,193	70	32	217	338	..	..	3	..
	(4) Kesar Bania	Males	Ditto	4,222	3,211	2,301	239	74	41	1,413	22	..	30	..
		Females		2,946	4,090	1,681	73	31	110	888	9	..	4	..
	(5) Kharia	Males	Ditto	1,201	599	859	123	45	17	135	25	..	16	..
		Females		682	2,015	524	33	47	40	61	..	..	1	..
	(6) Maheari	Males	Ditto	6,000	4,008	3,641	412	116	63	542	1	..	18	..
		Females		2,869	8,535	1,664	389	5	126	255	..	..	2	..
	(7) Oswal	Males	Ditto	3,305	2,767	2,105	320	20	23	464	4	..	7	..
		Females		2,205	6,032	1,302	324	3	134	216	..	..	..	..
	(8) Porwal	Males	Ditto	4,840	3,776	2,864	416	97	50	713	..	..	40	..
		Females		2,054	5,686	796	8	3	83	152	..	..	30	..
3	Banjara	Males	Carriers by pack animals.	11,484	7,044	3,738	313	41	83	3,215	..	1,790	409	7
		Females		4,212	8,517	999	23	26	1	1,024	..	1,057	66	..
4	Bhat	Males	Legend singers.	7,672	5,509	1,803	208	61	357	2,419	..	765	173	..
		Females		4,891	7,089	686	89	28	61	1,224	9	888	54	..
5	Bhil	Males	Agriculture	7,526	6,167	3,785	336	122	..*	..*	15	1,383	365	146
		Females		5,061	7,077	1,725	10	1	..*	..*	..	1,922	73	..
6	Bhilala	Males	Ditto	9,374	6,977	7,157	62	81	..*	..*	10	1,293	313	9
		Females		9,396	8,017	7,844	..	3	..*	..*	..	1,045	91	..
7	Brahman	Males	..	*179,467*	*110,336*	*17,176*	*4,982*	*1,274*	*6,818*	*109,072*	*1,033*	*8,357*	*1,826*	..
		Females		*80,976*	*207,189*	*6,114*	*2,060*	*226*	*1,927*	*46,096*	..	*7,288*	*325*	..
	(1) Bhagor (Bhargava)	Males	Priests	10,259	6,776	1,692	557	107	294	4,989	10	394	178	..
		Females		5,480	9,965	642	..	18	517	2,708	..	869	18	..
	(2) Jijhotia	Males	Ditto	20,885	12,811	3,909	242	136	2,244	8,441	57	1,161	192	..
		Females		8,912	21,324	771	362	52	334	3,282	..	1,552	17	..
	(3) Sanadhya	Males	Ditto	48,089	33,490	5,308	2,863	284	1,639	26,414	56	2,476	463	..
		Females		20,719	56,826	739	213	86	352	12,677	..	1,256	51	..
	(3) Sarwaria	Males	Ditto	94,541	53,384	5,267	1,060	698	2,553	67,792	890	4,080	959	..
		Females		43,297	111,984	2,862	762	48	680	26,988	..	3,340	236	..
	(5) Shrigaud	Males	Ditto	4,669	3,111	859	238	39	40	1,178	19	201	31	..
		Females		1,967	5,284	794	531	10	25	296	..	266	3	..
	(6) Shrimali	Males	Ditto	1,024	764	141	22	10	48	258	1	45	3	..
		Females		601	1,806	306	192	12	19	145	..	5	..	..

Castes, Tribes or Races.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

II Extraction of minerals.		III Industries.		IV Transport.		V Trade.	VI Public Force.				VII Public—Administration.				VIII Arts and Professions.			IX Persons living on their own income.	X Domestic service.	XI Labourers unspecified.	XII Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.
							Commissioned and gazetted officers.		Others.		Gazetted officers.		Others.								
Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Artisans and other workmen.	Owners, managers, ship's officers, etc.	Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.		Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
81	1,179	580	14,423	482	4,135	18,424	146	399	3,744	5,699	21	381	823	9,882	547	1,098	4,200	7,475	37,555	120,727	24,331
3	402	2	10,155	8	909	9,652	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	78	68	1,123	3,646	10,141	153,253	13,980
59	*976*	*335*	*7,196*	*173*	*2,399*	*10,282*	*1*	*395*	*402*	*4,479*	..	*283*	*334*	*5,933*	*198*	*555*	*2,015*	*5,156*	*25,190*	*94,093*	*18,910*
3	*378*	*1*	*4,070*	*6*	*594*	*6,092*	..	..	..	*3*	..	..	..	..	*23*	*35*	*422*	*2,604*	*7,043*	*125,124*	*11,249*
..	20	..	142	..	16	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	75	121	829	168
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	82	1,454	33
4	*139*	*15*	*268*	*9*	*128*	..	..	*36*	*1*	*48*	..	*25*	*34*	*263*	*27*	*77*	*421*	*1,178*	*2,545*	*2,263*	*158*
3	*89*	*1*	*133*	..	*41*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*3*	*70*	*706*	*505*	*3,646*	*216*
1	64	13	73	9	30	..*	..	8	..	10	..	1	30	175	12	32	34	212	814	671	46
..	15	1	35	..	2	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	374	153	1,257	46
..	6	..	9	..	5	..*	..	3	..	6	..	6	..	30	1	7	8	129	222	441	15
..	8	..	15	..	..	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	44	70	413	21
..	4	..	..	..	23	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	4	84	210	3
..	..	..	..	..	22	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	21	210	5
..	2	..	..	..	49	..*	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	78	90	27	147	1
3	57	..	11	..	13	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	111	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	10	..	25	15	49	29	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	23	13	..
..	11	1	103	..	12	..*	..	..	..	26	..	5	2	18	3	10	111	403	756	221	53
..	3	..	42	..	4	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	74	121	552	11
1	15	..	57	..	3	..*	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	14	1	15	100	84	282	110	14
..	5	..	11	..	..	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	101	28	353	48
2	30	1	26	..	6	..*	..	2	..	4	..	3	2	22	..	11	62	241	311	434	16
..	1	..	19	..	..	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29	90	85	737	30
..	33	1	133	..	21	423	1	..	17	13	..	..	..	4	..	..	18	257	180	1,055	86
..	6	..	70	..	..	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	58	664	32
..	6	5	86	..	60	103	..	..	..	115	..	2	1	77	1	3	101	30	280	506	779
..	1	..	66	..	31	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	71	55	1,006	706
..	4	5	24	7	75	30	..	..	..	195	..	..	5	78	..	..	28	..	384	913	84
..	8	..	12	..	4	122	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	4	44	997	142
..	..	46	25	..	26	11	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	13	..	..	1	2	165	258	2
..	7	..	15	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	65	312	4
17	*103*	*198*	*529*	*68*	*555*	*2,719*	..	*349*	*17*	*2,960*	..	*81*	*207*	*3,666*	..	*341*	*446*	*1,307*	*4,988*	*7,584*	*9,050*
..	*72*	..	*176*	*3*	*120*	*801*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*11*	*57*	*630*	*1,180*	*9,911*	*6,265*
..	..	..	21	..	11	218	..	24	5	277	..	7	111	250	..*	20	51	19	317	372	999
..	3	..	25	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	1	1	63	57	277	240
1	..	20	169	..	32	298	..	10	12	469	..	29	27	557	..*	45	48	180	654	1,199	1,131
..	7	..	38	..	3	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	2	14	90	288	1,525	918
10	16	39	233	30	141	845	..	73	..	1,448	..	14	25	1,115	..*	88	101	644	1,630	2,815	2,466
..	8	..	61	3	2	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	6	11	132	221	4,246	721
5	75	134	35	13	345	1,080	..	239	..	516	..	8	20	1,347	..*	84	79	293	1,888	2,827	4,012
..	53	..	17	..	108	427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	1	25	196	416	3,621	4,327
1	12	2	69	22	6	229	..	3	..	233	..	22	22	284	..*	76	158	141	439	269	353
..	..	..	9	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	1	6	140	172	198	47
..	..	3	2	3	20	49	..	..	..	17	..	1	2	113	..*	28	9	30	60	102	89
..	1	..	26	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	..	..	9	26	44	12

TABLE XVI.—OCCUPATION BY

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	POPULATION DEALT WITH		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR		Number of actual workers returned their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiar, occupation.	RECORDED I EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.					
				Actual Workers.	Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means of livelihood.		Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and hunting.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Chamar	Males	Leather workers	254,057	181,816	63,679	19,675	5,884	2,846	73,636	3	57,566	3,820	60
		Females		174,699	248,866	15,167	4,566	982	216	46,871	..	66,956	778	..
9	Dhangar	Males	Military and dominant.	1,707	1,320	693	94	14	5	287	..	137	29	..
		Females		1,270	1,311	70	..	..	..	95	..	170	35	..
10	Gond	Males	Agriculture and hunting.	49,036	27,717	38,009	1,410	132	..*	..*	..	4,379	545	296*
		Females		47,267	39,265	32,830	606	23	..*	..*	..	5,264	181	..*
11	Gujar	Males	Agriculture	62,645	43,189	43,132	5,931	458	..*	..*	7	5,231	5,295	17
		Females		23,660	56,234	13,859	2,920	420	..*	..*	..	3,052	481	..
12	Kachera	Males	Glass and lac workers.	1,872	1,325	1,095	114	33	8	2_8	135	248	4	..
		Females		1,233	1,961	739	48	8	1	144	..	101	1	..
13	Kalal	Males	Distillers and toddy drawers.	18,946	13,820	6,002	1,175	622	160	7,526	19	2,064	340	48
		Females		11,240	19,657	2,315	357	179	13	4,048	1	2,181	59	1
14	Khangar	Males	Watchmen	11,580	8,593	3,056	1,215	85	71	3,828	360	1,012	265	5
		Females		7,315	10,955	76	..	..	18	2,486	2	1,986	70	..
15	Kirar	Males	Agriculture and hunting.	25,349	20,198	16,994	2,239	200	..*	..*	..	2,091	79	315*
		Females		14,328	27,010	6,535	5	..	..*	..*	9	3,456	88	..*
16	Kol	Males	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	56,541	32,905	15,738	1,234	113	262	7,328	..	16,739	1,919	10*
		Females		58,041	38,876	15,838	286	179	12	2,982	..	18,763	675	8*
17	Kotwal	Males	Watchmen.	8,917	5,620	2,363	381	134	302	1,193	..	1,334	403	..
		Females		6,716	5,833	162	..	..	3	795	..	2,469	75	..
18	Maratha	Males	Military and dominant.	9,004	5,817	5,044	94	140	46	1,294	6	413	66	1
		Females		4,354	8,833	369	..	..	158	972	2	594	18	2
19	Mina	Males	Hunting and robbery.	25,013	11,619	13,737	367	83	30	3,452	12	3,063	208	726*
		Females		15,152	19,284	105	6	12	..	1,976	..	3,892	13	..*
20	Mochi	Males	Shoemakers and leather workers.	1,748	1,307	1,155	77	33	61	116	8	120	2	..*
		Females		989	2,222	397	71	9	75	80	2	63	..	..
21	Rajput	Males	..	*113 437*	*72,301*	*20,125*	*2,779*	*765*	*7,835*	*60,114*	*248*	*9,862*	*2,176*	*132*
		Females		*39 437*	*113,281*	..	..	..	*2,558*	*20,196*	*32*	*7,403*	*205*	..
	(1) Baghela	Males	Military and dominant.	8,503	4,205	2,614	193	51	1,329	3,146	50	366	88	11
		Females		2,420	9,724	..	..	..	322	1,380	1	140	19	..
	(2) Bhadauria	Males	Ditto	8,039	5,462	510	468	117	1,515	5,336	3	280	59	2
		Females		2,662	7,180	..	..	..	299	1,244	..	402	..	..
	(3) Bundela	Males	Ditto	4,871	3,914	1,121	62	17	622	2,269	18	368	58	..
		Females		1,586	6,991	..	..	..	194	796	..	396	4	..
	(4) Bundela Ponwar.	Males	Ditto	143	123	42	12	2	16	48	..	13	..	..
		Females		7	28	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..
	(5) Chohan (Chauhan).	Males	Ditto	11,717	7,339	2,759	172	77	471	4,920	20	1,384	278	13
		Females		5,531	15,391	..	..	..	247	2,545	..	1,218	27	..
	(6) Dhandhera	Males	Ditto	921	1,008	393	7	8	120	307	2	24	27	..
		Females		420	1,410	..	..	..	19	214	..	148	1	..
	(7) Likhit	Males	Ditto	455	299	42	6	..	8	293	..	95	1	..
		Females		134	412	..	..	..	2	69	1	32	..	..
	(8) Gaharwar	Males	Ditto	766	465	104	15	4	95	487	10	19	9	..
		Females		140	973	..	..	..	4	102	..	12	1	..

Castes, Tribes or Races.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

II Extraction of minerals.		III Industries.		IV Transport.		V Trade.	VI Public Force.				VII Public—Administration.				VIII Arts and Professions.			XI Persons living on their own income.	X Domestic Service.	XI Labourers unspecified.	XII Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.
							Commissioned and gazetted officers.		Others.		Gazetted officers.		Others.								
Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Artisans and other workmen.	Owners, managers, ship's officers, etc.	Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.		Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	85	2	2,557	8	352	1,914	..	..	200	264	..	..	..	..	15	1	212	230	7,316	37,359	1,932
..	36	..	1,399	..	59	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	176	1,017	40,147	1,089
..	3	..	8	..	5	78	..	..*	..	..*	..	20	..	45	..	1	34	16	48	275	23
..	4	..	132	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	337	367	14
..	70	..	..	..	48	275	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	31	15	..	18	25	348	4,595	321
..	11	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3	42	8,363	443
..	12	5	414	6	165	342	..	10	156	533	..	1	11	205	43	1	54	193	976	5,551	285
..	3	..	39	..	187	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	56	154	5,526	105
..	3	..	4	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	9	3	46	62	7
..	10	..	8	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	117	92
5	5	12	75	24	141	832	..	..	3	37	..	..	3	69	12	2	17	129	322	1,036	63
..	6	..	41	..	3	695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	102	148	1,516	109
1	7	1	22	..	9	61	..	..	..*	..*	..	..	13	423	..	7	55	170	386	1,768	60
..	2	..	47	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	21	27	462	1,824	278
..	99	..	92	..	1	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	154	2,936	2,577
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,896	331
..	87	2	6	..	16	191	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	23	1	..	31	377	1,512	10,970	1,209
..	4	..	1	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..*	..	..	..	17	..	84	27	456	18,673	374
6	..	2	2	..	7	22	..	..*	..	..*	..	..	..	118	..	..	110	..	555	2,470	30
..	..	..	4	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..*	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	92	3,055	46
2	..	4	170	20	153	171	..	..*	..	..*	..	48	13	243	13	64	113	144	481	370	125
..	9	..	719	..	9	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	139	565	670	30
..	19	..	135	1	53	15	..	..	..	27	..	..	3	31	31	..	1	2	339	2,330	798
..	11	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	90	5,913	140
..	25	..	43	..	12	30	..	..	6	2	..	2	1	5	..	4	20	5	40	58	33
..	4	..	14	2	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	53	268	10
16	*179*	*37*	*1,906*	*30*	*226*	*992*	..	..	..	..	..	*103*	*30*	*475*	*34*	*48*	*262*	*539*	*2,697*	*4,678*	*693*
..	*72*	..	*792*	..	*0*	*378*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*8*	*68*	*546*	*1,379*	*5,381*	*344*
..	9	..	13	4	9	10	..	..	..	..*	..	3	..	20	..	..	15	49	379	275	23
..	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	77	175	283	12
..	16	..	..	..	1	14	..	..*	..	..*	..	..	..	5	..	1	3	25	61	191	17
..	1	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	48	527	13
..	4	..	6	..	10	44	..	..*	..	..*	..	18	2	47	2	3	19	29	69	115	47
..	16	..	9	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	32	57	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	7	11	154	9	26	155	..	..*	..	..*	..	12	8	117	1	6	90	98	559	547	68
..	6	..	168	..	23	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	29	127	998	83
..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..*	..	..*	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	1	12	13	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	17	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	31	2
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	23	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..*	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	19	8	2
..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	4	6

TABLE XVI.—Occupation by

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	Population dealt with		Number of actual workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their		Number of actual workers returned their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation	Recorded					
									I Exploitation of the surface of the soil.					
				Actual workers.	Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means of livelihood.		Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	Raisers of livestock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and hunting.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rajput—*contd.*													
	(9) Gahlot	Males.	Military and dominant.	9,073	5,215	1,695	100	25	61	5,323	9	887	267	..
		Females		3,407	5,958	..	..	..	7	1,880	..	770	24	..
	(10) Gaur	Males.	Ditto	2,667	1,301	240	24	..	89	1,364	..	535	104	..
		Females		1,255	2,070	..	..	..	45	360	2	560	3	..
	(11) Kachhwaha.	Males.	Ditto	8,749	3,801	1,637	225	14	171	5,357	58	563	145	1
		Females		2,619	9,251	..	..	..	146	1,510	..	207	10	..
	(12) Khichhi	Males.	Ditto	871	515	77	12	1	209	409	4	8	55	2
		Females		266	867	..	..	..	42	101	2	54	2	..
	(13) Parihar	Males .	Ditto	5,719	4,077	994	156	101	580	2,968	11	456	109	2
		Females		1,631	6,781	..	..	..	89	824	..	248	4	..
	(14) Ponwar Maratha	Males .	Ditto	144	167	36	14	4	6	34	..	15	..	..
		Females		28	267	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
	(15) Ponwar Rajput	Males .	Ditto	14,663	9,358	2,769	219	66	790	7,140	11	1,578	390	91
		Females		4,247	14,428	..	..	..	87	2,006	6	764	5	..
	(16) Rathor	Males .	Ditto	10,836	7,643	2,018	426	209	442	5,067	26	1,162	194	6
		Females		5,337	9,579	..	..	..	503	2,896	6	762	40	..
	(17) Sengar	Males .	Ditto	2,819	1,998	509	164	5	411	1,551	2	126	9	1
		Females		1,328	4,674	..	..	..	64	920	..	198	7	..
	(18) Sisodia	Males .	Ditto	2,722	1,599	259	44	21	62	1,558	4	339	115	1
		Females		1,289	2,965	..	..	..	79	441	..	502	25	..
	(19) Solanki	Males .	Ditto	5,761	3,010	1,085	241	30	80	2,694	20	561	172	..
		Females		2,176	4,954	..	..	..	122	957	2	673	14	..
	(20) Tonwar	Males .	Ditto	13,968	10,802	1,221	219	13	758	9,843	..	1,083	96	2
		Females		2,954	9,378	..	..	..	286	1,939	12	317	14	..
22	Saharia	Males .	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	13,426	11,947	3,597	1,424	101	3	5,608	..	1,175	37	323*
		Females		9,089	14,782	225	..	..	..	2,968	..	2,420	..	..*
23	Sondhia	Males .	Agriculture and dacoity.	21,691	10,971	16,456	246	96	..*	..*	1	2,485	986	..
		Females		10,186	27,698	5,349	45	6	..*	..*	..	3,913	161	..
24	Teli	Males .	Oil-pressers	57,437	38,731	23,662	5,736	1,963	572	20,501	25	4,207	1,172	..
		Females		38,205	51,020	12,541	3,140	1,452	70	12,852	..	4,697	113	..
	JAIN	Males .	..	*16,873*	*11,308*	*13,355*	*1,339*	*282*	*104*	*1,436*	*14*	..	*8*	..
		Females		*5,073*	*22,405*	*2,727*	*178*	*84*	*59*	*824*	*7*	..	*6*	..
1	Bania	Males .	..	*16,873*	*11,308*	*13,355*	*1,339*	*282*	*104*	*1,436*	*14*	..	*8*	..
		Females		*5,073*	*22,405*	*2,727*	*178*	*84*	*59*	*824*	*7*	..	*6*	..
	(1) Oswal	Males .	Trade	9,992	6,772	7,918	890	165	54	733	7	..	5	..
		Females		2,821	13,371	1,406	103	25	34	423	..	..	1	..
	(2) Porwal	Males .	Ditto	6,881	4,536	5,437	442	117	50	703	7	..	3	..
		Females		2,252	9,034	1,321	75	59	25	401	7	..	5	..
	MUSALMAN	Males .	..	*112,953*	*66,564*	*31,178*	*2,118*	*767*	*1,057*	*22,875*	*369*	*8,981*	*1,463*	*314*
		Females		*42,176*	*120,610*	*660*	*44*	*31*	*413*	*9,758*	*124*	*7,425*	*245*	*160*
1	Pathan	Males .	Military service.	47,036	26,440	14,754	1,057	354	484	10,123	118	3,279	490	137
		Females		16,006	49,040	..	..	..	174	4,301	8	2,863	102	76
2	Saiyad	Males .	Ditto	10,628	6,831	3,708	181	94	146	2,159	54	522	121	60
		Females		3,378	11,365	..	..	..	90	635	..	699	8	25

Castes, Tribes or Races.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

II Extraction of Minerals.		III Industries.		IV Transport.		V Trade.	VI Public Force.				VII Public—Administration.				VIII Arts and Professions.			IX Persons living on their own income.	X Domestic service.	XI Labourers unspecified.	XII Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.
							Commissioned and gazetted officers.		Others.		Gazetted officers.		Others.								
Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Artisans and other workmen.	Owners, managers, ship's officers, etc.	Labourers, carters, boatmen, palki-bearers, etc.		Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	21	..	41	..	22	96	..	..	..	..*	..	..	..	18	..	1	..	16	87	480	49
..	1	..	18	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	123	516	36
1	5	..	3	..	1	43	..	..	..*	..*	..	..	7	14	1	..	18	6	51	151	34
..	7	..	13	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	38	181	31
4	8	..	222	..	14	19	..	..*	..*	..*	..	10	3	19	..	5	..	52	180	232	49
..	..	..	105	..	2	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	86	138	282	22
..	3	..	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	50	24	11
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	26	..
..	7	..	55	..	9	32	..*	..*	..*	..*	..	2	1	16	4	6	9	29	85	268	76
..	4	..	15	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	59	120	251	4
..	2	..	..	1	..	10	..	..*	..	..*	..	6	..	5	..	..	3	3	9	13	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	16	..
6	27	16	415	11	28	73	..	..*	..*	..*	..	4	2	75	13	8	20	58	347	726	65
..	25	..	348	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	91	847	27
..	24	1	416	2	77	201	..	..*	..*	..*	..	26	4	29	4	8	30	56	343	569	131
..	4	..	48	..	40	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	76	216	589	32
1	..	..	2	..	..	10	..	..*	..	..*	..	1	3	13	..	2	1	19	41	103	14
..	..	..	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	28	78	1
..	13	3	29	1	6	59	..	..*	..*	..*	..	7	..	20	2	2	26	11	67	115	23
..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	55	149	1
..	15	3	401	..	11	48	..	..*	..	..*	..	7	..	44	1	1	28	37	208	303	42
..	..	..	20	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	97	258	2
..	12	3	144	2	12	62	..	..	..	..*	..	..	..	15	6	5	..	46	113	508	37
..	4	..	19	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	37	279	19
..	15	..	80	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	85	2,393	81
..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3,256	212
..	2	..	231	..	17	22	..	..	..	27	..	1	5	69	..	1	17	170	324	712	165
..	3	..	33	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	44	564	84
1	67	..	244	..	313	2,015	..	..	1	20	..	..	7	72	5	4	44	304	898	3,122	181
..	5	..	366	..	50	2,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	69	204	4,598	150
2	*10*	*9*	*133*	*3*	*50*	..*	..	..	*3*	*29*	..	*1*	*5*	*133*	*25*	*26*	*46*	*198*	*910*	*341*	*32*
..	..	..	*248*	..	*2*	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*6*	..	*15*	*89*	*193*	*788*	*109*
2	*10*	*9*	*133*	*3*	*50*	..*	..	..	*3*	*29*	..	*1*	*5*	*133*	*25*	*26*	*46*	*198*	*910*	*341*	*32*
..	..	..	*248*	..	*2*	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*6*	..	*15*	*89*	*193*	*788*	*109*
..	7	8	122	1	19	..*	..	..	2	22	..	..	2	117	15	19	16	93	666	150	16
..	..	..	241	..	2	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	13	65	116	465	50
2	3	1	11	2	31	..*	..	..	1	7	..	1	3	16	10	7	30	105	244	191	16
..	..	..	7	..	..	..*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	24	77	323	59
24	*190*	*211*	*6,425*	*71*	*1,504*	*7,843*	..	..	*1*	*52*	..	*78*	*468*	*3,223*	*267*	*455*	*2,060*	*2,088*	*10,478*	*6,543*	*4,735*
..	*24*	*1*	*5,476*	*1*	*208*	*3,273*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*16*	*13*	*641*	*940*	*2,079*	*3,214*	*2,513*
7	24	115	2,312	24	664	2,407	..	..*	..*	..*	..	29	126	1,519	99	187	741	906	3,763	2,812	1,916
..	13	..	2,246	..	127	1,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	275	420	903	2,720	719
9	5	18	377	6	96	540	..	..*	..*	..*	..	28	55	272	78	75	116	333	668	334	848
..	..	..	389	1	7	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	29	149	224	245	680

TABLE XVI.—Occupation by

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	Population dealt with		Number of actual workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their		Number of actual workers returned their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.	Recorded
				Actual workers.	Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.	Subsidiary means of livelihood.		I. Exploitation of the surface of the soil.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Musalman—*contd*								
3	Shaikh	Males	..	*55,289*	*33,293*	*12,716*	*880*	*319*	*427*
		Females		*22,797*	*60,205*	*660*	*44*	*31*	*149*
	(1)Behena	Males	Cotton cleaners.	7,462	4,861	1,478	214	114	21
		Females		5,374	6,671	660	44	31	54
	(2) Shaikh	Males	Military service.	47,827	28,432	11,238	666	205	406
		Females		17,423	53,534	..	..	..	95
	ANIMIST	Males	..	*140,201*	*95,914*	*80,787*	*1,908*	*1,213*	*1*
		Females		*114,055*	*125,949*	*55,424*	*336*	*140*	..
1	Bhil	Males	Agriculture.	76,330	57,715	48,009	1,254	147	..*
		Females		59,122	76,743	26,010	245	41	..*
2	Dhilala	Males	Ditto	26,156	18,665	22,876	268	691	..*
		Females		24,583	20,208	22,122	48	21	..*
3	Gond	Males	Agriculture and hunting.	24,064	10,547	7,669	198	426	..*
		Females		20,468	16,308	5,704	5	37	..*
4	Kirar	Males	Ditto	1,091	450	704	27	9	..*
		Females		441	1,055	191	6	..	..*
5	Kol	Males	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	2,146	1,015	370	77	4	..
		Females		1,910	1,213	865	..	4	..
6	Kotwal	Males	Watchmen	166	88	29	3	7	..
		Females		130	139	4	..	..	..
7	Mina	Males	Hunters and robbers.	1,087	408	110	21	6	1
		Females		792	1,281	76	15	..	..
8	Saharia	Males	Hunting and collecting of jungle produce.	9,161	7,026	1,020	60	223	..
		Females		6,609	9,002	452	17	37	..
	CHRISTIAN	Males	..	*3,501*	*511*	..	..	..	..
		Females		*100*	*1,035*	..	..	..	..
1	Anglo-Indians	Males	..	174	122	..	..	..	..
		Females		39	230	..	..	..	..
2	Europeans	Males	..	3,327	389	..	..	..	..
		Females		61	805	..		..	..

Serial Number.	Caste, Tribe or Race.	Sex.	Traditional occupation.	I. Exploitation of the surface of the soil.					
				Income from rent of land.	Cultivators of all kinds.	Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen.	Fishing and hunting.
	1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Musalman—*contd*								
3	Shaikh	Males	..	*427*	*10,593*	*197*	*5,180*	*852*	*117*
		Females		*149*	*4,822*	*116*	*3,863*	*135*	*59*
	(1)Behena	Males	Cotton cleaners.	21	2,055	12	865	193	45
		Females		54	1,163	102	937	19	38
	(2) Shaikh	Males	Military service.	406	8,538	185	4,315	659	72
		Females		95	3,659	14	2,926	116	21
	ANIMIST	Males	..	*1*	*2,335*	*55*	*26,963*	*5,233*	*18*
		Females		..	*1,344*	..	*34,825*	*1,625*	*2*
1	Bhil	Males	Agriculture.	..*	..*	28	13,647	2,851	6
		Females		..*	..*	..	21,667	1,057	..
2	Dhilala	Males	Ditto	..*	..*	27	1,193	510	..
		Females		..*	..*	..	1,508	216	..
3	Gond	Males	Agriculture and hunting.	..*	..*	..	8,663	1,446	..
		Females		..*	..*	..	9,383	271	..
4	Kirar	Males	Ditto	..*	..*	..	111	97	..*
		Females		..*	..*	..	133	..	..*
5	Kol	Males	Hunting and collecting jungle produce.	..	185	..	513	123	12*
		Females		..	102	..	294	25	2*
6	Kotwal	Males	Watchmen	..	69	..	13	3	..
		Females		..	23	..	24	4	..
7	Mina	Males	Hunters and robbers.	1	580	..	187	75	..*
		Females		..	294	..	395	..	..*
8	Saharia	Males	Hunting and collecting of jungle produce.	..	1,501	..	2,636	128	..*
		Females		..	925	..	1,421	52	..*
	CHRISTIAN	Males	..	..	..	*5*	..	*2*	..
		Females		..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Anglo-Indians	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females		..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Europeans	Males	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
		Females		..	..	..	..	..	..

Castes, Tribes or Races.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.

II Extraction of minerals.		III Industries.		IV Transport.		V Trade.	VI Public Force.				VII Public—Administration.				VIII Arts and Professions.			IX Persons living on their own income.	X Domestic service.	XI Labourers unspecified.	XII Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.
							Commissioned and gazetted officers.		Others.		Gazetted officers.		Others.								
Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.	Artisans and other workmen.	Owners, managers, ship's officers, etc.	Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.		Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Government.	Native States.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
8	*161*	*78*	*3,736*	*41*	*744*	*4,896*	..	..	*1*	*52*	..	*21*	*287*	*1,432*	*90*	*193*	*1,203*	*849*	*6,047*	*3,397**	*1,971*
..	*11*	*1*	*2,841*	..	*74*	*2,035*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*10*	*6*	*337*	*371*	*945*	*5,249*	*1,113*
1	63	1	340	3	78	670	..	..	1	52	..	..	1	64	4	5	97	50	206	1,060	97
..	9	1	442	..	4	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	22	95	1,344	117
7	98	77	3,396	38	666	4,226	..	..*	..*	..*	..	21	286	1,368	86	188	1,106	799	5,841	2,337	1,874
..	2	..	2,399	..	70	1,682	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	331	349	850	3,905	996
..	*3*	*6*	*669*	..	*182*	*298*	*8*	..	*434*	*1,139*	..	*11*	*9*	*593*	*7*	*2*	*55*	*19*	*970*	*19,750*	*654*
..	..	..	*361*	..	*105*	*285*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*34*	*9*	*804*	*19,127*	*110*
..	..	6	448	..	133	82	7	..	396	118	..	..	8	439	7	1	44	..	428	9,384	288
..	..	..	162	..	24	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	314	9,819	7
..	..	..	39	..	7	17	1	..	16	..	..	11	..	90	..	1	..	4	181	1,165	18
..	..	..	27	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	570	59
..	..	..	142	..	8	133	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	22	..	..	9	8	79	5,672	187
..	..	..	156	..	76	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	84	4,620	17
..	..	..	..	..	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	27	95	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	89	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	2	..	96	808	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	576	2
..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..*	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	..
..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..
..	3	..	..	..	9	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	65	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	8
..	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..	22	994	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	135	2,544	132
..	..	..	6	..	3	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	3,381	16
3	..	*19*	..	*235*	..	*1*	*137*	*4*	*2,904*	..	*21*	*8*	*7*	..	*50*	*60*	*24*	*14*	7	..	..
..	..	..	..	*1*	..	*2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*33*	*20*	*11*	*4*	*29*	..	..
..	..	8	..	95	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	17	1	5	7	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	5	2	13	..	..
3	..	11	..	140	..	1	125	4	2,904	..	21	8	3	..	25	43	23	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	6	2	16	..	..

TABLE XVII.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

This Table shews denominations of Christians of all races.

The term "Anglo-Indian" has been used for those who returned themselves as "Eurasians," in accordance with the decision of the Government of India conveyed by the Census Commissioner for India. This term includes all persons of mixed blood formerly known as "Eurasians" and is not confined to those of British origin.

TABLE XVII.—Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Denominations.	Total.			Distribution by Race.					
				European and allied races.		Anglo-Indian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central India	**9,358**	**6,170**	**3,188**	**3,716**	**66**	**296**	**269**	**2,158**	**2,053**
Anglican communion	3,663	2,877	786	2,682	514	77	70	118	202
Armenian	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist	75	59	16	32	1	...	...	27	15
Greek	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lutheran	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Methodist	124	113	11	100	...	...	...	13	11
Presbyterian	1,470	687	783	145	36	5	7	537	740
Protestant	473	330	143	21	8	4	4	305	131
Quaker	48	21	27	1	2	...	...	20	25
Roman Catholic	3,241	1,928	1,313	655	271	183	169	1,090	873
Salvationists	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sect not returned	249	141	108	67	34	26	18	48	56
Indefinite Beliefs	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Th Sect "Indefinite Beliefs" consists of 3 Agnostic, 1 Atheist, 1 Freethinker and 2 Unitarians.

TABLE XVIII.

EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

This table shews the distribution of Christians in the Agency as a whole.

TABLE XVIII.—EUROPEANS, ARMENIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

| TOTAL. | | | EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES. | | |

Table showing the adjustments of different Political Charges of Central India Agency in 1901.

ADJUSTMENT.	POPULATION.					
	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
1	2		3		4	
Gwalior Residency.						
Imperial Table II in 1901		2,187,612		1,160,245		1,027,367
Add—						
Gwalior portion from Malwa Agency	614,540		314,634		299,906	
Gwalior portion from Bhopal Agency	118,542		59,483		59,059	
Gwalior portion from Indore Residency (Agency)	23,710		12,051		11,659	
Minor Estates of Kalukhera, Narwar and Lalgarh from Malwa Agency.	4,175		2,039		2,136	
Minor Estate of Karaudia from Indore Agency	1,469		724		745	
Minor Estates of Kamalpur, Kheri-Rajpura, Pathari and Tappa from Bhopal Agency.	2,542		1,263		1,279	
Minor Estate of Maksudangarh from Bhopal Agency	14,284		7,351		6,933	
Nimach Cantonment and Agar Station from Malwa Agency	18,614		10,538		8,076	
Gwalior Railway portion from Bhopal Agency	186		105		81	
Gwalior Railway portion from Malwa Agency	2,579		1,691		888	
		+800,641		409,879		390,762
		2,988,253		1,570,124		1,418,129
Deduct—						
Chhabra Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency	36,046					
Chhabra Railway station transferred to Rajputana Agency	66		18,744		17,302	
Fatehabad Railway station transferred to Indore Agency	141		40		26	
		—36,253	90		51	
				18,874		17,379
TOTAL GWALIOR RESIDENCY		2,952,000		1,551,250		1,400,750
Indore Residency.						
Imperial Table II in 1901		285,905		150,533		135,372
Add—						
Late Indore Agency	104,779		53,493		51,286	
Indore portion from Malwa Agency	204,224		105,314		98,910	
Indore portion from Bhopawar Agency	235,210		121,247		113,963	
Indore portion from Bhopal Agency	115,818		59,029		56,789	
Minor Estate of Bhatkheri from Malwa Agency	1,878		901		977	
Minor Estate of Hirapur from Bhopal Agency	448		205		243	
Portion of Rajgarh state transferred to Indore Residency in exchange of Talen from Bhopal Agency	467		243		224	
Railway portion from Bhopawar Agency	319		215		104	
Railway portion from Malwa Agency	89		63		26	
Fatehabad Railway station from Gwalior Residency	141		90		51	
		+663,373		340,800		322,573
		949,278		491,333		457,945
Deduct—						
Gwalior portion } of old Indore Agency.	23,710		12,051		11,659	
Minor Estate of Karaudia } of old Indore Agency.	1,469		724		745	
Dewes S. B. and J. B., Bagli, Pathari, and Uni } of old Indore Agency.	79,600		40,718		38,882	
Talen transferred to Bhopal Agency	2,392		1,160		1,232	
		—107,171		54,653		52,518
TOTAL INDORE RESIDENCY		842,107		436,680		405,427
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Imperial Table II in 1901		1,555,024		771,301		783,723
Add—Population of Rewah villages in Allahabad district		+1,040		557		483
		1,556,064		771,858		784,206
Deduct—Population of Allahabad villages in Rewah State		—2,079		1,016		1,063
TOTAL BAGHELKHAND AGENCY		1,553,985		770,842		783,143

Table showing the adjustments of different Political Charges of Central India Agency in 1901—*contd.*

ADJUSTMENT.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Bhopal Agency.			
Imperial Table II in 1901	1,267,526	641,704	625,822
Add—Talen transferred from Indore Residency	+2,392	1,160	1,232
	1,269,918	642,864	627,054
Deduct—			
Sironj Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency	68,539	35,181	33,358
Dewas S. B. and J. B. portions	21,058	10,707	10,351
Dhar portion	1,415	747	668
Indore portion	115,818	59,029	56,789
Gwalior portion	118,542	59,483	59,059
Minor Estate of Hirapur	448	205	243
Minor Estates of Kamalpur, Kheri-Rajpura, Pathari and Tappa	2,542	1,263	1,279
Minor Estate of Maksudangarh	14,284	7,351	6,933
Portion of Rajgarh State transferred to Indore Residency	467	243	224
Gwalior Railway portion	186	105	81
	—343,299	174,314	168,985
TOTAL BHOPAL AGENCY	926,619	468,550	458,069
Bhopawar Agency.			
Imperial Table II in 1901	782,808	397,321	385,487
Add—Dhar portion from Bhopal Agency	+1,415	747	668
	784,223	398,068	386,155
Deduct—			
Indore portion	235,210	121,247	113,963
Railway portion of Indore except Bamania	319	215	104
	—235,529	121,462	114,067
TOTAL BHOPAWAR AGENCY	548,694	276,606	272,088
Bundelkhand Agency.			
Imperial Table II in 1901 (no changes)	1,308,326	671,285	637,041
Malwa Agency.			
Imperial Table II in 1901	1,136,801	582,908	553,893
Add—			
Dewas S. B. and J. B. portions from late Indore Agency	63,621	32,620	31,001
Bagli from late Indore Agency	14,049	7,122	6,927
Pathari from late Indore Agency	1,436	710	726
Uni ditto	494	266	228
Dewas S. B. and J. B. portions from Bhopal Agency	21,058	10,707	10,351
	+100,658	51,425	49,233
	1,237,459	634,333	603,126
Deduct—			
Pirawa Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency	25,286	13,230	12,056
Gwalior portion	614,540	314,634	299,906
Indore portion	204,224	105,314	98,910
Nimach Cantonment and Agar Station	18,614	10,538	8,076
Minor Estates of Kalukhera, Narwar, and Lalgarh	4,175	2,039	2,136
Minor Estate of Bhatkheri	1,878	901	977
Railway portion of Gwalior except Fatehabad	2,438	1,601	837
Fatehabad Railway station	141	90	51
Railway portion of Indore	89	63	26
	—871,385	448,410	422,975
TOTAL MALWA AGENCY	366,074	185,923	180,151

Table showing the adjustments of different Political Charges of Central India Agency in 1891.

ADJUSTMENT.	Population.					
	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
1	2		3		4	
Gwalior Residency.						
Imperial Table II in 1891		1,757,509		948,805		808,704
Add—						
Late Guna Agency	337,973		180,117		157,856	
Gwalior portion from late Indore Agency	33,747		17,829		15,918	
Gwalior portion from Bhopal Agency	426,195		225,238		200,957	
Gwalior portion from Malwa Agency	830,868		438,156		392,712	
Nimach Cantonment and Agar Station	19,322		11,295		8,027	
Agra-Barkhera from Bhopal Agency	7,440		3,922		3,518	
Maksudangarh from Bhopal Agency	14,422		7,751		6,671	
		+1,669,967		884,308		785,659
		3,427,476		1,833,113		1,594,363
Deduct—						
Chhabra Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency	46,473		24,290		22,183	
Minor Estates of Dariakheri, Dhabla Dhir and Dhabla Ghosi	3,081		1,515		1,566	
		−49,554		25,805		23,749
TOTAL GWALIOR RESIDENCY		3,377,922		1,807,308		1,570,614
Indore Residency (Agency.)						
Imperial Table II in 1891		372,792		201,944		170,848
Add—						
Indore portion from Bhopal Agency	151,913		80,213		71,700	
Indore portion from Malwa Agency	395,598		207,886		187,712	
Indore portion from Bhopawar Agency	261,126		135,539		125,587	
		+808,637		423,638		384,999
		1,181,429		625,582		555,847
Deduct—						
Gwalior portion	33,747		17,829		15,918	
Dewas, S. B. do.	38,708		20,377		18,331	
Dewas, J. B. do.	33,505		17,838		15,667	
Bagli Estate	14,675		7,579		7,096	
		−120,635		63,623		57,012
TOTAL INDORE RESIDENCY		1,060,794		561,959		498,835
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Imperial Table II in 1891		1,737,606		872,222		865,384
Add—						
Population of Rewah villages in Allahabad district	1,224		619		605	
Minor States of Baraunda, Paldeo, Jaso, Bhaisonda, Pahara Taraon and Kamta-Rajaula	50,726		26,018		24,708	
		+51,950		26,637		25,313
		1,789,556		898,859		890,697
Deduct—						
Population of Allahabad villages in Rewah state		−2,498		1,208		1,290
TOTAL BAGHELKHAND AGENCY		1,787,058		897,651		889,407
Bhopal Agency.						
Imperial Table II in 1891		2,006,859		1,052,777		954,082
Add—						
Minor Estates of Dariakheri, Dhabla Dhir, and Dhabla Ghosi		+3,081		1,515		1,566
		2,009,940		1,054,292		955,648
Deduct—						
Dewas S. B. portion	15,909		8,612		7,297	
Dewas J. B. portion	13,891		7,266		6,625	
Indore portion	151,913		80,213		71,700	
Dhar portion	1,945		1,080		865	
Gwalior portion	426,195		225,238		200,957	
Agra Barkhera	7,440		3,922		3,518	
Maksudangarh	14,422		7,751		6,671	
Sironj Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency	93,856		50,488		43,368	
		−725,571		384,570		341,001
TOTAL BHOPAL AGENCY		1,284,369		669,722		614,647

Table showing the adjustments of different Political Charges of Central India Agency in 1891—*contd.*

ADJUSTMENT.	POPULATION.					
	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
1	2		3		4	
Bhopawar Agency.						
Imperial Table II in 1891		978,652		502,832		475,820
Add—						
Dhar portion from Bhopal Agency	1,945		1,080		865	
Dhar portion from Malwa Agency	24		16		8	
		+1,969		1,096		873
		980,621		503,928		476,693
Deduct—						
Indore portion	261,126		135,539		125,587	
Dewas S. and J. B. portions	5,900		3,064		2,836	
		−267,026		138,603		128,423
TOTAL BHOPAWAR AGENCY .		713,595		365,325		348,270
Bundelkhand Agency.						
Imperial Table II in 1891		1,508,053		784,906		723,147
Deduct—						
Minor states of Baraunda, Paldeo, Jaso, Bhaisonda, Pahara, Taraon and Kamta-Rajanla.		−50,726		26,018		24,708
TOTAL BUNDELKHAND AGENCY .		1,457,327		758,888		698,439
Malwa Agency.						
Imperial Table II in 1891		1,619,368		851,933		767,435
Add—						
Dewas S. B. porton from late Indore Agency . . .	38,708		20,377		18,331	
Dewas S. B. portion from Bhopal Agency	15,909		8,612		7,297	
Dewas S. B. portion from Bhopawar Agency . . .	2,950		1,532		1,418	
Dewas J. B. portion from late Indore Agency . . .	33,505		17,838		15,667	
Dewas J. B. portion from Bhopal Agency	13,891		7,266		6,625	
Dewas J. B portion from Bhopawar Agency	2,950		1,532		1,418	
Bagli from late Indore Agency	14,675		7,579		7,096	
		+122,588		64,736		57,852
		1,741,956		916,669		825,287
Deduct—						
Pirawa Pargana of Tonk transferred to Rajputana Agency .	40,806		21,567		19,239	
Gwalior portion	830,868		438,156		392,712	
Indore portion	395,598		207,886		187,712	
Nimach Cantonment and Agar Station	19,322		11,295		8,027	
Dhar portion	24		16		8	
		−1,286,618		678,920		607,698
TOTAL MALWA AGENCY .		455,338		237,749		217,589

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES.

This table and the next gives for each State of any size leading statistics, *viz.*, total population, density, variation since 1901, distribution by religion and the number of literate persons.

The figures in the Provincial Tables I and II represent the actuals for entire States, Gangapur Pargana of Gwalior and Nandwai of Indore which lie in the Rajputana Agency having been included in their respective States. The totals for Central India will, therefore, necessarily not agree with those given in the corresponding Imperial Tables.

The following table will explain the difference.

	Area.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.					
			1911.			1901.		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
As shewn in Imperial Tables I and II	77,367	2,039,955	9,356,980	4,801,459	4,555,521	8,497,805	4,361,156	4,136,669
Add—								
Gangapur Pargana of Gwalior .	26	1,634	9,197	4,783	4,414	9,003	4,606	4,397
Nandwai Pargana of Indore . .	37	848	3,295	1,680	1,615	2,404	1,261	1,143
Total .	77,430	2,042,637	9,369,472	4,807,922	4,561,550	8,509,212	4,367,003	4,142,209

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—Area and Population of States.

Serial No.	States.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population. 1911.			Population. 1901.	Percentage of variation.		Number of persons in square mile in 1911.	Revenue.
			Towns.	Villages.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	(Both sexes).	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Central India	**77,430**	**77**	**33,065**	**2,042,637**	**9,369,472**	**4,807,922**	**4,561,550**	**8,509,212**	**+ 10**	**— 16**	**121**	*Rs.* **4,18,21,700**
	GWALIOR STATE	**25,133**	**25**	**10,379**	**661,339**	**3,102,279**	**1,630,327**	**1,471,952**	**2,949,596**	**+ 5**	**— 10**	**123**	**1,40,00,000**
	Gwalior Gird (including Lashkar)	1,713	5	809	72,860	312,675	167,084	145,591	382,514	— 18	..	183	
	Tonwarghar	2,001	2	921	64,926	376,659	205,854	170,805	374,530	+ 1	..	188	
	Bhind (including Nimrol)	1,720	2	849	69,729	399,924	216,298	183,626	418,698	— 4	..	233	
	Sheopur	2,365	2	570	28,855	124,671	65,786	58,885	134,046	— 7	..	53	
	Narwar	3,763	2	1,342	83,583	408,129	213,638	194,491	364,554	+ 12	..	108	
	Bhilsa	1,781	1	862	37,633	180,411	93,193	87,218	130,370	+ 38	..	101	
	Isagarh	3,761	2	1,486	71,778	333,169	173,377	159,792	279,516	+ 19	..	89	
	Ujjain	2,557	3	1,029	77,913	321,603	165,249	156,354	290,061	+ 11	..	126	
	Shajapur	2,398	3	1,040	71,500	300,538	154,677	145,861	277,395	+ 8	..	125	
	Mandasor (including Gangapur)	1,773	3	944	56,102	224,725	115,357	109,368	201,486	+ 12	..	127	
	Amjhera	1,301	..	536	26,460	119,775	59,814	59,961	96,426	+ 24	..	92	
	INDORE STATE	**9,506**	**9**	**3,727**	**236,061**	**1,007,856**	**517,501**	**490,355**	**853,012**	**+ 18**	**— 22**	**106**	**70,00,000**
	Indore (including city and Petlawad)	1,570	1	737	60,787	235,283	121,873	113,410	256,384	— 8	..	150	
	Mehidpur	840	2	447	28,736	121,243	62,718	58,525	91,885	+ 32	..	144	
	Nemawar	1,059	..	343	22,537	94,600	47,808	46,792	74,568	+ 27	..	89	
	Nimar (including Nisarpur and Lawani)	3,871	4	1,270	73,182	348,450	177,677	170,773	257,429	+ 35	..	90	
	Rampura-Bhanpura (including Nandwai)	2,129	2	905	47,744	192,521	99,358	93,163	156,035	+ 23	..	90	
	Alampur	37	..	25	3,075	15,759	8,067	7,692	16,711	— 6	..	426	
	BHOPAL STATE	**6,902**	**6**	**2,985**	**168,629**	**730,383**	**370,560**	**359,823**	**667,350**	**+ 9**	**— 30**	**106**	**30,00,000**
	Nizamat-i-Maghrib	2,226	4	1,005	52,995	225,069	115,102	109,967	196,423	+ 15	..	101	
	Nizamat-i-Junub	2,704	..	1,014	58,535	271,829	136,760	135,069	245,640	+ 11	..	101	
	Nizamat-i-Mashriq	1,972	2	966	57,099	233,485	118,698	114,787	225,287	+ 4	..	118	
	REWAH STATE	**13,000**	**4**	**5,403**	**304,839**	**1,514,843**	**752,297**	**762,546**	**1,326,802**	**+ 14**	**— 12**	**117**	**53,86,000**
	Huzur Tahsil	1,201	2	942	70,286	338,775	167,749	171,026	316,139	+ 7	..	282	

	Raghurajnagar	977	1	479	33,019	154,893	76,385	78,508	144,336	+	7	..		159	
	Sitlaha	816	..	500	24,254	113,858	57,367	56,491	103,604	+	10	..		140	
	Mauganj	784	..	655	21,956	108,204	53,521	54,683	99,534	+	9	..		138	
	Bardi	2,912	..	835	42,838	231,739	115,878	115,861	198,921	+	16	..		80	
	Beohari	1,872	..	600	37,649	185,893	90,156	93,737	222,515	+	49	..		98	
	Bandhogarh	1,797	1	569	29,869	147,925	73,388	74,537						82	
	Sohagpur	2,641	..	823	44,968	235,556	117,853	117,703	241,753	—	3	..		89	
5	ORCHHA	2,079	1	763	73,322	330,032	168,633	161,399	321,678	+	3	—	3	159	10,96,400
6	DATIA	911	2	450	29,603	154,603	80,175	74,428	173,905	—	11	—	8	170	9,46,000
7	DHAR	1,783	2	528	35,491	154,070	77,257	76,813	142,115	+	8	—	16	86	9,30,200
8	DEWAS S. B.	441	1	242	17,203	74,290	38,100	36,190	62,730	+	18	—	24	168	3,71,400
9	DEWAS J. B.	417	1	224	14,603	63,015	32,222	30,793	55,097	+	14	—	21	151	3,74,100
10	SAMTHAR	180	1	87	7,495	31,908	16,291	15,617	33,472	—	5	—	17	177	4,23,500
11	JAORA	568	1	291	18,574	75,951	39,054	36,897	77,040	—	1	—	34	134	8,24,000
12	RATLAM	643	1	224	19,083	75,291	38,277	37,014	79,336	—	5	—	5	117	9,00,000
13	PANNA	2,596	1	1,013	51,629	228,880	114,936	113,944	192,986	+	19	—	19	88	5,00,000
14	CHARKHARI	880	1	277	27,889	132,530	67,516	65,014	123,954	+	7	—	11	151	5,00,000
15	AJAIGARH	802	..	344	18,223	87,093	44,286	42,807	78,236	+	11	—	15	109	2,20,300
16	BIJAWAR	973	1	318	28,980	125,202	64,233	60,969	110,500	+	13	—	10	129	2,79,000
17	BAONI	121	..	52	3,989	20,121	10,342	9,779	19,780	+	2	+	7	166	1,00,000
18	CHHATARPUR	1,118	3	308	39,291	166,985	85,967	81,018	156,139	+	7	—	10	149	4,75,900
19	SITAMAU	185	1	92	6,499	26,484	13,646	12,838	23,863	+	11	—	28	143	3,00,000
20	SAILANA	279	1	96	6,468	26,885	13,678	13,207	24,286	+	11	—	23	96	3,89,000
21	RAJGARH	962	2	728	28,868	127,293	66,070	61,223	94,924	+	34	—	24	132	4,77,500
22	NARSINGHGARH	734	1	412	24,030	109,854	56,706	53,148	92,093	+	19	—	21	150	4,86,000
23	JHABUA	1,336	..	758	22,602	111,292	55,458	55,834	81,145	+	37	—	32	83	2,26,700
24	BARAUNDHA	218	..	72	3,905	16,982	8,666	8,316	15,724	+	8	..		78	15,000
25	NAGOD	501	2	338	16,376	74,592	36,382	38,210	62,806	+	19	—	25	149	1,82,000
26	MAIHAR	407	1	205	16,890	73,155	35,565	37,590	63,908	+	14	—	18	180	1,21,500
27	BARWANI	1,178	1	352	20,869	108,583	54,488	54,095	76,136	+	43	—	5	92	4,60,000
28	ALI-RAJPUR	836	..	324	12,030	72,454	36,326	36,128	50,185	+	44	—	28	87	1,65,000
29	KHILCHIPUR	273	1	290	8,800	40,075	20,990	19,085	31,143	+	29	—	14	147	1,14,000
30	OTHER STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.*	2,468	7	1,783	119,057	506,491	261,973	244,518	409,271	+	8	—	16	205	15,58,200

* For details see Appendix A.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A.

Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.				Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—).		Revenue.
			Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
						Persons.	Males.	Females.	(Both sexes).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
												Rs.
	OTHER STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**2,468**	**7**	**1,783**	**119,057**	**506,491**	**261,973**	**244,518**	**469,271**	**+ 37,220**	**...**	**15,58,200**
	GWALIOR RESIDENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**578**	**3**	**477**	**28,379**	**117,491**	**61,851**	**55,640**	**107,833**	**+ 9,658**	**...**	**.....**
	MINOR STATES	**571**	**...**	**476**	**21,824**	**96,283**	**50,138**	**46,145**	**81,791**	**+ 14,492**	**...**	**2,42,900**
1	Agra-Barkhera	31	...	34	1,564	7,178	3,611	3,567	5,258	+ 1,920	— 2,182	19,000
2	Bhadaura	50	...	15	704	2,902	1,577	1,325	2,275	+ 627	— 855	5,000
3	Dharnaoda	41	...	36	1,265	5,509	2,858	2,651	4,366	+ 1,143	— 562	10,000
4	Garha	44	...	70	2,754	12,402	6,484	5,918	9,481	+ 2,921	— 1,373	22,000
5	Kalukheda	6	...	4	245	1,112	552	560	932	+ 180	— 90	7,000
6	Karaudia	10	...	2	335	1,358	701	657	1,469	— 111	+ 55	8,000
7	Kathaun	5	...	2	850	3,546	1,859	1,687	3,505	+ 41	— 20	7,000
8	Khaniadhana	68	...	53	3,846	17,582	9,091	8,491	15,532	+ 2,050	+ 661	22,000
9	Kheri-Rajpura	6	...	2	140	655	346	309	630	+ 25	— 13	4,000
10	Khiaoda	10	...	8	268	1,128	592	536	857	+ 271	— 150	2,000
11	Lalgarh	14	...	6	476	2,070	1,077	993	1,838	+ 232	— 116	18,000
12	Narwar	16	...	3	387	1,817	938	879	1,405	+ 412	— 206	21,000
13	Paron	60	...	34	1,426	6,199	3,190	3,009	5,557	+ 642	— 2,427	25,000
14	Patharia	7	...	2	246	955	485	470	441	+ 514	— 257	4,500
15	Raghugarh	116	...	122	5,041	22,010	11,503	10,507	19,446	+ 2,564	+ 1,314	52,000
16	Tappa-Sukliz	15	...	12	330	1,324	659	665	882	+ 442	— 221	3,400
17	Sirsi	12		36	1,106	4,907	2,648	2,259	5,448	— 541	+ 770	7,000
18	Umri	60	...	35	841	3,629	1,967	1,662	2,469	+ 1,160	— 588	6,000
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**750**	**3**	**1**	**6,555**	**21,208**	**11,713**	**9,495**	**26,042**	**— 4,834**	**...**	**.....**
19	Agar Station	1	1	...	1,087	3,487	1,981	1,506	3,990	— 503	— 41	.....

20	Guna Station	2		1	...	1,437	5,099	2,768	2,331	6,037	—	938	+	1,344	.....	
21	Nimach Cantonment . . .	4		1	..	3,906	12,318	6,741	5,577	14,624	—	2,306	—	667	.....	
22	Residency Head-quarters . . .	·0·50	...		1	125	304	223	81	1,391	—	1,087		...	.....	
	INDORE RESIDENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**13**		**2**	**2**	**10,781**	**39,658**	**23,398**	**16,260**	**47,657**	—	**7,999**		...	... ..	
	MINOR STATES	**6**	...		**2**	**172**	**643**	**313**	**330**	**500**	+	**143**		...		**8,000**
1	Hirapur	6	...		2	172	643	313	330	500	+	143		...		8,000
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**7**		**2**	...	**10,609**	**39,015**	**23,085**	**15,930**	**47,157**	—	**8,142**		...	.....	
2	Indore Residency	1		1	...	2,715	9,195	5,362	3,833	11,118	—	1,923	+	1,773	.....	
3	Mhow Cantonment	6		1	...	7,894	29,820	17,723	12,097	36,039	—	6,219	—	1,734	.....	
	BAGHELKHAND AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**580**	...		**394**	**20,523**	**93,002**	**46,180**	**46,822**	**84,745**	+	**8,257**		...	... ..	
	MINOR STATES	**580**	...		**393**	**20,388**	**92,608**	**45,923**	**46,685**	**84,363**	+	**8,245**		...		**1,55,500**
1	Bhaisaunda	32	...		18	1,063	4,599	2,353	2,246	4,168	+	431	—	587		9,000
2	Jaso	72	...		68	1,731	8,086	3,964	4,122	7,209	+	877	—	1,621		23,000
3	Kamta-Rajaula	13	...		2	262	1,123	627	496	1,232	—	109	—	353		2,500
4	Kothi	169	...		80	4,610	21,303	10,502	10,801	19,143	+	2,160	—	3,513		26,000
5	Pahra	27	...		17	805	3,529	1,826	1,703	3,535	—	6	—	615		13,000
6	Paldeo	28	...		20	1,848	8,990	4,549	4,441	8,598	+	392	—	785		26,000
7	Sohawal	213	...		177	9,303	41,828	20,542	21,286	37,268	+	4,560	—	6,585		46,000
8	Taraon	26	...		11	766	3,150	1,560	1,590	3,210	—	60	—	217		10,000
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATION	**0·14**	...		**1**	**135**	**394**	**257**	**137**	**382**	+	**12**	+	**129**	...	
9	Satna Agency Head-quarters . .	0·14 (Included in Rewah)	...		1	135	394	257	137	382	+	12	+	129	...	
	BHOPAL AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**284**		**1**	**164**	**10,863**	**43,130**	**22,132**	**20,998**	**41,109**	+	**2,021**		...	...	
	MINOR STATES	**283**	...		**164**	**8,681**	**35,389**	**17,976**	**17,413**	**29,406**	+	**5,983**		...		**1,11,900**
1	Basoda (Nawab)	40	...		27	1,180	4,630	2,355	2,275	4,897	—	267	—	1,813		19,000
2	Dariakheri	6	...		2	157	534	265	269	442	+	92		...		7,500
3	Dhabla-Dhir	12	...		3	525	1,777	874	903	1,778	—	1		...		10,000
4	Dhabla-Ghosi	6	...		1	162	590	286	304	668	—	78		...		9,500
5	Dugri	3	...		1	56	164	78	86	144	+	20		...		1,500
6	Jabria-Bhil	5	...		2	245	844	435	409	903	—	59		...		5,000

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A—*contd.*

[The area figures bracketed have already been included in the area of the parent state.]

Serial No.	States, Estates, British Contonments and Stations.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.				Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—).		Revenue.
			Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
						Persons.	Males.	Females.	(Both sexes.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	BHOPAL AGENCY—MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.—*contd.*											*Rs.*
7	Khajuri	1	...	1	173	533	256	277	520	+ 13	...	2,400
8	Korwai	144	...	88	4,258	18,456	9,453	9,003	13,705	+ 4,751	— 8,082	37,000
9	Muhammadgarh	29	...	16	677	2,863	1,450	1,413	2,944	— 81	— 1,776	7,000
10	Pathari (Nawab)	29	...	21	880	3,866	1,924	1,942	2,704	+ 1,162	— 2,112	9,000
11	Piplianagar	2	...	1	277	836	433	403	701	+ 135	— 135	2,000
12	Sadankheri	6	...	1	91	296	167	129	(179) In 1901 was in Gwalior.	+ (117)	.	2,000
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**1**	**1**	...	**2,182**	**7,741**	**4,156**	**3,585**	**11,703**	— **3,962**	+ **579**	...
13	Sehore Station	1 (included in Bhopal State.)	1	...	2,182	7,741	4,156	3,585	11,703	— 3,962	+ 579	...
	BHOPAWAR AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**398**	...	**474**	**17,911**	**83,181**	**41,717**	**41,464**	**63,240**	+ **19,941**	...	...
	MINOR STATES	**390**	...	**441**	**15,885**	**74,922**	**37,421**	**37,501**	**55,567**	+ **19,355**	...	**3,21,800**
1	Bada-Barkhera	(51)	...	25	1,513	7,258	3,589	3,669	6,027	+ 1,231	...	46,000
2	Bakhatgarh	(66)	...	30	1,914	7,876	3,875	4,001	6,774	+ 1,102	...	60,000
3	Bharudpura	(32)	...	15	524	2,405	1,208	1,197	1,542	+ 863	...	6,000
4	Chhota-Barkhera	(28)	...	12	519	2,582	1,271	1,311	1,929	+ 653	...	7,800
5	Dhotria	(18)	...	9	715	3,205	1,611	1,594	3,040	+ 165	...	12,000
6	Garhi (Bhaisakho)	(4)	...	6	211	947	494	453	564	+ 383	...	4,300
7	Jamnia	(31)	...	42	754	3,154	1,572	1,582	2,877	+ 277	...	24,500
8	Jobat	140	...	61	2,784	15,560	7,722	7,838	9,443	+ 6,117	— 5,604	21,000
9	Kachhi-Baroda	(34)	...	18	897	3,638	1,815	1,823	2,783	+ 855	...	30,000
10	Kali-Baori	(11)	...	8	525	2,744	1,387	1,357	1,646	+ 1,098	...	7,000
11	Kathiwara	90	...	50	736	3,837	1,949	1,888	3,425	+ 412	...	4,000
12	Kotidah	(6)	...	5	129	522	271	251	328	+ 194	...	1,400
13	Mathwar	129	...	33	338	1,905	985	920	1,022	+ 883	...	4,000

14	Multhan	(99)	...	27	2,368	10,061	5,033	5,028	7,644	+	2,417	...		60,000
15	Nimkhera (Tirla)	(90)	...	76	1,510	6,840	3,407	3,433	4,641	+	2,199	...		22,300
16	Rajgarh	(30)	...	8	170	856	452	404	682	+	174	...		6,500
17	Ratanmal	31	...	16	278	1,532	780	752	1,200	+	332	..		5,000
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**8**	...	**33**	**2,026**	**8,259**	**4,296**	**3,963**	**7,673**	+	**586**	...		...
18	Manpur (British Pargana)	7	...	32	1,577	6,609	3,445	3,164	4,890	+	1,719	−	542	...
19	Sardarpur Station	1	...	1	449	1,650	851	799	2,783	−	1,133	−	352	...
	BUNDELKHAND AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**420**	**1**	**131**	**18,991**	**82,204**	**42,596**	**39,608**	**80,965**	+	**1,239**	...		...
	MINOR STATES	**413**	...	**130**	**16,455**	**72,109**	**36,703**	**35,406**	**69,458**	+	**2,651**	...		**2,72,000**
1	Alipura	73	...	27	3,642	16,146	8,448	7,698	14,654	+	1,492	...		30,000
2	Banka-Pahari	5	...	1	231	1,357	660	697	1,056	+	301	−	42	4,000
3	Beri	32	...	6	982	4,219	2,232	1,987	4,279	−	60	−	246	21,000
4	Bihat	16·16	...	8	1,096	5,387	2,657	2,730	3,984	+	1,403	−	455	13,000
5	Bijna	7·50	...	3	343	1,326	656	670	1,578	−	252	−	748	10,000
6	Bilheri	4·70	...	2	735	2,860	1,410	1,450	3,073	−	213	−	242	7,000
7	Dhurwai	15	...	9	350	1,530	794	736	1,826	−	296	+	52	8,000
8	Garrauli	39	...	17	1,279	5,222	2,680	2,542	5,231	−	9	−	298	25,000
9	Gaurihar	71·25	...	15	1,829	8,451	4,279	4,172	7,760	+	691	−	2,388	27,000
10	Jigni	20·48	...	6	795	3,597	1,802	1,795	3,838	−	241	−	64	13,000
11	Lughasi	45·33	...	12	1,477	6,738	3,452	3,286	6,285	+	453	−	663	20,000
12	Naigawan-Rebai	12·25	...	4	628	2,393	1,178	1,215	2,497	−	104	−	876	11,000
13	Sarila	35·28	...	9	1,525	6,712	3,403	3,309	6,298	+	414	+	676	59,000
14	Tori-Fatehpur	36	...	11	1,543	6,171	3,052	3,119	7,099	−	928	−	2,498	24,000
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**7·50**	**1**	**1**	**2,536**	**10,095**	**5,893**	**4,202**	**11,507**	−	**1,412**	...		...
15	Nowgong Cantonment	7·50	1		2,352	9,421	5,454	3,967	11,507	−	1,412	...		...
16	Agency Head-quarters	Included in Nowgong Cantonment.	...	1	184	674	439	235						
	MALWA AGENCY MINOR STATES.													
	MINOR STATES	**195**	...	**141**	**11,609**	**47,825**	**24,099**	**23,726**	**43,722**	+	**4,103**	..		**4,46,100**
1	Bagli	135	...	53	4,058	16,498	8,401	8,097	14,049	+	2,449	...		1,00,000
2	Bilaud	(2)	...	1	80	317	161	156	202	+	115	...		6,500
3	Borkheda	(2)	...	2	235	969	506	463	900	+	69	...		13,900
4	Gudarkheda	(10)	...	3	117	474	235	239	634	−	160	...		7,700

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—APPENDIX A—*concld.*

Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.				Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (−).		Revenue.
			Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
						Persons.	Males.	Females.	(Both sexes).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	MALWA AGENCY MINOR STATES —*contd.*											Rs.
5	Jawasia	(4)	...	3	125	512	278	236	418	+ 94	...	11,500
6	Kerwasa	(5)	...	2	171	653	317	336	900	− 247	...	11,000
7	Khojankhera	(5)	...	2	93	378	198	180	600	− 222	...	6,000
8	Panth-Piploda	25	...	11	1,019	4,483	2,282	2,201	3,544	+ 939	...	32,000
9	Pathari	(15)	...	12	397	1,777	936	841	1,436	+ 341	...	18,000
10	Piploda	35	...	24	1,941	8,033	3,950	4,083	9,529	− 1,496	...	95,000
11	Sajaota (Shajaota)	(7)	...	3	94	367	193	174	300	+ 67	...	10,000
12	Sarwan	(71)	...	12	1,265	5,064	2,480	2,584	4,000	+ 1,064	...	42,000
13	Sheogarh	(60)	...	7	1,245	5,217	2,603	2,614	4,000	+ 1,217	...	42,000
14	Sidri	(1)	...	1	75	338	167	171	200	+ 138	...	3,000
15	Sirsi	(15)	...	3	213	794	408	386	1,352	− 558	...	25,000
16	Tal	(10)	...	3	317	1,334	688	646	1,000	+ 334	...	14,000
17	Uni	(5)	...	1	136	641	345	296	494	+ 147	...	1,800
18	Uparwara	(10)	...	2	289	1,129	574	555	1,076	+ 53	...	20,000

The figures for Jawasia and Uni have also been included in those of Dewas Senior and Junior respectively.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

POPULATION OF STATES BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—Population of States by Religion and Education.

Serial No.	States.	Distribution by Religion.												Number of literate persons.						
		Total population.	Hindu.		Jains.		Animists.		Musalmans.		Christians.		Others.		Total.	0—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Central India	**9,369,472**	**4,247,410**	**4,026,290**	**46,024**	**42,048**	**239,772**	**243,928**	**266,774**	**244,949**	**6,170**	**3,188**	**1,772**	**1,147**	**244,074**	**27,924**	**2,235**	**24,524**	**1,671**	**180,004**	**7,716**
1	GWALIOR STATE	**3,102,279**	**1,491,773**	**1,345,479**	**20,243**	**18,132**	**29,966**	**29,933**	**87,889**	**78,021**	**326**	**284**	**130**	**103**	**87,891**	**10,665**	**746**	**8,733**	**467**	**64,762**	**2,518**
	Gwalior Gird (including Lashkar)	*312,675*	148,707	130,303	919	810	790	771	16,463	13,517	146	136	59	54	*18,490*	2,164	131	1,578	87	14,004	526
	Tonwarghar	*376,659*	198,401	164,707	1,306	1,116	208	189	5,933	4,791	6	2	..	..	*5,738*	797	17	662	9	4,217	36
	Bhind (including Nimrol)	*399,924*	207,172	175,968	3,214	2,650	..	2	5,905	4,997	7	9	..	..	*6,944*	1,166	43	1,068	47	4,483	137
	Sheopur	*124,671*	62,367	55,728	123	94	768	765	2,527	2,295	..	..	1	3	*2,921*	315	33	280	19	2,186	79
	Narwar	*408,129*	201,603	183,302	1,694	1,597	5,313	5,269	5,016	4,318	2	1	10	4	*6,576*	794	47	729	31	4,846	129
	Bhilsa	*180,411*	87,529	81,990	632	625	401	393	4,616	4,202	6	4	9	4	*4,330*	734	27	530	17	2,938	84
	Isagarh	*333,169*	161,145	148,767	2,471	2,187	2,847	2,790	6,894	6,033	16	12	4	3	*6,846*	888	14	720	8	5,118	98
	Ujjain	*321,603*	145,194	138,171	2,462	2,138	1,361	1,311	16,129	14,668	79	53	24	13	*14,999*	1,664	216	1,258	134	10,909	818
	Shajapur	*300,538*	139,156	130,954	2,162	1,965	1,392	1,409	11,961	11,533	1	..	5	..	*6,374*	790	42	606	28	4,766	142
	Mandasor (including Gangapur)	*224,725*	98,974	93,946	4,121	3,859	2,860	2,679	9,331	8,809	58	63	13	12	*11,332*	1,014	104	943	58	8,883	330
	Amjhera	*119,775*	41,525	41,643	1,139	1,091	14,026	14,355	3,114	2,858	5	4	5	10	*3,341*	339	72	350	29	2,412	139
2	INDORE STATE	**1,007,856**	**452,169**	**428,085**	**5,653**	**5,227**	**22,187**	**22,414**	**36,847**	**34,300**	**341**	**154**	**304**	**175**	**39,900**	**4,741**	**263**	**4,143**	**185**	**29,729**	**839**
	Indore (including city and Petlawad)	*235,283*	102,553	96,080	1,450	1,278	4,279	4,243	13,075	11,574	307	130	209	105	*13,101*	1,421	54	1,081	62	10,266	217
	Mehidpur	*121,243*	58,308	54,412	686	622	113	77	3,605	3,411	1	1	5	2	*2,748*	357	9	314	9	2,007	52
	Nemawar	*94,600*	39,732	38,672	522	518	2,978	3,221	4,576	4,381	..	..	..	..	*2,976*	441	16	614	18	1,845	42
	Nimar (including Nisarpur and Lawani.)	*348,450*	153,271	146,909	1,018	984	13,576	13,602	9,708	9,202	19	14	85	62	*12,588*	1,653	108	1,285	51	9,207	284
	Rampura-Bhanpura (including Nandwai).	*192,521*	90,460	84,532	1,971	1,824	1,241	1,271	5,667	5,521	14	9	5	6	*8,213*	851	74	808	42	6,200	238
	Alampur	*15,759*	7,845	7,480	6	1	..	..	216	211	..	..	..	..	*274*	18	2	41	3	204	6
3	BHOPAL STATE	**730,383**	**297,218**	**286,884**	**2,573**	**2,516**	**28,039**	**30,572**	**42,388**	**39,608**	**139**	**94**	**203**	**149**	**12,935**	**1,283**	**115**	**1,204**	**83**	**9,806**	**444**
	Nizamat-i-Maghrib	*225,069*	102,842	98,599	745	716	1,404	1,373	10,103	9,278	4	..	4	1	*2,290*	256	19	205	10	1,734	66
	Nizamat-i-Junub	*271,829*	112,718	110,052	556	515	15,126	16,766	8,327	7,721	5	2	28	13	*3,443*	434	9	354	5	2,606	35
	Nizamat-i-Mashriq	*233,485*	81,658	78,233	1,272	1,285	11,509	12,433	23,958	22,609	130	92	171	135	*7,202*	593	87	645	68	5,466	343
4	REWAH STATE	**1,514,843**	**734,892**	**745,409**	**299**	**307**	**9**	**1**	**17,010**	**16,754**	**76**	**69**	**11**	**6**	**18,225**	**2,636**	**162**	**2,159**	**119**	**12,662**	**487**
	Huzur Tahsil	*338,775*	162,483	165,402	34	31	..	..	5,222	5,588	3	3	7	2	*7,050*	826	48	749	39	5,191	197
	Raghurajnagar	*154,893*	74,414	76,596	98	82	..	..	1,861	1,820	12	10	..	..	*3,041*	290	82	376	52	2,122	110
	Sitlaha	*113,858*	56,389	55,583	..	..	..	..	978	908	..	..	..	..	*1,083*	173	7	120	..	770	13
	Mauganj	*108,204*	51,947	53,251	..	..	..	..	1,574	1,432	..	..	..	..	*1,300*	124	1	152	6	1,003	14
	Bardi	*231,739*	113,222	113,482	..	5	..	..	2,654	2,374	2	..	..	..	*968*	73	..	92	2	797	4
	Beohari	*183,893*	89,127	92,633	28	27	..	..	1,001	1,077	..	..	..	..	*1,769*	194	3	213	4	1,311	44
	Bandhogarh	*147,925*	71,609	72,838	6	14	..	..	1,746	1,656	28	28	..	..	*1,179*	171	7	206	8	748	30

5	ORCHHA	330,032	156,016	149,091	3,127	2,952	5,235	5,273	4,253	4,076	1	1	1	6	3,790	450	2	337	11	2,929	61
6	DATIA	154,603	76,815	71,457	341	332	..	..	3,016	2,637	3	2	..	..	3,865	313	18	336	25	3,070	103
7	DHAR	154,070	58,459	58,384	1,341	1,204	11,155	11,148	6,186	5,944	74	117	42	16	6,114	719	48	703	67	4,402	175
8	DEWAS S. B.	74,290	33,216	31,500	393	355	84	80	4,399	4,151	8	5	..	..	3,205	431	33	312	23	2,288	118
9	DEWAS J. B.	63,015	28,667	27,550	415	333	135	116	2,994	2,788	8	6	3	..	2,673	349	27	279	5	1,943	70
10	SAMTHAR	31,908	15,176	14,475	14	16	..	..	1,099	1,125	2	1	..	..	630	57	..	77	..	496	..
11	JAORA	75,951	30,111	28,380	1,092	940	857	810	6,956	6,730	8	11	30	17	3,533	425	52	451	14	2,462	129
12	RATLAM	75,291	23,186	22,553	2,430	2,219	7,483	7,447	4,942	4,570	197	187	39	35	6,832	773	159	589	120	4,665	526
13	PANNA	228,880	103,007	101,788	1,198	1,188	8,133	8,493	2,562	2,458	16	10	20	7	4,236	574	31	523	13	3,012	83
14	CHARKHARI	132,530	64,608	62,053	177	186	..	..	2,729	2,771	2	4	..	..	2,085	170	6	210	3	1,666	30
15	AJAIGARH	87,093	42,371	41,036	274	252	323	306	1,314	1,239	..	..	4	4	1,036	75	3	72	5	849	32
16	BIJAWAR	125,202	61,856	58,713	1,050	1,000	..	..	1,323	1,254	4	2	..	..	1,511	167	3	167	1	1,161	12
17	BAONI	20,121	9,148	8,579	19	26	..	..	1,175	1,174	..	..	..	..	421	61	..	55	..	305	..
18	CHHATARPUR	166,985	82,800	78,035	320	265	..	..	2,837	2,714	10	4	..	..	2,471	333	18	212	13	1,859	36
19	SITAMAU	26,484	12,350	11,626	402	348	16	14	872	845	4	4	2	1	1,788	184	30	175	27	1,258	114
20	SAILANA	26,885	9,365	9,054	410	359	3,186	3,154	716	640	..	..	1	..	1,310	92	17	123	19	971	88
21	RAJGARH	127,293	62,548	58,001	148	146	..	..	3,370	3,070	..	..	4	3	2,841	246	13	242	12	2,259	69
22	NARSINGHGARH	109,854	53,967	50,703	189	167	34	35	2,512	2,238	..	..	4	5	3,009	257	19	289	13	2,353	78
23	JHABUA	111,292	13,812	13,617	912	824	39,545	40,254	1,066	1,031	114	95	9	13	1,636	152	17	156	10	1,225	76
24	BARAUNDHA	16,982	8,361	8,024	..	..	195	203	110	89	..	..	..	..	189	40	2	57	3	83	4
25	NAGOD	74,592	34,250	36,074	31	29	860	884	1,239	1,223	..	..	2	..	2,243	271	14	240	9	1,617	92
26	MAIHAR	73,155	34,448	36,486	14	16	..	..	1,102	1,087	1	1	..	..	1,758	212	5	179	4	1,330	22
27	BARWANI	108,583	21,822	21,150	244	177	29,603	30,020	2,764	2,725	13	2	42	21	3,358	348	17	414	17	2,490	72
28	AJ-RAJPUR	72,454	9922	9 575	70	66	24,974	25,139	1,159	1,142	195	203	6	3	1,222	117	15	112	10	887	81
29	KHILCHIPUR	40,075	20,207	18,459	[illegible]	25	4	5	680	596	..	..	..	..	747	61	10	66	7	528	75
30	OTHER STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.*	506,491	204,780	193,983	2,636	2,441	27,749	27,627	21,265	17,949	4,628	1,932	915	583	22,620	1,722	390	1,909	386	16,937	1,276

* For details see Appendix B.

Serial No.	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations.	Population.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.												NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.		
			HINDU.		JAINS.		ANIMISTS.		MUSALMANS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	OTHER STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**506,491**	**204,780**	**193,986**	**2,636**	**2,441**	**27,749**	**27,627**	**21,265**	**17,949**	**4,628**	**1,932**	**915**	**583**	**22,620**	**20,568**	**2,052**
	GWALIOR RESIDENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**117,491**	**48,904**	**44,596**	**1,014**	**886**	**5,629**	**5,439**	**5,071**	**4,213**	**758**	**311**	**475**	**195**	**4,895**	**4,459**	**436**
	MINOR STATES	**96,283**	**41,813**	**38,283**	**827**	**737**	**5,583**	**5,386**	**1,911**	**1,733**	...	...	**4**	**6**	**1,718**	**1,633**	**85**
1	Agra-Barkhera	7,178	3,394	3,320	27	31	...	...	190	216	...	...	...	...	61	57	4
2	Bhadaura	2,902	1,526	1,289	18	11	...	...	32	25	...	...	1	...	76	74	2
3	Dharnaoda	5,509	2,469	2,260	63	61	177	186	149	144	...	...	...	...	119	113	6
4	Garha	12,402	5,699	5,201	108	85	457	451	220	181	...	...	...	...	203	194	9
5	Kalukheda	1,112	502	510	17	21	...	...	33	29	...	...	...	...	45	38	7
6	Karaudia	1,358	631	599	23	15	...	...	47	43	...	...	.	...	18	18	...
7	Kathaun	3,546	1,506	1,380	...	...	314	264	39	43	...	...	...	...	46	38	8
8	Khaniadhana	17,582	7,847	7,249	269	239	779	824	196	179	...	..	...	...	365	356	9
9	Kheri-Rajpura	655	320	287	13	8	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	17	11	6
10	Khiaoda	1,128	526	458	...	...	66	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...
11	Lalgarh	2,070	1,025	947	33	30	...	...	19	16	...	...	...	...	36	28	8
12	Narwar	1,817	714	692	5	8	..	...	219	179	...	...	...	...	88	87	1
13	Paron	6,199	2,825	2,650	3	3	308	313	54	43	...	...	...	...	86	84	2
14	Patharia	955	472	454	...	...	...	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	13	10	3
15	Raghugarh	22,010	8,350	7,598	223	207	2,363	2,221	566	481	...	...	1	...	363	348	15
16	Tappa-Suklia	1,324	638	643	2	1	.	...	19	21	...	...	...	...	64	64	...
17	Sirsi	4,907	1,770	1,461	...	...	848	779	30	19	...	...	...	...	57	57	...
18	Umri	3,629	1,599	1,285	23	17	271	270	72	84	...	...	2	6	47	42	5
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**21,208**	**7,091**	**6,313**	**187**	**149**	**46**	**53**	**3,160**	**2,480**	**758**	**311**	**471**	**189**	**3,177**	**2,826**	**351**
19	Agar Station	3,487	1,156	1,063	51	27	6	9	560	368	23	9	185	30	511	490	21

20	Guna Station	5,099	1,829	1,687	54	46	35	40	632	463	19	23	199	72	432	413	19
21	Nimach Cantonment . . .	12,318	3,972	3,502	82	76	5	4	1,898	1,632	711	278	73	85	2,172	1,863	309
22	Residency Head-quarters . .	304	134	61	...	...	...	...	70	17	5	1	14	2	62	60	2
	INDORE RESIDENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**39,658**	**13,711**	**9,748**	**175**	**155**	**528**	**427**	**5,554**	**4,310**	**3,074**	**1,259**	**356**	**361**	**7,432**	**6,418**	**1,014**
	MINOR STATES	**643**	**250**	**255**	...	...	**53**	**68**	**10**	**7**	...	...	...	...	**5**	**5**	...
1	Hirapur	643	250	255	...	...	53	68	10	7	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**39,015**	**13,461**	**9,493**	**175**	**155**	**475**	**359**	**5,544**	**4,303**	**3,074**	**1,259**	**356**	**361**	**7,427**	**6,413**	**1,014**
2	Indore Residency . . .	9,195	3,374	2,201	20	5	465	352	1,011	716	367	434	125	125	2,410	1,877	533
3	Mhow Cantonment . . .	29,820	10,087	7,292	155	150	10	7	4,533	3,587	2,707	825	231	236	5,017	4,536	481
	BAGHELKHAND AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**93,002**	**44,241**	**44,978**	**2**	**2**	**868**	**895**	**1,043**	**939**	**8**	**8**	**18**	...	**2,160**	**2,071**	**89**
	MINOR STATES	**92,608**	**44,093**	**44,902**	**2**	**2**	**868**	**895**	**957**	**882**	**3**	**4**	...	...	**2,105**	**2,020**	**85**
	Bhaisaunda	4,599	2,314	2,218	...	...	...	...	39	28	...	...	...	...	173	162	11
2	Jaso	8,086	3,780	3,922	...	...	118	150	66	50	...	...	...	...	161	161	...
3	Kamta-Rajaula	1,123	620	491	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	130	128	2
4	Kothi	21,303	10,305	10,611	1	2	...	...	193	184	3	4	...	...	559	530	29
5	Pahra	3,529	1,762	1,656	...	...	...	...	64	47	...	...	...	...	87	87	...
6	Paldeo	8,990	4,490	4,390	1	...	..	...	58	51	...	...	...	...	241	240	1
7	Sohawal	41,828	19,292	20,049	...	...	750	745	500	492	...	...	...	...	672	632	40
8	Taraon	3,150	1,530	1,565	...	...	...	...	30	25	...	...	...	...	82	80	2
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**394**	**148**	**76**	...	...	...	...	**86**	**57**	**5**	**4**	**18**	...	**55**	**51**	**4**
9	Satna Agency Head-quarters .	394	148	76	...	...	...	...	86	57	5	4	18	...	55	51	4
	BHOPAL AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**43,130**	**18,517**	**17,547**	**322**	**330**	**41**	**45**	**3,184**	**3,028**	**55**	**43**	**13**	**5**	**1,774**	**1,658**	**116**
	MINOR STATES	**35,389**	**15,384**	**14,859**	**281**	**286**	**41**	**45**	**2,269**	**2,221**	...	**1**	**1**	**1**	**807**	**756**	**51**
1	Basoda (Nawab)	4,630	1,974	1,851	31	37	...	...	350	387	...	...	...	...	94	86	8
2	Dariakheri	534	263	266	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	8	6	2
3	Dhabla-Dhir	1,777	836	868	...	...	24	24	14	11	...	...	...	...	64	60	4
4	Dhabla Ghosi	590	280	297	...	...	1	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	30	26	4
5	Dugri	164	27	47	...	...	...	...	51	39	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
6	Jabria-Bhil	844	389	377	...	...	...	...	46	32	...	...	...	...	16	16	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations.	Population.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.												NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.		
			HINDU.		JAINS.		ANIMISTS.		MUSALMANS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.				
			Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	MINOR STATES—*contd.*																
7	Khajuri	533	189	207	...	...	...	...	67	70	...	...	...	...	17	17	...
8	Korwai	18,456	8,096	7,721	148	146	16	19	1,193	1,116	...	1	...	...	361	346	15
9	Muhammadgarh	2,863	1,213	1,148	38	42	...	...	199	223	...	...	...	...	80	71	9
10	Pathari (Nawab)	3,866	1,679	1,693	54	48	...	...	190	200	...	...	1	1	98	91	7
11	Piplianagar	836	271	255	10	13	...	...	152	135	...	...	...	...	28	28	...
12	Sadankheri	296	167	129	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**7,741**	**3,133**	**2,688**	**41**	**44**	...	...	**915**	**807**	**55**	**42**	**12**	**4**	**967**	**902**	**65**
13	Schore Cantonment	7,741	3,133	2,688	41	44	...	..	915	807	55	42	12	4	967	902	65
	BHOPAWAR AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**83,181**	**21,340**	**21,195**	**440**	**412**	**18,247**	**18,254**	**1,556**	**1,471**	**129**	**129**	**5**	**3**	**1,883**	**1,808**	**75**
	MINOR STATES	**74,922**	**19,177**	**19,320**	**418**	**384**	**16,513**	**16,557**	**1,302**	**1,232**	**9**	**8**	**2**	...	**1,457**	**1,411**	**46**
1	Bada-Barkhera	7,258	2,745	2,844	17	12	661	641	166	172	...	...	...	...	138	134	4
2	Bakhatgarh	7,876	2,481	2,603	110	109	1,023	1,027	260	262	...	...	1	...	266	257	9
3	Bharudpura	2,405	545	529	...	...	657	660	6	8	...	...	...	...	30	30	...
4	Chhota-Barkhera	2,582	552	551	5	3	704	745	10	12	...	...	...	...	24	22	2
5	Dhotria	3,205	983	993	70	71	555	528	3	2	...	...	...	...	70	69	1
6	Garhi	947	185	155	1	2	306	296	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...
7	Jamnia	3,154	877	886	2	2	626	609	67	85	...	...	...	...	71	71	...
8	Jobat	15,560	766	708	15	14	6,657	6,815	275	293	9	8	...	...	141	137	4
9	Kachhi-Baroda	3,638	1,371	1,394	22	19	321	318	101	92	...	...	...	...	96	93	3
10	Kali-Baori	2,144	1,077	1,050	...	..	225	240	85	67	...	...	...	...	50	50	...
11	Kathiwada	3,837	1,892	1,861	...	..	..	...	57	27	...	...	...	...	41	41	...
12	Kotidah	522	36	24	...	..	228	222	7	5	...	...	...	...	10	10	...

13	Mathwad	1,905	84	67	...	...	894	847	7	6	...	...	...	...	12	12	...
14	Multhan	10,061	3,185	3,180	144	125	1,576	1,614	128	109	...	...	...	...	353	335	18
15	Nimkhera	6,840	1,803	1,902	32	27	1,503	1,443	69	61	...	...	...	...	114	111	3
16	Rajgarh	856	186	162	...	...	224	217	41	25	...	...	1	...	15	15	...
17	Ratanmal	1,532	409	411	...	...	353	335	18	6	...	...	...	...	12	10	2
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**8,259**	**2,163**	**1,875**	**22**	**28**	**1,734**	**1,697**	**254**	**239**	**120**	**121**	**3**	**3**	**426**	**397**	**29**
18	Manpur (British Pargana) . .	6,609	1,643	1,434	12	7	1,530	1,474	142	129	118	120	...	...	221	212	9
19	Sardarpur	1,650	520	441	10	21	204	223	112	110	2	1	3	3	205	185	20
	BUNDELKHAND AGENCY MINOR STATES AND BRITISH CANTONMENTS, ETC.	**82,204**	**38,041**	**36,294**	**79**	**63**	**51**	**45**	**3,789**	**3,025**	**588**	**162**	**48**	**19**	**3,010**	**2,802**	**208**
	MINOR STATES	**72,109**	**34,847**	**33,617**	**57**	**47**	**48**	**45**	**1,734**	**1,686**	**16**	**11**	**1**	...	**1,381**	**1,335**	**46**
1	Alipura	16,146	7,887	7,216	15	4	...	...	533	467	13	11	...	...	296	272	24
2	Banka-Pahari	1,357	577	612	13	13	48	45	22	27	...	...	...	...	18	18	...
3	Beri	4,219	2,128	1,889	...	...	...	...	104	98	...	...	...	...	106	105	1
4	Bihat	5,387	2,461	2,548	...	...	...	...	195	182	...	...	1	...	73	73	...
5	Bijna	1,326	634	643	4	2	...	...	18	25	...	...	...	...	36	35	1
6	Bilheri	2,860	1,301	1,274	...	...	...	...	109	176	...	...	...	..	113	111	2
7	Dhurwai	1,530	772	719	...	..	...	...	22	17	..	...	...	...	39	39	...
8	Garranti	5,222	2,590	2,484	...	...	...	...	87	58	3	...	...	...	80	80	...
9	Gauribar	8,451	4,140	4,054	3	...	...	...	136	118	...	...	...	...	136	131	5
10	Jigni	3,597	1,727	1,728	...	...	...	...	75	67	...	...	...	...	108	104	4
11	Lughasi	6,738	3,410	3,240	1	...	. .	...	41	16	...	...	...	...	87	87	...
12	Naigawan-Rebai	2,303	1,126	1,168	...	...	...	..	52	47		...	...	...	37	37	...
13	Sarila	5,712	3,194	3,098	...	...	...	...	209	211	...	...	...	...	141	134	7
14	Tori-Fatehpur	6,171	2,900	2,944	21	28	...	...	131	147	...	...	...	...	111	109	2
	BRITISH CANTONMENTS AND STATIONS.	**10,095**	**3,194**	**2,677**	**22**	**16**	**3**	...	**2,055**	**1,339**	**572**	**151**	**47**	**19**	**1,629**	**1,467**	**162**
15	Nowgong Cantonment . .	9,421	2,906	2,555	22	16	1	...	1,956	1,284	522	97	47	15	1,488	1,362	126
16	Agency Head-quarters . .	674	288	122	...	...	2	...	99	55	50	54	...	4	141	105	36

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—APPENDIX B—*concld.*

Serial No	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations.	Population.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.												NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.		
			HINDU.		JAINS.		ANIMISTS.		MUSALMANS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHERS.				
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	MALWA AGENCY MINOR STATES																
	MINOR STATES—	**47,825**	**20,026**	**19,628**	**604**	**593**	**2,385**	**2,522**	**1,063**	**963**	**16**	**20**	...	...	**1,466**	**1,352**	**114**
1	Bagli	16,198	7,690	7,419	248	228	29	34	432	415	2	1	...	...	653	617	36
2	Bilaud	317	123	123	16	13	...	...	22	20	...	...	...	...	26	26	..
3	Borkheda	969	431	398	33	26	21	22	21	17	..	...	...	...	26	23	3
4	Gudarkheda	474	222	229	12	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	26	25	1
5	Jawasia	**512**	**259**	**224**	**5**	**1**	...	...	**12**	**11**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kerwasa	653	289	304	16	19	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	...
7	Khojankhera	378	196	180	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1
8	Panth-Piploda	4,483	2,188	2,132	1	...	...	...	82	51	11	18	...	...	129	109	20
9	Pathari	1,777	922	827	9	9	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	47	47	...
10	Piploda	8,033	3,303	3,401	117	144	270	304	260	234	...	...	...	..	130	101	29
11	Sajaota (Shajaota)	367	189	171	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	..
12	Sarwan	3,064	1,323	1,353	33	28	1,036	1,120	88	83	...	...	...	...	152	142	10
13	Sheogarh	3,217	1,471	1,467	61	75	985	998	80	73	3	1	...	...	129	121	8
14	Sidri	338	166	170	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
15	Sirsi	794	382	365	10	8	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	23	23	...
16	Tal	1,334	660	611	...	...	3	7	25	28	...	...	...	...	12	12	...
17	Uni	**641**	**330**	**286**	**2**	...	...	...	**13**	**10**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Uparwara	1,129	471	478	45	34	29	24	29	19	...	...	...	...	65	59	6

The figures for Jawasia and Uni have also been included in those of Dewas Senior and Junior respectively.

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Railway Stations in Central India Agency by States, Political Charges and Railway Lines.

The figures embodied in this Table for Stations on different Railways have been included in the totals of the States to which they refer. The figures are separately shown here merely for reference in future should necessity arise in case of territorial changes.

The figures for Stations on the Gwalior Light Railway have been included in those of the villages within whose boundaries they lie. They all belong to the Gwalior State.

The Station of Pachpahar on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway lies partly in Gwalior and partly in Jhalawar State so as also Mehidpur Road in Indore and Dewas S. B. The population of these Stations were equally shared by the States concerned.

The town of Alot belongs to the Dewas State S. B. but the land occupied by the Railway Station of this name forms part of the Gadgucha Pargana of the Junior Branch State.

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.—Railway Stations in Central India Agency by States, Political Charges and Railway Lines.

Political charge.	State.	Station (with Railway line).	No. of Occupied Houses.	Population.		
				Persons.	Ma'es.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gwalior Residency	Gwalior	R. M. R.—Kesarpura	19	51	30	21
		Nimach	200	629	351	278
		Harkia Khal	15	35	23	12
		Mandsaur	31	209	137	72
		Dalauda	14	118	81	37
		Dhodhar	15	68	44	24
		Runija	21	81	46	35
		Barnagar	44	134	84	50
		Sipra Bridge	17	57	38	19
		Total	*376*	*1,382*	*834*	*548*
		B. B. & C. I. R.—Ujjain	125	556	364	192
		Aslaoda	12	34	20	14
		Unhal	16	46	27	19
		Nagda	82	395	254	141
		Suvasra	12	47	34	13
		Pachpahar (half)	14	45	27	18
		Khachraud	20	82	54	28
		Total	*281*	*1,205*	*780*	*425*
		G. I. P. R.—Mungavali	8	53	41	12
		Pipraigaon	6	25	19	6
		Tumain	17	42	30	12
		Shadoragaon	6	16	10	6
		Pagara	7	28	17	11
		Guna	89	282	172	110
		Bhilsa	24	97	72	25
		Sojna	17	76	52	24
		Sumer	14	62	34	28
		Gulabganj	10	27	14	13
		Pabai	15	43	26	17
		Basoda	14	57	39	18
		Kalhar	24	102	60	42
		Tajpur	6	22	14	8
		Maksi	22	69	39	30
		Bercha	8	33	21	12
		Kali Sindh	7	26	16	10
		Akodia	14	39	24	15
		Shujaulpur	18	52	33	19
		Kala Pipal	15	40	22	18
		Parbati	8	25	15	10
		Sank	7	31	17	14
		Dabra	15	35	24	11
		Autpeth	14	34	22	12
		Antri	16	67	40	27
		Sandalpur	4	14	9	5
		Sithouli	13	34	25	9
		Gwalior	107	388	268	120
		Morar Road	15	44	31	13
		Banmor	9	48	35	13
		Nurabad	2	11	4	7
		Morena	17	81	55	26
		Hetampur	11	42	20	22
		Total	*579*	*2,045*	*1,320*	*725*
		Total Gwalior State	**1,236**	**4,632**	**2,934**	**1,698**
	Dharnaoda	G. I. P. R.—Dharnaoda	7	23	15	8
		Rothiai	6	17	7	10
		Total Dharnaoda	**13**	**40**	**22**	**18**
	Khaniadhana	G. I. P. R.—Basai	9	33	17	16
		Total Gwalior Residency	**1,258**	**4,705**	**2,973**	**1,732**

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.—Railway Stations in Central India Agency by States, Political Chabges and Railway Lines—*contd.*

Political charge.	State.	Station (with Railway line).	No. of Occupied Houses.	Population.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indore Residency	Indore	R. M. R.—Piplia	13	42	28	14
		Tharod	15	44	29	15
		Chambal	17	46	28	18
		Fatehabad	56	270	175	95
		Ajnod	17	57	31	26
		Palia	25	78	37	41
		Indore	80	562	368	194
		Rao	17	86	50	36
		Mhow	423	1,489	836	653
		Patalpani	47	144	84	60
		Kalakund	51	170	100	70
		Choral	24	81	52	29
		Mukhtiara	15	60	33	27
		Barwaha	27	134	91	43
		Sanawad	24	80	53	27
		Total	*851*	*3,343*	*1,995*	*1,348*
		B. B. & C. I. R.—Garoth	24	71	40	31
		Shamgarh	101	299	199	100
		Mehidpur Road (half)	10	32	20	12
		Total	*135*	*402*	*259*	*143*
		G. I. P. R.—Tarana Road	15	48	25	23
		Total Indore State portion	**1,001**	**3,793**	**2,279**	**1,514**
		Total Indore Residency	**1,001**	**3,793**	**2,279**	**1,514**
Baghelkhand Agency	Rewah	E. I. R.—Dabhaura	11	39	28	11
		Satna	129	392	231	161
		Total	*140*	*431*	*259*	*172*
		B. N. R.—Chandia Road	17	55	39	16
		Umaria	106	218	141	77
		Karkeli	9	31	17	14
		Birsinghpur	33	144	72	72
		Ghunghuti	11	29	18	11
		Sahdol	109	407	218	189
		Burhur	10	69	50	19
		Anuppur	12	36	24	12
		Jaithari	21	74	38	36
		Venkat Nagar	12	50	31	19
		Total	*340*	*1,113*	*648*	*465*
		Total Rewah State	**480**	**1,544**	**907**	**637**
	Maihar	E. I. R.—Amdara	22	42	31	11
		Maihar	15	40	23	17
		Jukehi	10	24	16	8
		Bhadanpur	15	28	20	8
		Total Maihar State	**62**	**134**	**90**	**44**
	Sohawal	E. I. R.—Jaitwar	11	31	18	13
	Nagod	E. I. R.—Unchehra	17	37	23	14
	Kothi	E. I. R.—Majhgawan	13	32	21	11
	Taraon	G. I. P. R.—Chitrakot	10	30	24	6
		Total Baghelkhand Agency	**593**	**1,808**	**1,083**	**725**

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.—Railway Stations in Central India Agency by States, Political Charges and Railway Lines—*contd.*

Political charge.	State.	Station (with Railway line).	No. of Occupied Houses.	Population.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhopal Agency	Bhopal	G. I. P. R.—Budni	15	72	49	23
		Midghat	13	36	22	14
		Choka	9	15	12	3
		Barkhera	81	283	153	130
		Hirania	15	67	43	24
		Kamkhera	9	30	17	13
		Dip	20	75	53	22
		Misrod	18	66	37	29
		Habibganj	9	25	18	7
		Bhopal	207	1,001	626	375
		Sukhi-Siwania	7	13	8	5
		Bhadbhada Ghat	9	31	18	13
		Dewanganj	17	71	46	25
		Salamatpur	11	40	26	14
		Sanchi	9	24	17	7
		Sehore	19	40	26	14
		Phanda	7	11	8	3
		Beragarh	12	30	16	14
		Total Bhopal State	**487**	**1,930**	**1,195**	**735**
	Kurwai	G. I. P. R.—Bareth	15	49	27	22
		Kethora	15	47	23	24
		Total Kurwai State	**30**	**96**	**50**	**46**
		Total Bhopal Agency	**517**	**2,026**	**1,245**	**781**
Bhopawar Agency	Jhabua	B. B. & C. I. R.—Bhairongarh	21	61	33	28
		Amargarh	38	138	89	49
		Bajranggarh	17	61	39	22
		Meghnagar	16	39	25	14
		Total Jhabua State	**92**	**299**	**186**	**113**
	Indore	B. B. & C. I. R.—Bamnia	21	57	31	26
		Panchpiplia	12	26	17	9
		Total Indore State portion	**33**	**83**	**48**	**35**
		Total Bhopawar Agency	**125**	**382**	**234**	**148**
Bundelkhand Agency	Orchha	G. I. P. R.—Orchha	7	25	14	11
		Arjar	12	36	29	7
		Teharka	6	29	21	8
		Total Orchha State	**25**	**90**	**64**	**26**
	Datia	G. I. P. R.—Datia	15	59	40	19
		Govindpur	12	30	24	6
		Sonagir	19	85	68	17
		Kotra	16	43	35	8
		Total Datia State	**62**	**217**	**167**	**50**
	Samthar	G. I. P. R.—Nandkhas	8	81	62	19
	Alipura	G. I. P. R.—Harpalpur	20	63	41	22
		Total Bundelkhand Agency	**115**	**451**	**334**	**117**

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.—Railway Stations in Central India Agency by States, Political Charges and Railway Lines—*concld.*

Political charge.	State.	Station (with Railway line).	No of Occupied Houses.	Population.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malwa Agency	Ratlam	R. M. R.—Namli	12	99	72	27
		Naigawan	15	50	31	19
		Total	*27*	*149*	*103*	*46*
		B. B. & C. I. R.—Ratlam	400	1,315	797	518
		Marwani	22	50	33	17
		Total	*422*	*1,365*	*830*	*535*
		Total Ratlam State	**449**	**1,514**	**933**	**581**
	Jaora	R. M. R.—Jaora	29	177	118	59
		Malhargarh	18	91	62	29
		Total Jaora State	**47**	**268**	**180**	**88**
	Sailana	B. B. & C. I. R.—Raoti	17	43	31	12
		Bangrod	15	106	77	29
		Total Sailana State	**32**	**149**	**108**	**41**
	Dewas S. B.	B. B. & C. I. R.—Mehidpur Road (half)	11	32	21	11
	Dewas J. B.	B. B. & C. I. R.—Alot	25	58	44	14
		Total Malwa Agency	**564**	**2,021**	**1,286**	**735**
Central India	All parts	Stations on R. M. R. (28)	1,301	5,142	3,112	2,030
		Do. B. B. & C. I. R. (20½)	1,031	3,593	2,276	1,317
		Do. G. I. P. R. (67)	1,258	4,673	2,987	1,686
		Do. E. I. R. (9)	243	665	411	254
		Do. B. N. R. (10)	340	1,113	648	465
		Total Central India (134⅔)	**4,173**	**15,186**	**9,434**	**5,752**

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
8, HASTINGS STREET

00104111

(HTP)'

R312.0954 104111
Cen/2nd/C.9A/Rep Vol xvii
Census of India, 1911
Central India, Agency
Report and tables 1913

Digitized with financial assistance from

H T Parekh FOUNDATION

An Initiative by HDFC

WITH YOU, RIGHT THROUGH

on 27 November, 2018